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THE TIMES

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Blackpool battle of the two Labour parties, page 14

Speech by Mr Benn seen as criticism of Mr Wilson

t Wedgwood Benn's Cabinet colleagues were nvinced last night that his speech to the Labour nference had seemed to criticize Mr Wilson's dership although Mr Benn later denied it. oting Clement Attlee on the socialist aims for blic ownership, he had said: "We have not ard that sort of language for over a generation, t we have not had a slump of these proportions t at least as long."

Attlee-style views 'not heard for years'

om Michael Hatfield
itical Staff
ackpool

Mr Wedgwood Benn, cretary of State for Energy, *ther isolated himself from* s colleagues yesterter giving the impression mplicitly criticizing Mr son's leadership.

lthough Mr Benn emphatiy denied that any such struction could be placed n his speech on industrial licy to the Labour Party conence at Blackpool, Cabinet is *remain convinced* ch an interpretation was able.

r Benn is too skilled a poliian recklessly to criticize his ader openly, but in evoking e image of the late Clement lee, as he did, and commentupon his leadership, his inion appeared to be consive.

The passage which raised any eyebrows among his inisterial colleagues, but also armed the hands of the delees with their enthusiastic clause, was a quotation from d Attlee, justifying the alist aims for public owner.

We have not heard that sort language for well over a neration", Mr Benn said, fully adding: "but we have had a slump of these proons for at least as long." tensibly it was a straightward remark, but those who either a revisionist or litant microscope in their tual analysis share the same Mr Benn, dismissed as etary of State for Industry *he Prime Minister*, remains erred in his convictions, ed by *an increasing* numer, that only state intervention n solve the crisis facing dustry.

Mr Benn's response to the preparation being placed on speech was given in Independent Television's *First Report* programme. When asked *whether there was an implied* criticism, he said: "Certainly *not; under* no circumstances could that be the case".

As Secretary of State for Industry, Mr Benn unsuccessfully fought in the Cabinet against the toning down of some of the proposals contained in his draft White Paper. In his speech yesterday, in which he was introducing a *national executive* statement, he said: "We want that policy as we devised it, and not as the CBI want it themselves". The title of the statement is *Labour and Industry: The Next Steps*.

The national executive committee's dissatisfaction at the way the Government has carried out the industrial programme is reflected in the view that if the Industry Bill, now before Parliament, cannot be amended at this late stage "then further legislation is essential if we are to meet the original intent of Labour's programme—and to fulfil the industrial objectives."

While the statement was pushed through the national executive by the left wing, many of the objectives spelt out are not likely to find a majority inside the Cabinet.

Snub for minister: Against the advice of Mrs Castle, Secretary of State for Social Services, Labour Party delegates carried a motion which committed the party to an extension of family planning services so that abortion should be "available to all women on request" (our Political Correspondent writes). Castle had appealed to delegates to remit the motion to the national executive for further consideration and had explained how action on many other demands made in the motion was being taken.

Conference report, pages 4 & 5
Diary and Ronald Butt, page 14
Leading article, page 15

Violence in Spain arouses fears of another civil war

From Edward Mortimer
Madrid, Oct 1

Growing violence in Spain has thrown both opposition figures and would-be liberalizers within the regime into depression and fear. The chances of a peaceful transition to democracy are seen as less and less good, and some people even express fears of another civil war.

"We are living at this moment a certain psychological preparation for another civil war", I was told today by Professor Joaquín Ruiz-Jiménez, the respected Christian Democratic leader and former Education Minister. He gave this as one of the reasons why it was vital to have a dialogue and understanding with the Socialist and Communist parties and avoid reproducing the *divisions of the 1930s, when the* great majority of Christians were on the *right-wing side*.

Later I was told by another well-known opposition leader, *Professor Enrique Tierno* Galván of the People's Socialist Party, about the *killings* of policemen which occurred in various parts of Madrid early today. He expressed fears that the police would seek revenge, and that there might be attacks on opposition leaders by the right-wing Warriors of Christ the King, who are believed to be mainly policemen acting outside their official duties.

Professor Tierno took me to his home where his wife was in *a state of evident anxiety*.

"What is it about this country that makes people want to kill each other?" she asked despairingly. "Other countries *have serious problems—look at* Portugal. But somehow they cope with them without resorting to this deliberate bloodshed."

"We have done everything possible to avoid this", said Professor Tierno, who has a long record of non-violent opposition to the regime. "The source of the present events is the mentality of the Government, its stupidity, and the false analysis of problems by those who think that the present system can continue indefinitely."

Professor Tierno's *feelings* are shared by many people who *see the present situation* as the natural result of the growing strength of the extreme right since General Franco's recovery from illness just over a year ago.

This extreme right, known as "El Bunker" by analogy with Hitler's last redoubt, has its power basis in the paramilitary police forces (riot police and Civil Guard) in the civil war veterans' movement, in a sprinkling of neo-Falangist or neo-fascist groups, and in the vested interests of those whose personal power and wealth depend on a continuation of the authoritarian regime.

Liberals within the regime generally look to Prince Juan Carlos as the man under whose rule liberalization could be speeded up and democracy introduced in an orderly and carefully controlled manner. They had hoped that General Franco would facilitate preparations for this by handing over most of his power to the Prime Minister gradually and then perhaps retiring altogether.

But today senior officials admit in private that this plan has not worked out.

Worse, the credibility of Prince Juan Carlos himself as a reformer has now vanished almost completely, as he has been obliged to give at least implicit support to the Government's most repressive policies —for instance, by appearing in uniform at today's pro-Government rally.



Beefalo bull: Joe's Pride, sold for a record $2.5m (about £1.3m), is one of a new breed

Red tape holds up new breed

By Hugh Clayton
Agricultural Correspondent

American livestock exporters who claim they will cut meat prices by three-quarters said yesterday that the first British supplies of a revolutionary breed of animal were still in Canada because of red tape. They blamed the sluggishness of veterinary authorities there and the complexity of rules imposed by the Ministry of Agriculture in London.

The animal, called a "beefalo", is based on the first successful crosses after more than 100 years of experiment between a cow and a North American buffalo. Mr Oliver Hemphill, president and chairman of EuroPacific, a company which wants to sell the animal to British breeders, said yesterday that it outclassed cattle on every count.

"It reduces the cholesterol level of the people who eat it and runs at 10 or 12 per cent higher protein than cattle. It does all this on the poorest and scrubbiest feeds." It produced more high-quality meat than cattle, with less fat. The meat was quicker to cook, and would be only a quarter of the cost of beef. It also produced fur coats.

The Ministry of Agriculture said yesterday that "beefalo" *exported live or dead from* North America were subject to the same rules as cattle. They could not be imported live from the United States, but other sales to this country from North America were permissible with a British veterinary licence.



General Franco, with Prince Juan Carlos at his side, acknowledges the cheers of his supporters at the huge demonstration in Madrid yesterday.

Four policemen killed on day of Franco rally

From Harry Debelius
Madrid, Oct 1

Gunmen shot dead four uniformed policemen in Madrid today, just a few hours before an estimated 150,000 people attended a rally to express support for the policies of General Franco's Government.

The shootings, which took place almost simultaneously in four different parts of Madrid, were believed to be a retaliation—by Maoist revolutionaries or Basque separatists—for the *execution last Saturday of two* members of the Basque separatist organization ETA and three members of the Maoist movement Revolutionary Anti-Fascist Patriotic Front (FRAP).

The great majority of the crowd which filled the big Plaza del Oriente in the early afternoon to cheer General Franco was still unaware of the *latest killings. Yet their mood* was angry, anti-foreign, and *very much pro-regime*. They carried dozens of banners praising the Government and showing disdain for other countries, and shouted such slogans as "No pardons", "ETA before the firing squad" and "Spain is getting angry".

General Franco appeared on the balcony of the royal palace facing the square accompanied by his ministers, and addressed the crowd for less than 10 *minutes. In that time there* were many interruptions consisting of cheers, applause and chants of "Franco, Franco, Franco".

Prince Juan Carlos, the dictator's choice as his eventual successor, stood to General Franco's left and one pace *behind. The Prince's appearance* at the rally, called by right-wing elements to show support for the regime at a critical moment, was a clear indication that he is totally identified with the Government and its policies.

As if to emphasize his identification with the general, the Prince wore a military uniform. The general himself wore a dark blue uniform with gold braid, and a sash in the national *colours of red and gold*.

Although it is probable that *the Prince could not have* avoided appearing at the rally without making a clear break with the regime, his presence can be expected to alienate some liberal and democratic Spaniards who might otherwise have accepted him as Spain's leader after General Franco.

After the rally some of the crowd marched to the headquarters of the local military region, where they sang the Falangist anthem "Face to the Sun". Later, groups of several hundred marched past the Chilean Embassy, where embassy officials came out on a balcony to accept applause and more fascist salutes, and then on to the French and Portuguese Embassies, where riot

Continued on page 6, col 1

Police continue wait in restaurant siege

By Martin Huckerby

The Spaghetti House siege, in Knightsbridge, London, continued yesterday with both sides still refusing to make any *move. Late yesterday Signor* Mario Manca, the Italian Consul-General, had a further talk with the hostages.

Conditions had improved considerably inside the crowded storeroom where the three gunmen are holding six Italians hostage after the abortive robbery at the restaurant. While the deadlock continued, the police brought in mobile fans and other equipment to alleviate the hothouse atmosphere in the cramped basement room.

The fans had to be operated from outside the room, but Deputy Assistant Commissioner *Wilford Gibson said they had* reason to believe that conditions in the room had been considerably improved. They wanted "to make conditions for these unfortunate people as *bearable as possible*".

As far as the police could ascertain, the hostages were still in a reasonable condition and no worse than the day before, and so far as they were aware there had been no worsening in the condition of the hostage who had been sick.

No new demands were made by the gunmen and no new moves by the police, who remained determined to sit out the siege. "If we made any precipitate moves at all, it would probably endanger the lives of the hostages", Mr Gibson said.

Relations between the gunmen and the police who surround them were apparently calm. "There are no signs of *animosity so far as we can hear*" Mr Gibson said. The talk with the gunmen was on occasions very friendly, almost jocular, although at other times the men got very formal and for short periods they tended to get excited.

The leader of the group has been named as Franklin Davis, *but the police said yesterday* that they did not know the names of the other two, although it was suggested earlier that the men were known as "Bonzo" and "Wesley".

There was some tension yesterday morning when Commander Christopher Payne, who was handling the negotiations, was asked for coffee by the gunmen. Mr Gibson explained: "When it was taken down, the *gunmen refused to allow it to* be taken in. They told the police to go away and said they did not want to speak to us any more."

But early in the afternoon they asked to speak to Mr Gibson. He went down and after some discussion they said they wanted some water and they wanted to renew the temporary sanitary arrangements. "I asked if they wanted coffee and some *packets of cigarettes*."

After more talk among themselves, the men agreed and a fresh supply of water, a substantial quantity of cigarettes and a tray of coffee was taken in through the door, with sanitary equipment.

No food was being sent in by the police to supplement the supplies already in the storeroom, but Mr Gibson said they were not trying to starve out the men. But he added: "Anything to do with food is being dealt with by us in consultation with our medical advisers". He refused to explain that remark.

Publication of Crossman diaries to go ahead

By Marcel Berlins
Legal Correspondent

Publication of the controversial *diaries* of Richard Crossman, the former Labour Cabinet minister, is to go ahead. Lord Widgery, the Lord Chief Justice, yesterday refused to grant Mr Samuel *Silkin, QC, the* Attorney General, an injunction to prevent publication.

The injunction was sought against the joint publishers of the diaries, Jonathan Cape and Hamish Hamilton; Mr Crossman's literary executors—his widow, Anne, Mr Michael Foot and Mr Graham Greene, managing director of Jonathan Cape —and Times Newspapers Ltd, publishers of *The Sunday Times*, which has published some extracts.

In his judgment Lord Widgery, sitting as a High Court judge, said he was not satisfied that banning the publication would be in the public interest.

The decision meant that the *first* volume, which covers the years 1964-66, was expected to *come out before the end of the* year, Mr Greene said.

It also leaves the way *open* for further excerpts to appear in *The Sunday Times*. Mr Harold Evans, the editor of the newspaper, said after the judgment: "We are now free to publish more of volume one. We could do so this weekend, but we must first have talks *with the publishers*."

He said he was delighted with the decision. "It is a triumph of common sense over bureaucracy. A great inhibition on the *press has been removed*."

The Attorney General said he was considering an appeal. It is by no means certain that it will be lodged, however, because on several of the issues involved in the case the judgment supported Mr Silkin's point of view.

The Lord Chief Justice agreed "that the expression of individual opinions by Cabinet ministers in the course of Cabinet discussion are matters of confidence, the publication of which can be restrained by the court when this was clearly necessary in the public interest".

The maintenance of the doctrine of joint responsibility *within the Cabinet was also in* the public interest.

"There must, however, be a limit in time after which the confidential character of the information, and the duty of the court to restrain publication, will lapse."

He had read the whole volume, and "I cannot help feeling that the publication at this interval *of anything in this* volume would inhibit free discussion *in the Cabinet of today* even though the individuals involved are often the same, and the national problems have a distressing similarity with those of a decade ago".

Law Report, page 8
Leading article, page 15

Tobacco control proposed under Medicines Act

Neville Hodgkinson

obacco is to be legally deed an addictive drug and bjected to controls similar to se imposed on medicinal oducts, possibly including nsing, under legislation to disclosed in the Queen's ech early next month.

owers of control put for*rd for discussion earlier this* ar have gone through *committee, and a short* ndment to the Medicines he next session of Parliat to bring tobacco *products* hin its scope.

ue proposals that will form basis of the legislation e been drawn up after talks h the Medicines Commis, which is mainly respon for implementing the and the Independent ntific Committee on Safety Health (the Hunter comee).

he Medicines Act covers eparation, *packaging*, promonn and sale. Individual product rences are required, and new roducts are referred for approval to the committee on the afety of medicines.

It is understood that similar anket powers will apply to bacco products, perhaps with the Hunter committee doing the *statutory* vetting and advising. In accordance with its recommendations, *the Government* would be able to control the content as well as the advertising and promotion of cigarettes.

The Government sees its responsibilities as introducing safeguards that will minimize the risk to habitual smokers; ensuring that nothing is done to persuade non-smokers, especially young people, to acquire the habit; and providing all possible information on the risks to health.

Our Business News Staff writes: Representatives of the tobacco industry are to meet *Department of Health officials* early next week to discuss the proposed legislation. Talks are expected to centre on Ministry of Health amendments labelling and promotion of cigarettes not so far voluntarily conceded by the industry. These include a drastic curtailment of the use of cigarette coupons and a stronger health warning, together with details of tar yield printed on cigarette packets.

Under the proposed legislation the government would have the power to compel cigarette manufacturers to comply with its requirements.

Mr Maxwell quits paper over 'malicious campaign'

By a Staff Reporter

Mr Robert Maxwell, the former Labour MP, yesterday resigned as chief executive of the *Scottish Daily News*. In a statement to the executive *council* which runs the workers' cooperative newspaper, he said he was doing so in the hope of ending "a *malicious and sustained* campaign" of which he had been the focus. He would continue to give the cooperative financial and other support.

Asked later whether his decision was made particularly because of recent charges in *The Sunday Times*, Mr Maxwell replied: "Absolutely."

The resignation takes effect from Monday when he expects to return to his office at Pergamon Press, Oxford.

Three statements were issued when the resignation was announced, two by Mr Maxwell, the third by Mr Allister Blyth, chairman of the executive council. All spoke of a campaign against the newspaper. Mr Maxwell said he was asking Mr Millan, Minister of State at the Scottish Office, to "conduct an inquiry into the charges by *The Sunday Times* (if he is not already satisfied that they are untrue) that I have schemed to take over the cooperative and its assets for my personal gain and to take over control of the *Scottish Daily News* to convert it into an evening paper under my own control".

He was referring to an article in *The Sunday Times* on September 21. Mr Maxwell said on that day that he had instructed his solicitors to take legal proceedings.

Continued on page 2, col 1

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MP to question alleged misuse of legal aid

[illegible]mons questions are to be tabled [illegible]out the cost arising from the alleged [illegible]use of legal aid in criminal cases. [illegible]cern on the matter was expressed [illegible]rday at the conference of the [illegible]perintendents' Association of [illegible]land and Wales. Members were [illegible]ard about a housewife, *unqualified* in [illegible]law and employed part-time by a firm [illegible]of solicitors who visited a prison alone [illegible]to take [illegible]ce instructions from a man accused of murder.

Page 2

[illegible]etains title

[illegible]li retained his world [illegible]boxing championship [illegible]challenger, Joe Frazier, [illegible]wer the bell for the 15th [illegible]nilla. Ali collapsed with [illegible]n being pronounced the [illegible]ner.

Page 10

Trieste settlement finally achieved

Quiet negotiation between Rome and Belgrade has led to final agreement on the Trieste question which for 30 years has been a potential source of tension between the two countries. Essentially, *the accord will give juridical* force to the existing situation with modest frontier adjustments.

Page 5

Lebanon kidnappings

Lebanon is in danger of destroying itself *unless factional violence is halted*, Mr Rashid Karami, the Prime Minister, said yesterday. He spoke after more overnight clashes and a wave of kidnappings posed a new threat to peace efforts.

Page 6

Mr Ford travels on

In spite of repeated threats to his life, President Ford is determined to carry on with his travels in the United States, which are producing useful publicity for the Republican Party and his own campaign for reelection.

Page 6

Lisbon Socialists issue warning

The Portuguese Socialist Party issued a warning last night that "pseudo-revolutionaries" were planning an attack on Admiral Pinheiro de Azevedo, the Prime Minister, and on the news media. It called on Socialists to resist.

Page 6

Dangerous offenders

Mind, the National Association for Mental Health, said yesterday that many of the recommendations in Lord *Butler of Saffron Walden's report on* protecting the public from dangerous offenders would do so, but in some respects they failed to strengthen safeguards for individual patients.

Page 3

Gassed men put on kidney machines

Three out of seven men who collapsed at work with arsine poisoning were *transferred last night from the Royal* Salop Infirmary, Shrewsbury, for *immediate treatment on kidney* machines. It appeared their kidneys had completely shut down, the hospital said.

Page 2

Ulster Convention: Mr William Craig yesterday opened his campaign to swing "loyalist" *opinion to his moderate* views. 2

Female alcoholics: One out of every four alcoholics in *Britain is a woman*; a report published today says. 3

Nuclear energy: Special Report briefing to mark the Nuclex Exhibition in Basle, Switzerland. 24, 25

Home News 2-5
European News 5, 6
Overseas News 6, 7
Appointments 4
Arts 12
Books 8, 9
Business 18-23
Court 17
Crossword 28
Diary 14, 16
Engagements 17
Features 14, 16
Law Report 8
Letters 15
Motoring 27
Obituary 17
Premium Bonds 17
Science 17
Sport 10, 11
TV & Radio 27
Theatres, etc 12
25 Years Ago 17
Weather 3
Wills 17

Features, pages 14 and 16
Timothy Raison on the Tory plans for improving the housing problem; Richard Davy replies to Lord Chalfont on the "Soviet master plan"
Leader page, 15
Letters: Challenging time for World Council of Churches, from the Bishop of Bristol and Bishop R. Wood
Leading articles: Crossman diaries; Labour and the health service; Peking anniversary
Books, pages 8 and 9
Michael Ratcliffe on Evelyn Waugh by Christopher Sykes; Louis Heren on Theodore H. White's study of the fall of Nixon
Arts, page 12
William Mann on *Der Freischütz* at Oxford; Michael Ratcliffe on *James Dean* (BBC 2)
Sport, pages 10-11
Golf: Leader in the Dunlop Master disqualified; Racing: Newmarket report and prospects
Obituary, page 17
Lord Royle
Business News, pages 18-23
Stock markets: Gilts dominated the scene and fall on interest rate fears. Equities were quiet and the *FT* index closed 3.0 down to 326.6.

HOME NEWS

Police concern about workings of legal aid system in criminal cases will lead to MP's questions

From Our Home Affairs Correspondent
Scarborough

Sir Bernard Braine, MP, parliamentary consultant to the Police Superintendents' Association of England and Wales, is to table parliamentary questions about the cost of legal aid in criminal cases. Concern about the workings of the system has been expressed at the association's annual conference in Scarborough.

Det Supt Algernon Hemmingway, of the Metropolitan Police, told the conference of a housewife, unqualified in law and employed part time by a firm of solicitors, who visited prison alone to take instructions from a prisoner indicted for murder.

He said that nobody knew how much legal aid was costing the country.

Mr Hemmingway told me later that payment out of public funds in both lower and higher courts did not take into account private remuneration received by lawyers in relation to legal-aid moneys paid for the same case. As a result remuneration was often received from three separate sources by the same lawyers, with no adequate provision in law to audit the propriety of fees claimed.

The three sources of income, lower court, higher court and private, were claimed independently without effective supervision by the Law Society or the courts. That permitted malpractice by certain lawyers.

The experienced police officer could comprehend why defences were concocted far beyond the intellectual capacity of some accused. False alibis were put forward and often extraneous issues damaging to police credibility were introduced. All that was paid for out of public funds.

Lawyers were encouraged to look on the scheme as an ever-open sesame provided by the state to finance private practice. But it must be recognized that both solicitors and counsel had overheads to meet, and such fees could not be classified wholly as income.

Referring to interpretation of the regulations, Mr Hemmingway said that practices had developed whereby leading counsel got paid although they were not always present in court, especially during summing up.

In an increasing number of cases greedy solicitors had produced a situation where remuneration rather than representation was the first priority.

Giving examples, he said that remands were applied for sometimes simply to prolong the case. Lawyers recommended trial indictment often at the outset of a case without being furnished with the evidence.

Barristers often admitted to police that they were handed their brief on the morning of the trial.

Other examples of abuse were the duplication and even triplication of expenditure of public funds on attendance and travelling times when taking instruction at prison. The abuse was to put in three claims when only one journey had been made to see three people there from three different courts.

There were also cases of certain lawyers taking so much work they were negligent in their representation of their client.

In terms of police manpower and commitment of resources there was heavy cost, because such a great demand was made of them, especially when even the most trivial cases were contested to the bitter end, despite logic or the client's real interest.

Defendants should register their defence with the court when applying for legal aid. That would restrict the extent to which the defence was changed overnight.

In a debate at the conference on juvenile crime, Chief Supt Alfred Bowley, of Nottinghamshire, spoke of the case of a boy of 12 who absconded from a children's home and committed several cases of arson, which included the destruction of a factory worth £250,000. The factory owners were now sueing the local authority for failing to keep the boy properly in care.

Mr Bowley suggested that the police might well encourage people to sue local authorities in such circumstancese for payment of damages or press them to provide places suitable for juvenile custodial sentences.

Chief Supt Robert Taylor, the association's president, spoke of a crime wave by a boy aged 14. Before he was eight he had committed arson, stolen a purse and killed pets in a pet shop, among other serious offences. By now 52 offences were known to the police.

Yet a social worker said of him recently to magistrates: "These kids wouldn't have such a bad record if the police wouldn't keep arresting them."

Gassed men in hospital emergency transfer

From Arthur Osman
Shrewsbury

Late last night the Royal Salop Infirmary, Shrewsbury said that three of seven men suffering from arsine poisoning, were to be taken to the North Staffordshire Royal Infirmary, Stoke-on-Trent, for immediate dialysis treatment on kidney machines. It appeared that their kidneys had "completely shut down".

The three, all from Market Drayton, are Mr David Sheldon, aged 19; Mr Roger Hassall, aged 22, and Mr Michael Jones, aged 21.

Earlier doctors and nurses at the hospital had completed a second total blood change within 24 hours for each of the men. It meant that each had had 17 pints of new blood.

The hospital said then that the men, and an eighth under observation, were comfortable "and a great deal better" than when admitted, gravely ill, on Monday evening.

The men were overcome by arsine gas which causes intravascular haemolysis, a dissolving of the red blood corpuscles, while they were working on a metal recovery process involving zinc at a factory at Turn Hill, near Market Drayton, Salop. Arsine poisoning, one of the rarest industrial hazards, used to occur in tin refining years ago.

Representatives of the Factory Inspectorate were examining yesterday the system used at the factory, a comparatively new one which involves the crushing of foundry waste with a dry air flow to separate metals.

Inspectors took samples of the zinc spelter the men had been working on.

Dr M. D. Kipling, regional employment medical adviser of the Health and Safety Executive, said: "Arsine poisoning occurs when the gas is liberated in dealing with metal drosses containing zinc and aluminium, which hydrolize if damp is present.

"It becomes arsenic in gaseous form, which attaches to the red corpuscles

Mr Harold Mincher, aged 49, of Southbourne Avenue, Walsall, one of the men affected, said in hospital yesterday that the men had been wearing masks and full protective clothing. He said: "We apply the safety regulations rigorously."

Fresh blood: The dangerous effects of industrial poisons such as arsine and sodium chlorate, which destroy the red blood cells, may be reversed by exchange transfusion in which the damaged, poisoned blood of the patient is removed and replaced by fresh blood from healthy donors (our Medical Correspondent writes). Such treatment is usually effective if given within a few hours



Miss Caroline Kennedy, aged 18, daughter of Mrs Jacqueline Onassis, at Sotheby's, London, yesterday where she started a year-long arts training course.

Mr Craig attempts a swing 'loyalist' view

From Christopher Walker
Belfast

Mr William Craig yesterday delivered his first big political speech since the conversion that has split the "loyalist" coalition and offered a slender possibility of political agreement emerging in Northern Ireland.

He took the opportunity to address members of the constitutional Convention in the absence of his main political rival, the Rev Ian Paisley, who was officiating at a wedding.

Mr Craig referred to the dangers that would face the people of Ulster if the political parties could not reach an acceptable solution. The immediate consequence would be the continuation of direct rule from Westminster in a slightly different form. That, Mr Craig said, would be a direct encouragement to paramilitary forces on both sides

"The moral basis of an agreed political settlement in Ulster is the strongest weapon which can be used to defeat the terrorists", he added.

Mr Craig's carefully prepared speech was regarded as the opening of a personal campaign to swing the United Ulster Unionist Council and the Protestant community behind his more moderate views. The first test of his position will come in nine days, when he will face 250 members of his Vanguard Party's controlling council in an attempt to win a vote of confidence.

Addressing the Convention yesterday, Mr Craig avoided any direct reference to the divisions his stance has caused inside the formerly united loyalist coalition, but in a scarcely concealed reference to remarks by Mr Paisley, he argued that the Northern Ireland situation was too grave for cheap political posturing.

The theme of Mr C address was his conviction *Ulster's politicians will* denied any devolved go ment if they fail to compro "The rewards for agreemer so enormous that it is being irresponsible not stretch yourself to try to it" he declared.

Mr Craig praised the played by the largely R Catholic Social Democratic Labour Party and surp observers by adding compli tary remarks about sec policies recently adopted b Government in the Irish Re lic.

Mr Craig's determinatior stick resolutely to his camp for political moderation caused wide dissension am the Protestant community, so of whom, including a number paramilitary organizations, ha expressed strong support. B his speech yesterday was visib better received among th political moderates sitting o the opposition benches, tha among the ranks of the loyalis coalition behind him.

Earlier Mr Craig's isolation inside the UUUC was illustrated when loyalists staged a protest walk-out from the debating chamber. The demonstration was the first of its kind since the Convention began and was reminiscent of the unruly scenes which marred the old Assembly. It was specifically directed against Mr Seamus Mallon, an SDLP member who has frequently accused militant "loyalists" of infiltrating the locally recruited Ulster Defence Regiment.

The loyalist members left Mr Craig seared alone in the chamber with two other members of the 44-strong coalition, Mr Reginald Empey, another member of Vanguard, and Mr James Kilfedder, the Westminster MP.

Mr Maxwell resigns newspaper post

Continued from page 1

Mr Maxwell said yesterday that the executive council had tried to persuade him not to resign, but he told them yesterday: "In spite of the point-by-point refutation of these charges in a letter from the chairman and editor of the *Scottish Daily News* published in *The Sunday Times* last Sunday, that newspaper has still to withdraw its charges.

"It seems, though, that there are those who, in these cynical times, cannot accept that anybody can be doing anything out of idealism", adding: "I trust that by removing my presence as the chief executive of this newspaper this evil will end."

In his statement Mr Blyth paid tribute to Mr Maxwell. He said he "has brought a dedicated professionalism and drive to the company's affairs which has been very beneficial, and the council unanimously expresses their every confidence in him".

Far from achieving personal advantage or monetary gain, "Mr Maxwell has expended considerable time away from his own business and family, and refused to take any salary or expenses whatever".

Internal arrangements were being made for the day-to-day management of the company to continue without interruption and for negotiations for additional capital, if needed, to go on.

He added: "In the past six weeks our circulation has more than doubled and advertising revenue has trebled. This proves that, given a fair chance, we have a paper that Scotland needs and wants."

'Important people want to see press freedom eroded'

By Our Labour Staff

Press freedom is under serious attack, the Institute of Journalists was told at its annual conference in the Isle of Man yesterday by Mr Larry Lamb, editorial director of News International Ltd.

He said there were ominous signs that increasing numbers of increasingly important people not merely did not value press freedom but would like to see it eroded. In some respects the Royal Commission on the Press could be regarded as a threat to press freedom.

There were enemies of freedom within society, Parliament, and the newspaper industry who would not content themselves with one attack. "We are threatened with a multitude of manifest absurdities, like sharing pooled advertisement revenue, newsprint subsidies for selected papers, and equal space rights for all political parties, if you please."

Any form of pooled advertisement revenue scheme would immediately cause a fall of at least half in revenue, which would damage the stronger newspapers. The declared aims of government intervention and the maintenance of editorial freedom were wholly incompatible.

"We are members of the apathetic society. We stand and watch while much of what we hold dear is crumbling around us", he said. "Yet we outnumber the wreckers. We outthink them. We are capable of out-manoeuvring them. If only we would be readier to bring our big guns to bear, we certainly could outgun them."

The Trade Union and Labour Relations (Amendment) Bill was a grave threat to press freedom. "To protect the freedom of the press we must protect the freedom of the individual working journalist at all levels.

Navy tries ferry after assault boat cuts

By a Staff Reporter

In an exercise that is a first test of the Navy's ability to get round the latest defence cuts, 300 Royal Marine commandos were on their way to Norway yesterday in a hired roll-on, roll-off ferry.

Eight hundred men of 45 Commando are taking part in exercise Batten Bolt, which starts tomorrow. Five hundred are going by air, and the rest, with vehicles and equipment, are travelling by the Fred Olsen ferry Borgen from Newcastle upon Tyne to Oslo.

One of the aims is to help to provide a training manoeuvre for a Norwegian regimental combat team. But the Borgen is being used specifically to test the difficulties that may arise with the use of commercial shipping for naval operations.

Under the last defence review, the Navy's amphibious squadron, which has just finished playing a leading part in a Nato exercise in the eastern Mediterranean, is being heavily cut. It is to lose HMS Bulwark, one of two commando carriers, from the end of March; and HMS Hermes, the other carrier, is to become primarily an anti-submarine vessel.

That will leave only two assault ships, the Fearless and the Intrepid; and only one of those will be in use at any time, the other being in care and maintenance or refit.

Defence chiefs believe the use of commercial transport may become a key element in retaining the credibility of Britain's specialist reinforcement troops in the wake of the cuts. The Navy maintains that an amphibious capability could be vital during a period of tension on the northern flank of Nato.

Draft powers of direction to allow the commandeering of commercial transport are in existence, and several studies are being prepared on the various types of commercial transport that might be available. Close liaison is being established between the charter market and the directorate of movement at the Ministry of Defence.

The Navy is concerned, however, at the increased dependence on Parliament for the ability to conduct its operations that is involved in the hiring or commandeering process.

The ability to act quickly would be particularly important where ferries were involved, because of the inability to make a coastal landing. Instead of storming the beaches, most of the troops would have to be put in at a port.

A senior naval officer said: "It is not always easy to hire, for which you must have the money, or to commandeer. My great fear is that by the time a period of tension arises, and we urgently need the ferries, the political climate might be such that the Government would not be prepared to direct firms to surrender their vessels."

Benn aim disastrous, Sir G Howe says

By a Staff Reporter

Extensions of state control and public ownership, together with progressive increases in taxation, had damaged the prosperity of British society, Sir Geoffrey Howe, the shadow Chancellor, said in Liverpool yesterday.

There was no evidence to suggest that those changes had added to the freedom of working people, or to the capacity of British industry to increase the resources that raised the standard of life, he told Liverpool and Merseyside branch of the Institute of Directors.

Mr Benn, Secretary of State for Energy, and many of his government colleagues wanted to proceed farther down the same disastrous road, but that "command economy" prescription would be wholly destructive of British freedoms and institutions, Sir Geoffrey said.

"How many of those people who protested last Saturday about what has been happening under the Spanish dictatorship have troubled to remember that capital punishment for economic offences is part of everyday life in those socialist paradises behind the iron curtain to which they are so affectionately disposed?" he asked. He did not seek to argue that Mr Benn was seeking to create that kind of society, but the principles they advocated were much the same.

Inflation would not be overcome without a significant, but by no means enduring, reduction in the nation's standard of living, and socialists should spell out that truth. A growing proportion of the nation's resources should be devoted to investment.

The free economy would not long survive a situation in which the Government was overspending more than 10 per cent of the national income. The departments of trade and of industry alone were spending between them more than the entire yield from corporation tax.

High marginal taxation on workers in all income groups should be reduced. In the first half of this year the British Medical Association had received 625 requests from doctors for information on emigration. That was equivalent to one in every four of Britain's total output of new doctors.

People must choose between Conservative policies designed to reinforce talent and encourage success and policies that would take them to the tightly controlled alternative of a collectivist society.

Soldiers 'need protection from propaganda'

By David Leigh

Political campaigns were freely permitted in Britain, but it was illegal to go beyond that and try to get soldiers to defect or desert from the Army, Mr Michael Coombe, Crown counsel, said yesterday in the Central Criminal Court where 14 people are charged with conspiracy.

If there was to be an Army in a civilized country, soldiers needed protection from the sort of insidious propaganda that had been directed at them, Mr Coombe said. The defendants were all part of a plot or campaign to get British soldiers to disobey their orders and to desert or go absent without leave. However idealistic some of the defendants might be, that was illegal.

The court was told that a woman in Wiltshire who inquired about the British Withdrawal from Northern Ireland Campaign was sent a reprint, apparently from *Peace News*, of a statement. That ended:

We the undersigned, now demand in relation to Northern Ireland:

(a) that the British Government name a definite date for the complete withdrawal of British troops in the immediate future; (b) that the union between Britain and Northern Ireland be ended.

In furthering these aims, we the undersigned intend to campaign among British civilians and soldiers. Soldiers will be asked to consider refusing postings to Northern Ireland, staging sit-downs and demonstrations in barracks, and in the final resort, deserting. Our friends in Germany and elsewhere will be encouraged to leaflet British soldiers stationed there. Leafleting and demonstrations will also be organized at recruiting centres to dissuade young people from joining the Army.

Mr Coombe said the printed signatures at the foot of the statement included the names of six of the defendants.

After Mr Coombe referred to the conviction of Miss Pat Arrowsmith for distributing leaflets contrary to the Incitement to Disaffection Act, and said that was known to the defendants, the jury was sent out while the defence made legal submissions.

The trial continues today.

Council pay rise will cut jobs in Devon

A warning of mass redundancies among Devon County Council manual workers because of the latest pay award of £6 a week, was given yesterday by Mr Edward Pinney, chairman of the council's countryside and amenities committee. He told a meeting at Sidmouth that the award would cost the county £2m more than it had budgeted for this year.

"The ratepayers cannot afford to pay this sort of money and the county council will not be asking them to", Mr Pinney said. "In effect this means there will be large-scale redundancies among the people who have just been awarded this £6 increase.

"In turn this will mean that the services now operated by the councils will be curtailed even further and fall below the standards that the people have come to expect", he added.

Cornwall County Council has drawn up a contingency plan to reduce staff rather than increase rates to pay higher wages.

Large response to scheme to help adult illiterates

By Our Education Correspondent

There was a large and immediate response yesterday to the BBC's first effort to help thousands of adults who cannot read or write.

More than 650 people telephoned in the first hour after Jimmy Young announced the London telephone number of the BBC's adult literacy referral service. Calls came in from all over the country, the BBC said.

One man rang the number of the service, 01-992 5522, and spoke in a whisper apparently so that his colleagues at work should not know that he was illiterate.

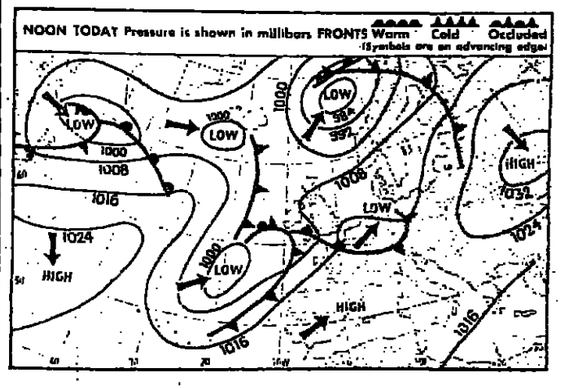
The service has 20 lines. Inquiries are handled confidentially, and people are put in touch with the nearest agencies which can help them. It is part of a three-year adult literacy project. Television programmes on the subject start on October 12.

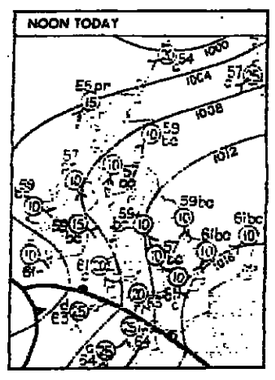
Mr Malley to visit Poland

Mr Mulley, Secretary of State for Education and Science, has accepted an invitation to visit Poland, where he will see its education system at work, it was announced yesterday.

A spokesman at the Polish Embassy in London said it was hoped to arrange the date for his trip before the end of next month. Mr Mulley, who is chairman of the Labour Party, will be the third Cabinet Minister to tour Poland this year.

Weather forecast and recordings





Today

Sun rises: 7.2 am Sun sets: 6.38 pm
Moon rises: 3.22 am Moon sets: 4.59 pm
New Moon: October 5.
Lighting up: 7.8 pm to 6.33 am.
High water: London Bridge, 11.46 am, 6.4m (21.0ft). Avonmouth, 5.23 am, 11.6m (38.2ft); 5.49 pm, 12.3m (40.3ft). Dover, 9.13 am, 6.1m (20.0ft); 9.45 pm, 6.3m (20.7ft). Hull, 3.56 am, 6.5m (21.4ft); 4.44 pm, 6.6m (21.8ft). Liverpool, 9.31 am, 8.4m (27.6ft); 9.52 pm, 8.8m (29.0ft).

A depression and associated trough will move NE into SW parts of British Isles.

Area forecasts:

London, SE England: Fog patches early, sunny intervals, mainly dry; wind SW, moderate; max temp 16°C (61°F).

East Anglia, E, NE England, Lake District: Fog patches early, sunny intervals, mainly dry; wind SW, light or moderate; max temp 15°C (59°F).

Central S, NW, central N England, Midlands, N Wales: Fog patches early, sunny intervals, becoming cloudy, perhaps rain; wind W, light, backing S, moderate; max temp 15°C (59°F).

Channel Islands, SW England, S Wales: Cloudy, outbreaks of rain; wind S, veering SW, moderate or fresh; max temp 15°C (59°F).

Isle of Man, SW Scotland, Glasgow, Argyll, N Ireland: Sunny periods, dry; wind W, backing S, light or moderate; max temp 14°C (57°F).

Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen: Sunny periods, showers developing; wind W, light or moderate; max temp 14°C (57°F).

Central Highlands, Moray Firth, NE, NW Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Sunny periods, scattered showers; wind W, moderate; max temp 12°C (54°F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Saturday: Rain at first over much of England and Wales, otherwise sunny periods and showers, temp near normal.

Yesterday

London: Temp: max 7 am to 7 pm, 15°C (59°F); min 7 pm to 7 am, 11°C (52°F). Humidity, 7 pm, 76 per cent. Rain, 24hr to 7 pm, 0.14in. Sun, 24hr to 7 pm, 3.1hr. Bar, mean sea level, 7 pm, 1,012.8 millibars, rising. 1,000 millibars = 29.53in.

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

	C	F		C	F		C	F		C	F
Alaiora	s	27	81	Cardiff	r	15	59	Jersey	r	17	63
Ajaccio	s	26	79	Cologne	f	16	61	L Palmas	f	23	73
Athens	s	31	88	Copenhagen	f	15	59	Lisbon	s	21	70
Barcelona	s	24	75	Dublin	c	14	57	Locarno	f	26	79
Bristol	s	20	68	Edinburgh	f	13	55	London	s	21	70
Belfast	r	12	54	Florence	f	31	88	Luxemburg	r	18	64
Berlin	r	17	63	Geneva	f	26	79	Madrid	s	30	86
Biarritz	f	25	77	Gibraltar	s	27	81	Majorca	f	26	79
Birmingham	r	14	57	Guernsey	c	16	61	Malaga	s	29	84
Bristol	s	15	59	Helsinki	f	18	64	Malta	s	26	79
Brussels	s	19	66	Innsbruck	f	17	63	Manchstr	r	12	54
Budapest	f	24	75	Istanbul	s	30	86	Moscow	s	14	57

	C	F
Munich	f	17	63
Nice	f	24	75
Paris	s	21	70
Perth	r	11	52
Prague	f	14	57
Rome	f	29	84
Salzburg	f	19	66
Stockholm	f	16	61
Venice	f	25	77
Vienna	c	19	66
Warsaw	f	16	61
Zurich	f	19	66

Overseas selling prices
Austria, Sch 15; Belgium, BFr 25; Cyprus, Pcs 30; Denmark, DKr 3.75; Finland, Fmk 2.50; France, Fr 2.50; Germany, Dmk 2.50; Greece, Dr 25; Holland, Dfl 2.25; Italy, Lire 350; Luxembourg, LFr 25; Malta, 7c; Norway, Kr 3.00; Portugal, Esc 20; Spain, Pes 35; Sweden, Skr 3.75; Switzerland, Sfr 2.50; USA/Canada $1.00; Yugoslavia, Din 20.

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Unconscious boy was kept alive for six years

From Our Correspondent
Birkenhead

An unconscious boy was kept alive for more than six years after he was knocked down and badly hurt by a car, an inquest jury at Bromborough, Wirral, was told yesterday.

They returned a verdict of accidental death on Gordon Sumner, of Liverpool, who died aged 10, on September 25 in the Royal Liverpool Children's Hospital, Heswall, from bronchial pneumonia.

The coroner, Mr Rex Taylor, said: "I wonder sometimes whether devoted nursing care, keeping a life through artificial means in such a case, is worth while."



New Esprit: Lotus, the Norwich-based sports car manufacturer, today announces its new mid-engined coupé, the Esprit (above). A two-door, two-seat car, with a top speed of 138 mph, the Esprit is making its first public appearance at the Paris Motor Show (our Motoring Correspondent writes).

Designed by Georgetto Giugiaro, the Italian stylist who was responsible for the new Volkswagen range, the Esprit is powered by the Lotus two-litre 16-valve engine, which develops 160 brake horsepower. Lotus claims a 0 to 60 mph acceleration time of 6.8 seconds, and average fuel consumption of 28 miles to the gallon.

Company paid bribes to get contracts

Three men employed by a large engineering firm received a minimum of £15,300 in money and gifts to steer contracts to a company in Ellesmere Port, Manchester Crown Court was told yesterday.

The partners in the company who paid the bribes over five years were all given suspended jail sentences of six months and fined when they admitted charges of corruption.

Mr Eifon Roberts, QC, for the prosecution, said cars were obtained or exchanged for three employees of Simon Engineering Limited, of Stockport, by the partners, a family was sent on a £236 Spanish holiday and a stereo unit and other goods were bought for the three men.

But Judge Philip Hinchliffe told the four defendants: "I do not think it necessary in the public interest that I should impose custodial sentences. I am satisfied that you were corrupted by one of these men, Knowles, and that you were virtually blackmailed to accede to his requests in order to get work for your company".

The judge, said Bernard Knowles, who was jailed for three years in June, was the instigator of corrupt practices while a chief instrument engineer and drew two other men into the scheme.

Before the court yesterday were Ralph Yardley, aged 42, of Crofts Drive, Caldy, Wirral; of Wallace Hyde, aged 45, of Cavendish Road, Chester; Lesley Holly, aged 37, of Rhosneigr, and Robert Stein, aged 45, of June Avenue, Bromborough, Cheshire.

Mr Yardley was fined £600; Mr Hyde and Mr Holly were fined £300 each and Mr Stein was fined £100. They were all partners in W. Hyde and Company, of Ellesmere Port, now in liquidation.

Mr Roberts said the company obtained contracts worth about £300,000 from Simon Engineering in five years. A firm figure of cash paid to Mr Knowles was not known, but he had had cheques for £13,000. Two other men had had £1,300 and £1,000, mostly in gifts for giving contracts and work to Hyde and Company.

Disabled will name buildings of easiest access

An award to encourage better access to public places for wheelchair users and other disabled people was announced in London yesterday.

The Central Council for the Disabled, one of the sponsors, appealed to disabled people to nominate buildings constructed or adapted in the past five years. The criteria are easy access for wheelchairs and lavatories suitable for the disabled.

The award will be a plaque to be affixed to the successful building and a certificate for the architect.

Charge over wall

Ravenseft Properties Ltd, developers, of Old Jewry, London, were committed for trial by Brighton magistrates yesterday charged with demolishing a wall of the town's sixteenth-century Black Lion brewery without planning permission.

Soldiers killed

Two Irish Army soldiers were killed last night when their armoured car skidded and crashed near the republic's border with Ulster in co Monaghan.

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Plea for determinate sentences proposed for dangerous abnormal offenders to protect the public

By Peter Evans

Tighter measures, including a new type of sentence, to reduce risks to the public of dangerously abnormal offenders are recommended in a report on mentally abnormal offenders, published yesterday. But it says: "There is no way which would be acceptable in a civilized society by which the public can be absolutely assured that no one released from an institution will ever commit violent offence subsequently."

Nevertheless, the committee which prepared the report says: "We are confident that with the modifications and extensions we propose the existing safeguards in relation to discharge and supervision will offer the public all the protection that could reasonably be expected or devised."

The committee, chaired by Lord Butler of Saffron Walden, was set up after Graham Young was convicted on June 29, 1972, of murder by poisoning while on conditional discharge from Broadmoor.

The report proposes a new type of sentence in the context of dangerous offenders in the prison system. It acknowledges the difficulties of dealing with the few men who have to be released when their determinate sentences expire although they are thought to be dangerous:

Of the possible solutions, we have rejected proposals which would involve determining, towards the end of the sentence, that the prisoner should be further detained in the interests of public safety. We have also rejected combining determinate sentences with a system of licensing after the end of the sentence. We think it essential that any special provisions be applied at the time of sentencing and by the sentencing court.

We propose that a new form of indeterminate sentence should be introduced for offenders who are dangerous, who present a history of mental disorder which cannot be dealt with under the Mental Health Act and for whom the life sentence is not appropriate. It should be subject to statutory review at regular (two-yearly) intervals, release being dependent entirely on the issue of dangerousness. On release the offender should be under compulsory supervision, again subject to statutory review.

The two-yearly review should be carried out by a parole board who, as in other cases, should make recommendations to the Home Secretary.

The Home Secretary's powers to accept or reject the board's recommendations should be the same as in relation to determinate sentences. Release should be on licence of unlimited duration, but the conditions should be subject to two yearly review, with the possibility of their eventual removal.

The Home Secretary should remain responsible for decisions about the discharge of offenders treated in psychiatric hospitals. But as an additional safeguard an independent advisory body should be consulted about the transfer or discharge of any restricted special hospital patient.

The advisory body should continue to be concerned with former special hospital restricted patients regarding the grant of leave, eventual discharge from local hospitals or secure units, and subsequent supervision, including the question of recall, if it arises:

With regard to the recall to hospital of a discharged restricted patient, the supervising officer must have discretion as to the degree of possible risk to the public that may be acceptable. Where he thinks that recall is necessary the presumption on the part of the hospital should be generally in favour of accepting the patient, even if only for a brief period of observation.

Delay in providing secure hospital units in each regional health authority area, as recommended in its interim report on April 20, 1974, is in the face of the widely acknowledged and urgent need.

The units are required for mentally disordered persons, both offenders and non-offenders, who do not require the security of the special hospital but are not suitable for treatment in open psychiatric hospitals:

What causes us concern is that in some parts of the country there have been indications of unwillingness either to formulate plans at all, or to give our proposals the priority which we thought and the Government agreed to be necessary.

The committee recommends, as an incentive to progress, that the cost of running the units should be paid for by central government, which has already agreed to provide capital.

The report states that the great weight of evidence presented tended to support the conclusion that psychopaths "are not in general treatable, at least in medical terms".

Primary responsibility for the care and custody of dangerous anti-social psychopaths should rest with the penal system, and special prison units for them should be developed.

But the option of the courts to make a hospital order in respect of psychopathic offenders should not be totally withdrawn, and it should be possible to transfer such an offender from prison to hospital.

The present provision relating to diminished responsibility, which is needed only because the offence of murder carries a mandatory life sentence, is unsatisfactory:

Report of the Committee on Mentally Abnormal Offenders (Command 6244, Stationery Office, £3.95).

Proportion of women alcoholics is rising

By John Roper

There may soon be almost as many female as male alcoholics in Britain, a report published today states.

Ten years ago the proportion was eight men to one woman, and today it is just under three to one. With men, excessive drinking leading to alcoholism usually took eight to 12 years, but with women it took between three and six years.

The report is from the Merseyside, Lancashire and Cheshire Council on Alcoholism, which has 12 years' experience in the field and has pioneered an information and advisory service. It says that singly and in groups young women drank in almost the same manner as young men, except that they usually had wines or spirits, whereas the men drank beer.

Taboos against women drinking in public had almost disintegrated. Girls began drinking occasionally at 15 or 16, frequently at 17 or 18, and fairly heavily in the early twenties, leading to alcoholism a few years later. As with male drinkers, there were an increasing number of married women, aged about 30, with one or two children, who asked for help.

There are now as many women in the 31 to 40 age group seeking help as in the 41 to 50 group, the report says.

An analysis of 3,000 cases of alcoholism shows housewives at the top of the list—432 cases. Other figures include: 102 drivers, including 40 lorry drivers; five bus, two coach and six taxi drivers; one driving instructor; 18 family doctors; one consultant orthopaedic surgeon, two airline and two RAF pilots; four policemen; 22 schoolteachers and six scaffolders.

Local authorities must dismiss staff, conference told

Councils 'are near breaking point'

From Christopher Warman
Brighton

The refusal by a growing number of people to pay their rates was a warning that the local government system was reaching breaking point, Mr Roland Freeman, a former finance chairman of the Greater London Council, said yesterday.

In a sombre speech at the annual conference of the Rating and Valuation Association he said that government expenditure had reached an "intolerable" level. Local government was the first to feel the effects because its source of revenue, rates, did not increase with inflation.

Mr Freeman advocated "drastic" remedies, including a halt to all local capital spending on schools, housing and roads, which would have the inevitable effect of creating unemployment. He said councillors must take much of the blame for the situation. Faced with the main causes of soaring rates—inflation, high interest charges and the public demand for better services—the democratic element in local government had "failed to grasp the enormity of the crisis or exert the political will to cope with it".

He said the most sensational development in public finance was the fact that "a significant and growing number" of people were refusing to pay rates. "I think next year it will become more serious."

Government could not spend more than the people could afford to pay in rates and taxes, and if people were committed to expenditure which they could not meet "you will eventually come to breaking point. At the moment a half of 1 per cent refuse to pay. If that figure rises the system will come tumbling down, and I do not think we are very far from that danger point."

Mr Freeman thought that the Chancellor of the Exchequer was being over-optimistic in predicting that inflation would fall to single figures over one year, and that it would be dangerous for local authorities to prepare their budgets on that basis. Rates would rise next year by about a quarter, and perhaps more.

> Former GLC finance chairman argues for a halt to all except obligatory capital expenditure

All capital spending except that which there was a direct legal obligation to provide, stopped". The effect would be ought "very largely to be slight at first but enormous later, and there would be a big impact on staff. "I believe there is no way to get major economies without cutting staff numbers."

If cuts in staff were made, there would inevitably be a confrontation with the unions, who would defend the interests of their members. "If there is a confrontation, the public are going to have to decide. Either they must back the councils in their cuts or support the unions. They cannot have it both ways."

To improve local taxation and make it more acceptable, Mr Freeman advocated the transfer of educational finance to the Exchequer; the restoration of rating to its original purpose of raising money for localized services, run by district and borough councils; and the abolition of the county precept and its substitution by a county tax on income.

He also recommended the operation of lotteries "on a grand scale, with prizes of £100,000, in order to raise millions of pounds. This is really a form of voluntary taxation, a painless, indeed popular, way of extracting money for local government."

Mr Harold Wright, president of the association, said in his address that local authorities were doing their best to save money. A combination of inflation, additional duties and reorganization "have together increased the expenses of local authorities, which must of necessity increase the rates".

Housing body's success: Lord Goodman, chairman of the Government-financed Housing Corporation, said yesterday that the corporation had been "a considerable success", despite early gloomy predictions (the Press Association reports).

Introducing its annual report at a press conference in London, he said that given further funds, it could be a greater success.

Shortage of money was the limiting factor. He said the corporation was expected to approve the same number of schemes in the current financial year as in the last one, providing 37,000 new or improved homes.

Caravan dwellers: Residents of mobile homes renting pitches on privately owned sites get new rights under the Mobile Homes Act, 1975 (a Staff Reporter writes). It extends to Scotland the rights conferred by the Caravan Sites Act, 1968.

The new Act, which came into force yesterday, also deals with rights of site owners. It states that they must offer a written agreement to each resident who occupies a mobile home as his only or main residence. The offer must be made to existing residents before December 31 next and to those taking sites between now and that date. After that an agreement must be offered before occupation.

Engine failed twice in boat before 10 drowned

The boat in which 10 part-time soldiers plunged to their deaths over a weir last Sunday, had engine failure twice during the exercise, Major Alan Parker, the men's commanding officer, told an inquest in Nottingham yesterday. Each time it was fitted with a replacement engine.

The inquest was on six of the victims, from the Royal Engineers Volunteers at Grangemouth, who were on a weekend watermanship exercise covering an 80-mile stretch of the Trent. The bodies of the other four had not been recovered last night.

The boat in which the disaster occurred was commanded by Lance-corporal Patrick Harkin, a member of the unit for eight years and widely experienced in watermanship and engines. He was the only survivor. All the men wore lifejackets.

Major Parker said he was monitoring movements from a vehicle and progress was steady until the craft's outboard motor failed at Cavendish bridge at 4 pm on Saturday. The crew set off again an hour and a half later with a replacement engine but that, too, failed and they had to use paddles.

By 9.30 pm the boat was lifted out of the water and transported to Farndon, where a new engine was collected.

The crew was back on the river again at 1 am on Sunday. Two hours later, when Major Parker spoke to them, they were all in good heart and the engine was working.

The boat left another checkpoint at 4 am, but never reached the next one.

Dr Stephen Jones, pathologist, said all the men had drowned.

Foreign cars favoured in annual buying guide

By Peter Waymark
Motoring Correspondent

British cars again fare badly on reliability in the annual car buying guide published today by the consumer magazine, *Motoring Which?* Only one British model, the Triumph Toledo, is rated better than average.

Several foreign cars, however, come into that category and the magazine picks out the Datsun Sunny, Renault 12 and Volkswagen Beetle as being particularly reliable. Others with good reliability records include the Audi 100, Citroen Dyane, Daf 66, Datsun Cherry, Violet and Bluebird, Opel Kadett, Renault 5, Saab 99, Toyota Corolla, Volkswagen Golf and Passat and Volvo 244.

The British cars rated average are the Austin Maxi, Ford Cortina and Escort, Hillman Hunter, Mini, Rover, Triumph 1500 and Vauxhall Victor. British models said to be less than average are the Austin Allegro, Austin 1800/2200, Ford Capri and Granada, Hillman Avenger and Imp, Jaguar XJ saloons, Morris Marina, Triumph Dolomite and 2000 range and Vauxhall Viva.

The survey, based on the experiences of 24,000 readers of *Motoring Which?* also found that foreign car owners were more likely to buy the same car again. Top of the "satisfaction" league, though on a fairly small sample, was the Volkswagen Golf, with 86 per cent of owners saying they would make a repeat purchase.

Ten other foreign models scored more than 70 per cent: Daf 66, Saab 99, Citroen Dyane, Peugeot 504, Renault 12 and 16, Honda Civic, Volvo 244, Renault 4 and Volkswagen Passat. The only British car with a percentage rating in the seventies was the Jaguar XJ.

The survey covers 55 popular models, accounting for nine out of every 10 cars sold in Britain last year.

Curb on sale of medicine with opium urged

By Our Medical Reporter

Mr James Bannerman, president of the Pharmaceutical Society, has asked all retail chemists to control personally the sale of the stomach mixture, J. Collis Browne's compound, by asking customers to sign for it, with the date and quantity recorded.

The mixture contains a small proportion of liquid extract of opium and some customers are said to have asked for as many as 30 bottles at a time. The society wants similar controls on two cough mixtures, Benylin with codeine and Phensedyl, the codeine content of which, it is said, might lead to addiction.

There have been suggestions that the mixtures should go on prescription only. Mr Bannerman says that voluntary control is better because that restraint would remove the right of the pharmacist to recommend medicines which are safe and effective if taken responsibly.

Closer BBC link with Irish television urged

By a Staff Reporter

The BBC's Northern Ireland Advisory Council calls for greater liaison with Radio Teelfis Eireann, in the Irish Republic, in evidence to the Annan committee on the future of broadcasting.

The council's evidence, published yesterday, says that more people in the republic can watch or listen to BBC programmes than the whole population of Northern Ireland.

"Whilst we have no responsibility for this audience, it is worth considering the possibilities that the situation presents", the council argues. "So long as BBC programmes are widely received in the republic they can in themselves constitute powerful tools to bridge divisions across the border."

The council suggests that there should be more professional liaison with RTE and more exchanges of facilities and programmes, including coproductions.

Danger of overburdening the social services

From Pat Healy
Social Services Correspondent
Edinburgh

Social services departments are being increasingly overwhelmed because housing and education departments are unloading their responsibilities on to them, social workers were told in Edinburgh yesterday.

The public, too, sees the social services as universal providers. Miss Kay Richards, chairman of the British Association of Social Workers, said at the opening of their annual conference.

But, she said, social workers must accept much of the blame. They were failing to define where their responsibilities lay. They must seek to influence policy-making by communicating the knowledge gained from their work. Unless social workers explained why tenants ran into rent arrears in areas without rent collection schemes, they would deprive housing departments of the chance to change policies that caused stress.

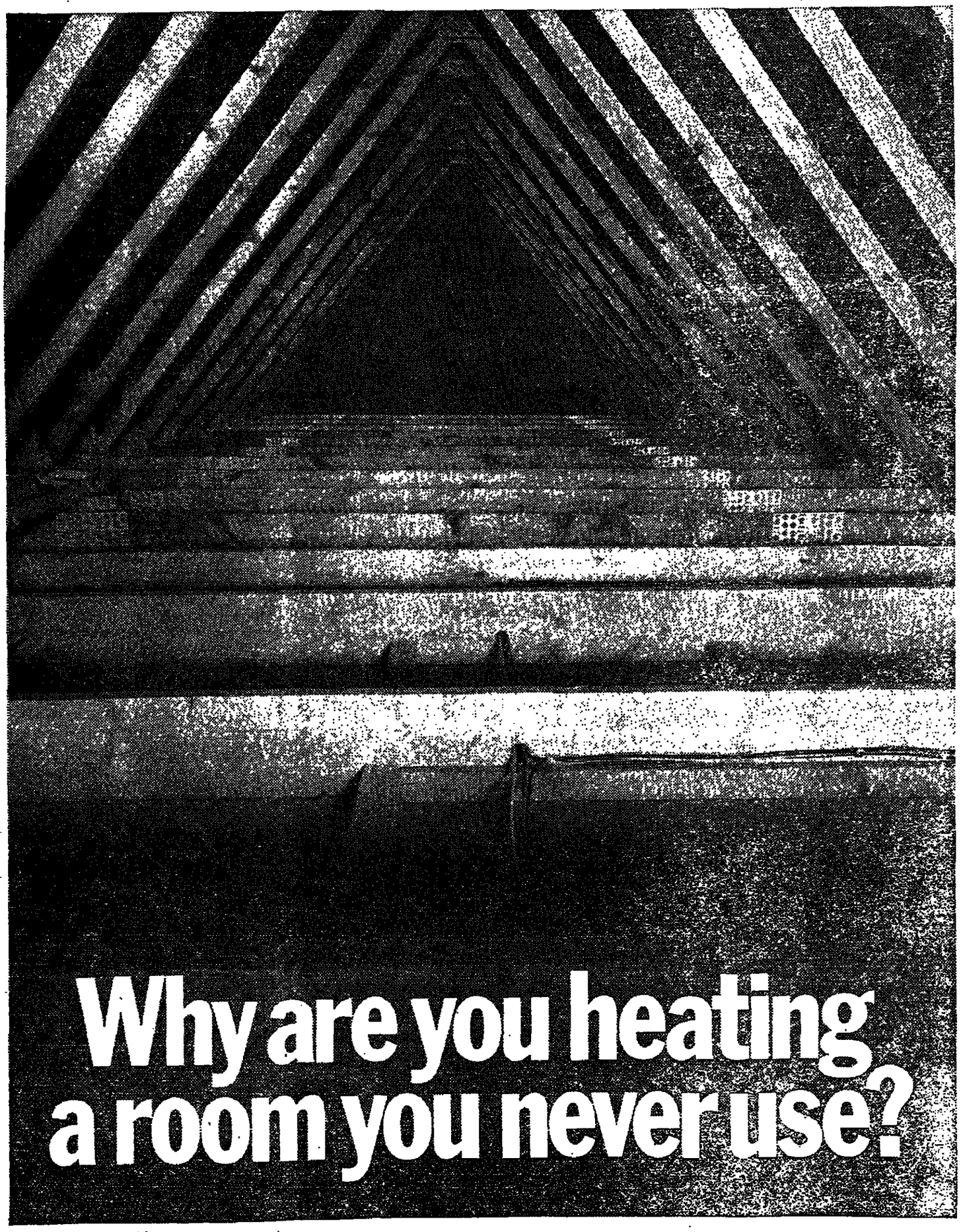
Without shared decision-making social work could never be effective and the difficulties of isolated communities and socially deprived city areas would never come near to resolution. Society can no longer afford the burden of inter-disciplinary rivalry and misunderstanding.

With the need to revise priorities for public spending, opportunities must be made for the community to decide whether it would rather mobilize itself to provide more support for the elderly at home, or pay the rates necessary for a new residential home at ever-increasing cost. "Rarely are such options clearly put before them."

Social service expenditure could not escape careful scrutiny in the severe economic climate. The public must be made aware of the reality that the caring services cost money, she said.

Earlier, Mr John McCluskey, Solicitor General for Scotland, urged social workers not to be cautious in decision-making. Their mistakes, he said, would be paraded in public, attacked in the media, and subjected to official inquiries.

But social workers operated in a high risk area, and the danger was that, for fear of legal inquiries, social work decisions would be buttressed with slow bureaucratic checks and balances.



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HOME NEWS

Cambridge doubts on student observers

From Our Correspondent
Cambridge

A warning about future relationships between senior and junior members of Cambridge University was given by Professor John Linnett yesterday, when he ended his two-year term as vice-chancellor.

In his address to the Regent House Professor Linnett referred to the "sad consequence" of last June's sit-in by students at the Senate House. He said it would take a year or two before discussions between senior and junior members could take place again in a rational armosphere.

The Regent House will vote this term on the admission of student observers to the council of the Senate. Professor Linnett said he found that a difficult question for two reasons.

First, it had been impossible to persuade students to accept that their membership of that body should be directed towards the good of the university as a whole. They saw themselves as representing students rather than as the means of conveying the feelings, attitudes and needs of students to the council. Students on the Student Matters' Committee had shown clearly that their attitude was to pursue sectional interests.

Secondly, students seemed unaware of how limited their experience of universities was. "Perhaps it is the fact that their experience is so very limited that makes them wish to pursue narrowly the aspirations of the student body and unwilling to see the larger contribution that is needed from every member of the council of the Senate."



Dr Rosemary Murray: First woman vice-chancellor at Cambridge.

Professor Linnett is succeeded by Dr Rosemary Murray, President of New Hall, who was installed yesterday as the first woman vice-chancellor of the university since the office was established in 1412.

Dr Murray, who is 62, will hold office for two years. She became a lecturer in chemistry at Girton College in 1946, and was a pioneer in the development of New Hall as Cambridge's third undergraduate women's college.

Official lead urged over law on computers

By a Staff Reporter

There was no doubt about the dangers that computers held for the privacy of personal information, Sir Michael Swann, chairman of the BBC, said yesterday. Britain was beginning to lag behind other countries in enacting legislation.

Sir Michael, speaking at the opening in London of the biennial conference of the British Computer Society, said official committees of inquiry had reported in a number of countries. Legislation had been enacted in the United States, Sweden and parts of West Germany, and Bills were before parliaments of other countries.

"We have been more leisurely in Britain", he said. While it was better to have a White Paper that got it right, even if it was late, time was slipping by and he hoped the Government would take action soon.

The computer industry had been waiting for an official lead for a long time. Most of the dangers could be overcome, and it was possible to exploit the benefits of computers without having to risk the drawbacks.

"But that can only be done properly if the authorities tell us clearly what must be done, and who is to be responsible for doing it, both in the private sector and in the public one."

Legislation was needed, but in the last resort it was an inadequate substitute for "the honesty and integrity of those skilled experts who are the only people who can actually release private and personal information from the entrails of computers".

LABOUR PARTY CONFERENCE/BLACKPOOL

Delegates endorse call for more takeover powers

By Our Parliamentary Staff

The Labour Party conference at Blackpool yesterday endorsed *Labour and Industry*: The next steps, a major policy statement critical in many respects of government industrial policy and calling among its many proposals for stronger powers for the new National Enterprise Board than those set out in the Industry Bill, now before Parliament.

Mr Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for Energy, who as Secretary of State for Industry presented the legislation to Parliament, had the task of commending the executive's statement.

He maintained that the instruments and purposes of Labour planning were quite different from the heavy-handed centralized, corporatist machinery of intervention and subsidy devised by the Tories and so easily adapted to the purposes of big business at the expense of working people.

However, Mr Benn, who received the fourth standing ovation at this year's conference, successfully persuaded the conference either to reject or remit extreme resolutions on industry and public ownership. The policy document, *Jobs and Prices*, discussed earlier this week, was also approved.

Mrs Judith Hart, former Minister of Overseas Development and chairman of the NEC's industrial policy committee, said the visions of Aims of Industry, some sections of the CBI and of the Conservative Party were out of date and based on a free enterprise system which had died not with a bang but a whimper. Mrs Hart was presenting the party statement *Labour and Industry: The Next Steps*.

Opening the industrial policy debate, Mrs Hart said the document, a key element in the party's programme for 1976, did not differ in analysis from Labour's programme for 1973 on which the manifesto was based. That analysis was right and was reinforced by the present crisis of British capitalism.

It was a crisis unlike that of the 1930s in which unemployment was accompanied by rising prices and inflation. It was a crisis in which Keynesianism was not enough, in which conventional demand management methods were not enough and could not solve the nation's fundamental difficulties.

That was because in the past 30 years the nature of British capitalism had changed to a system in which there was tremendous concentration of ownership of industry with a comparatively small number of leading conglomerates, monopolies and multinationals.

The different ball game they were in involved 100 leading companies controlling over half the country's manufacturing industry. It was estimated, so rapid was the pace of concentration, that by 1980 there would be 35 leading firms controlling over half the manufacturing industry.

About 75 companies accounted for half Britain's exports, 35 companies accounted for 40 per cent of their direct exports.

"We are five times more multinational than the Germans or Japanese", Miss Hart continued. "We are five times more exposed to the manipulations of transfer pricing and to the influence exercised on investment decisions not by the economic needs of Britain but by factors taking place outside Britain in the international money markets."

That was new and so it demanded a new response if industry and the economy were to serve the needs of the people. Part of the response was the National Enterprise Board, which was not to be the repository of the lame ducks of the country but a board which was able to give control through ownership of key firms in the industrial sector.

Part of the response would be planning agreements in priority sectors. The NEC believed these must be obligatory and not voluntary, with full information available. When they looked at the Industry Bill, "and heaven knows what it will look like when it comes back from the House of Lords", the NEC did not believe it fully carried out the intentions of the manifesto in respect of such agreements.

They were bound to note that the NEB had been granted only £1,000m over five years when what had been asked for and was being asked for was £1,000m a year if it was to do the job effectively.

They could have the investment they needed. There was an alternative strategy. The NEB could have the money it needed to do the job. The party could carry out the manifesto as it was intended.

They proposed, perhaps along the Swedish model, new methods of challelling institutional funds with complete security into investment.

If they had investment they would need the right kind of skills so they proposed the strengthening of the Manpower Services Commission and a manpower plan to retrain 10 times more workers in the next seven to 10 years.

"Above all", Mrs Hart said, "we propose a commitment to the real spirit and intention of our policies and manifesto."

Mr David Basnett, general secretary of the National Union of General and Municipal Workers, moved a resolution urging the Government to give immediate priority to the establishment of public control, social accountability and effective industrial planning by consent.

It proposed that funds put at the disposal of the NEB should be used to extend public accountability and control over a wider range of industry and not just private enterprise failures.

The planning agreement system should be supported by a policy of indirect sanction, including making selective financial aid, selective price relaxations and controls over inward and outward movements of capital by companies dependent on the conclusion of a satisfactory planning agreement.

The resolution also recommended the establishment of a network of national and industrial planning instruments within which the NEB and planning agreements could function and in which the unions could, at their choice, obtain the necessary information and be involved in planning agreements instead of having these restricted at a company-Government level.

Seconding for the Association of Scientific Technical and Managerial Staffs, Mr Douglas Hoyle, MP for Nelson and Colne, said there had been alarm and anguish from the City and big business interests over the interventionist nature of the planning agreements.

It was pressure from those sources that had led to the retreat by the Government. Labour must restore its intention to carry out the manifesto.



Mr Benn: "We are here to change society."

Agreements only voluntary

Mr Hoyle said that under the present Industry Bill, planning agreements were only voluntary. There was no reserve power to ensure that companies played the role which took account of social and economic needs and that if they applied for Government aid it would only be granted if they were prepared to enter into a planning agreement.

On Monday the conference heard from Mr Foot about the red flame of socialism. Mr Hoyle said: "I am sorry, Michael. Our message on planning agreements is not that the flame has been extinguished, it is that the flame has never been lit. We must change that."

Mr Ted Cooper (Mid-Oxon) moved a resolution calling on the Government to take banks, insurance companies and financial institutions into immediate public ownership and requiring all category one firms to make compulsory investment in industry from profits and immediately to institute the planning agreement system contained in Labour's programme of 1973, with compulsory participation and disclosure of information by all category one companies.

It also urged the Government to produce forward plans for a Cooperative Development Agency.

Mr Ian Benson (Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, Technical Administrative and Supervisors' Section) moved a composite resolution expressing "grave concern at the Labour Government's continued attempts to keep capitalism alive at the expense of working class living standards" and reaffirming previous conference decisions to "nationalize the commanding heights of the economy", including the banks, insurance and other financial institutions.

Mr Benson said that the party's manifesto required the Government to restore and sustain full employment. There was no other way to do that than by a fundamental shift away from private ownership and economic power.

Mr Brian Beckingham (ristol South-east) moved a composite resolution stating that the present economic crisis of inflation and stagnation was the result of the capitalist system and that the crisis was a reason for the bold implementation of a socialist programme.

It viewed "with alarm" the direction in which the Labour Government was going and gave a warning of the danger of the Government repeating the mistakes of 1964-70. It condemned the "massive handouts" to private industry and demanded the nationalization of the 250 major monopolies, banks, insurance companies and land, with compensation based only on need and those enterprises to be run under workers' control and management.

Mr Beckingham said that wage increases were not the main cause of inflation. It was caused by the lack of investment. He referred to Mr Healey's reported comments on BBC television, who said when asked to clarify his statement that the Government had to spend less or tax more: "We have to do both."

Mr Beckingham went on: "What a warning. Within the next few months after the Labour Party conference, we will see massive cuts in public expenditure, unfortunately carried out by a Labour Government."

Mr Norman Atkinson, MP for Hartlepool, Tottenham, said after the first two days of their discussion the conference was in danger of facing both ways. It had endorsed the idea that the economy should be stopped for the next 12 months. The tragedy was that the Labour movement had used the three classical instruments of stop-go; to use unemployment as an economic regulator, voluntarily to hold earnings below the level of prices and to retain expensive credit and make it limited. The difficulty was that that weakened their whole credibility in arguing against stop-go politics.

Mr Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for Energy, replying for the national executive committee, said the debate, together with those on Monday and Tuesday, had given the movement and conference an opportunity to discuss in detail the slump into which Britain is now moving.

"We have been overtaken by a long, deep and serious slump which could mean prolonged and unacceptable levels of unemployment, a decline in production and living standards, with all the unhappiness that will bring", he said.

"What our parents solemnly swore they would never allow to happen again is happening again now. If this conference has revealed a strong will to unity to sustain a Labour Government it is because we remember that in the last big slump in 1931 it broke the Labour Government and the party and we are determined that that must not happen again," (Loud cheers.)

In Labour's programme for Britain, 1973 the party had devised instruments, the Industry Bill: the NEB planning agreements and provisions for disclosures to help to get British industry on its feet.

"We want that policy as we devised it and not as the CBI want it", he declared. "We wrote that programme together, unions and party rank and file and leadership and we are now determined to work to implement it together. They recognized that their task was more than mere economic management and that they needed a Labour Government in office to bring about a fundamental and irreversible shift in the balance of power as an integral part of their policy for recovery."

In the light of the NEC's two important policy documents, on jobs and prices and that on industrial policy, the executive committee recommended the conference to accept those resolutions that were in line with those statements, to oppose those that went so far beyond it as to constitute rejection and to remit those that required further thought.

Mr Benn recommended acceptance of the resolution on industrial policy from the National Union of General and Municipal Workers, rejection of the Bristol South-east resolution and remission of the Mid Oxon and AUEW resolutions.

If conference resolutions were to be taken seriously by the parliamentary party they must be taken seriously by the conference and the conference must cast its vote after serious consideration.

Mr Benn said delegates were all agreed upon the diagnosis of what was wrong with British industry. They had identified the slump, they knew of the spiral of decline, the low investment, itself a cause of inflation, and the remorseless destruction of manufacturing investment that had gone on over past years. There was no argument about the gravity of the situation. They all knew there was no easy road ahead.

The trade union movement, by accepting cuts in living standards of their members, had offered the nation and the Government time and a breathing space in which to tackle the deep-seated problems that existed.

Mr Benn continued: "Working people are making a real sacrifice. It sometimes seems they are the only people making sacrifices for a crisis they did not cause. Such a contribution entitled those who made it to ask a great deal in return."

In its policy statement the NEC had attempted to set out what it was that was being asked in return. The NEC wanted the Industry Bill to be developed to provide stronger powers for the NEB.

Belief in value of experience

The policy statement urged the protection of the manufacturing base in two ways. The first was the defence of jobs. It was time they got beyond Keir Hardie's "work or maintenance" towards a policy target of "work or work", with new jobs to replace old jobs as they were destroyed.

The statement endorsed the case for economic and industrial planning and emphasized the need for it to be open and democratic. "The statement and purpose of our plans are quite different from the heavy-handed, centralized, corporatist machinery of intervention and subsidy devised by the Tories and which can so easily be adopted to the interests of big business at the expense of working people."

The statement arose from the belief in the value of the experience of those who worked on the shopfloor in industry and really knew what it was about. They sought to free their talents in management decisions in the nationalized industries as well as in private industry.

"We want industrial decisions to be closely and comprehensively shared at factory level as we intend our major economic and industrial policies to be hammered out between the Labour Government and the TUC.

"I must tell conference plainly that to achieve all this will be as great and as difficult a task as it must have been for those who built the welfare state and the health service. They, too, went beyond tinkering with the nation's health and welfare and put it on an entirely new basis.

"So we must do with our industry. We cannot do that easily. We need our unity to generate the will to carry it through against the strong opposition of small, unrepresentative, but powerful groups who own and run British industry, not unlike those who fought all our Socialist reforms.

"The big battalions of wealth who wield the real power in Britain—the bankers, the City, the CBI and their allies in the mass media—use their power to the full in defence of their own interests. We may draw comfort from that, for it is an indication of the support they know we have for what we say.

"No one should be surprised because if there is one lesson to learn from it it is that we should not be afraid to work as hard and as vigorously for those we represent to defend their interests [applause].

"We must not lose our nerve, for we have more allies than we may yet realize."

Mr Benn said the warm support of the movement was echoed by millions of people whose views they were not allowed to read in newspapers or hear on television. In industry professional managers and supervisors who worked for a living did not want to see more bankruptcies and closures forced on gravely weakened industry, making lame ducks of some of our finest firms.

He paid tribute to those who had accepted that £6 limit to their wage increases this year. "But it can only buy us time and conference, in voting on the NEC statement, is deciding what to do with this time, the instruments and funds we need and how we should use them. Above all we are expressing our determination to act to save British industry from the slump.

"Inflation must be tackled urgently. We dare not wait for an upturn in world trade to solve our problems by some magic market mechanism. We were not elected to nurse an unjust and ineffective system through yet another crisis so that it can recover its vitality and to hand it back to the same people in whose interests it will always operate.

"We are not just here to manage capitalism but to change society and to define its finer values.

"We have been through it all before, disunited as in the 1930s, and now we must be resolved to tackle it as a united movement, working with a strong Labour Government."

Mr Benn said delegates should find inspiration for the task in the measured language of Clement Attlee, who 40 years ago in his book, *The Labour Party in Perspective*, wrote of the evils that capitalism brought. The cause, he wrote "is the private ownership of the means of life, the remedy is public ownership" (applause).

"We have not heard that sort of language". Mr Benn commented, "for well over a generation. But we have not had a slump of this proportions for at least a generation."

Mr Benn said Clement Attlee went on to tell the movement: "It is not enough today to denounce capitalism and then leave socialism to a few general principles. The modern socialist must be able to show the immediate steps which socialists will take when they achieve power."

Mr Benn concluded: "It is those 'immediate steps' which our industrial policy statement contains. I urge conference to approve it and then to fight for it as the movement did in the thirties until we have carried it through and made the changes we were elected to implement."

Mr Benn received a standing ovation.

The national executive's *Labour and Industry* and *Jobs and Prices* statements were overwhelmingly carried, as was the NUGMW resolution on industrial policy, whose acceptance the executive had recommended.

The mid-Oxon resolution, which the executive wished to have remitted to it for further consideration, was lost on a show of hands. The AUEW (TASS) resolution was remitted, and in a card vote the Bristol South-east resolution was rejected by 5,721,000 to 407,000, a majority for the executive of 5,314,000.

Shoppers 'can save 20 pc on grocery bill

Groceries in the North of England and North Wales are cheaper than in the rest of the country, *Which?*, the Consumers' Association magazine, says today. The most expensive place to do the weekly schopping is Greater London.

Those are among the findings in the magazine's fifth annual report on grocery prices. Its team of shoppers visited 1,767 stores in England, Scotland and Wales with a list of 19 grocery items which might be in any family's shopping.

The team found that the housewife, no matter where she lived, could save money by shopping around, patronizing the cheapest grocery chains, and buying own brands or little known brands instead of heavily advertised products.

"We found by choosing own brands, or cheap alternatives, you could save yourself 12p in the pound on groceries", the report says. By switching stores and switching from branded goods to own brand, the saving could be as much as £1.05 on a £5 bill.

The biggest savings for own brands were on bacon, biscuits, cornflakes, cooking fat, flour, instant coffee, soup, tea and washing powder.

Surveyors see no need for new law on planning

By Our Estates Correspondent

New legislation to empower local authorities to investigate the environmental impact of proposed development schemes is unnecessary, the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors says in a memorandum to the Department of the Environment. A recent study by the department's consultants suggested that such powers were needed.

The institution says that legal powers for considering alternative development sites, and for acquiring additional information from an intending developer already exist. But they were not being used as widely as they might be because some planning authorities lacked the specialist knowledge to identify and analyse relevant issues at an early stage.

It emphasizes the need to avoid adding a further tier to the planning process, but agrees that in some cases impact analysis is necessary.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:
Brigadier M. B. Farndale, aged 46, commanding the 7th Armoured Brigade, British Army of the Rhine, to be Director of Public Relations (Army) from January.
Air Vice-Marshal D. G. Bailey to be Deputy Commander, RAF Germany, and Air Commodore Michael Beavis to be Senior Air Staff Officer, RAF Germany, both from October 4.
Mr David Webster, aged 44, BBC representative in the United States, to be controller of the corporation's information services in succession Mr Thomas Morgan, who retires early next year.
Miss Leonore Storar, aged 55, formerly first secretary at the British Commission, Colombo, to be director of the Colombo Plan Bureau, Colombo.
Mrs Hazel Wigmore to be director of the National Educational Research and Development Trust's children's centre at Huddersfield from October 1.
Mr Peter Martin to be administrator of the Recidivists Anonymous Fellowship Trust.

Fire deaths and costs in Scotland fall

By a Staff Reporter

The steady annual increase in the number of fires in Scotland was halted last year for the first time since 1961. Fire incidents reported totalled 33,483, or 4,742 fewer than in 1973. The figure does not include chimney fires, but they also decreased, from 5,342 to 4,983.

Although the loss of life due to fire also dropped, the decrease was only from 158 to 145. The figures are given in the annual report by Mr John Jackson, Inspector of Fire Services.

Monetary loss from fire was down from £25.8m to £21.7m, a 25 per cent reduction if inflation is also taken into account, but the figure for Great Britain rose from £179.3m in 1973 to £237m in 1975, including the £36m loss in the Flixborough disaster.

Recruitment of firemen "surpassed expectations" and there was a net increase of 554 in staff.

More plays with roles for actresses needed

By Our Arts Reporter

The National Youth Theatre has had its most successful season, artistically and financially, for a long time, its director, Mr Michael Croft, said yesterday.

Of four productions staged at the Shaw and Cockpit theatres, two did 85 per cent business, he said. Some 350 young people were involved in the productions. Because of rising costs, 40 per cent had to drop out. The difficulty would probably be worse next year because of trouble in obtaining local authority grants.

Mr Croft, replying to criticism, that there were few acting opportunities during the season for female performers, invited "plays which give actresses a chance and deal with the problems peculiar and significant to women".

Stones suggest London had Roman triumphal arch

By a Staff Reporter

Sculptured stones found earlier this year at the Baynard's Castle site, in London, have been identified as pieces of a massive monument of the early Roman period. When the jigsaw is complete they could turn out to comprise a triumphal arch, an urban decoration favoured by our Italian conquerors but not known before now to have been imposed on Londinium.

When found, the stones, which had been built into the Roman riverside wall, in the troubles of the fourth century, were thought to have come from the grand funerary monument of an important Roman in the adjacent graveyard. Professor Jocelyn Toynbee, the former professor of classical archaeology at Cambridge and an eminent authority on Roman sculpture, has examined the stones and concludes that they are from a public rather than a private monument.

Some 20 of the largest stones include representations of Minerva with her divine symbol, the owl; Vulcan with anvil; and a fine head of Mars wearing a Corinthian helmet and crest.

Professor Toynbee identifies carved fluttering draperies as belonging to a wind god, and a figure in flight with a torch as Cupid. A bust with a bowcase or quiver may be Diana, and a carved lion's paw may come from the traditional cloak of Hercules. A head with vine-leaves, grapes, apples, and ears of corn represents the goddess of abundance.

Such a congregation of deities would be presumptuous in the monument of an individual, and must be part of a big public monument, she concludes.

The row of seated "mother goddesses" on one of the stones does not come from the triumphal arch, or whatever it was, that dominated Londinium and demonstrated the might of Rome. Professor Toynbee says: "This sculpture is remarkable in its inclusion of a fourth mother goddess. Normally only three are depicted, but the sculptor seems to have found that he had additional space that he had not calculated for."

British team at talks on radio frequencies

By a Staff Reporter

An international conference on the allocation of radio frequencies begins in Geneva on Monday. Its task during the seven-week meeting will be to allocate frequencies on an agreed basis.

Prospects for a successful outcome, in the words of the Home Office, "must remain very open".

The conference will cover Regions 1 and 3, an official description for Europe, Africa, the Mediterranean, Australasia and Asia, including Russia. It will be held under the auspices of the International Telecommunication Union.

The team of 26 from Britain will include representatives of the Home Office, the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, the BBC, the Independent Broadcasting Authority, the National Air Traffic Services, and the British Radio Equipment Manufacturers' Association.

New charges in alleged conspiracy case

From Our Correspondent
Great Yarmouth

Further charges were made yesterday against two men who are alleged to have led an insurance fraud conspiracy.

They and two others were remanded in custody until October 10 by Great Yarmouth magistrates. A fifth man, Clyde Alfred Ambrose, aged 27, manufacturing jeweller, of Forest Road, Dalston, London, who is alleged to have aided one of them to retain stolen paintings and a clock, was granted £14,000 bail.

The four remanded in custody, Geoffrey Leonard Allen, Michael Frederick Howard, Terence Roy Robinson and Terence Albert Stace, all face a charge of conspiring to defraud the Royal Insurance Company of £153,000 in respect of a claim for Briggate Mill, North Walsham, Norfolk.

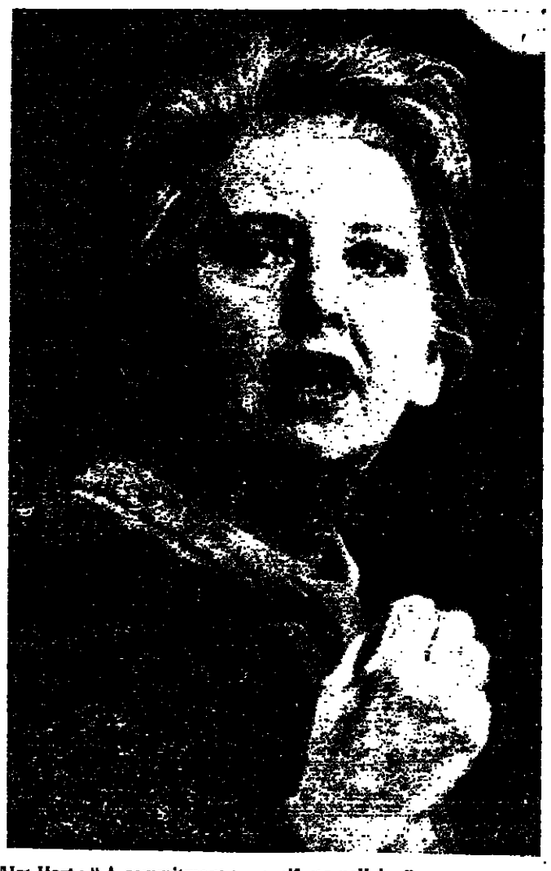
Mr Allen, aged 56, property dealer, of White Oaks, Pulham Market, Diss, is also charged with conspiring to defraud the English Tourist Board, and conspiring to demand money with menaces. Six further charges were made against him of possessing firearms and ammunition.

Mr Howard, aged 37, garage proprietor, of Windrush Road, Kesgrave, Ipswich, is also charged with receiving 13 stolen oil paintings. Further charges were made against him of receiving a stolen carriage clock and receiving stolen silverware worth £4,000.

Mr Robinson, aged 27, director, of Frampton Road, Ipswich, is also charged with conspiring to demand money with menaces. Mr Stace, aged 35, is a builder, of Orchard View, Shelfhanger, Diss.

Applying for bail for Mr Robinson, Mr Clive Brynley-Jones alleged that police had told Mr Robinson they would oppose bail unless he made a full statement admitting the charges. Mr John Bates, the county prosecutor, denied the allegation.

Opposing bail for Mr Allen and Mr Howard, Mr Bates said Mr Allen was regarded as the principal conspirator and ringleader and Mr Howard as his chief lieutenant. Mr Keith Dowding and Mr Michael Gotelee, for Mr Allen and Mr Howard, denied that.



Mrs Hart: "A commitment to manifesto policies."

Steel men 'demand right to work'

The process of industrial change was accepted, but it must be planned and properly negotiated and must be agreed in consultation with the workers, Mr John Chalmers, the executive spokesman, said in a debate on steel.

Mr James Murray, Amalgamated Society of Boilermakers, Shipwrights, Blacksmiths and Structural Workers, successfully moved a resolution asking the Government to ensure that the British Steel Corporation carefully examined its procedures with a view to a more efficient use of manpower and resources in the interest of the industry's whole labour force; and that no redundancies or closures be implemented until every effort had been made to provide suitable alternative local employment for all displaced workers.

The resolution also called on all sections of the Labour movement to exert pressure at every level to reverse the present trend in sub-contracting in the industry to private enterprise concerns. It called for stricter control of imported steel by marking it "imported", so ensuring that it was not British steel being sold at a higher price by speculators.

Since nationalization there had been many closures or specific job reductions, Mr Murray said. The resolution did not say that no closures must ever take place. Steelworkers knew that their industry must change like their competitors in other countries, but the BSC must remember that they are talking about human beings, some of whom had spent a lifetime in the industry and for whom the prospect of closure was a disaster.

The steelmen were not asking for charity or an easy life. They were demanding their right to work.

Mrs Lucy Thurgood (Brigg and Scunthorpe) seconding, said it was high time that the Government did something to ensure that the people who were put in a position like that occupied by Sir Monty Finniston were at least sympathetic to a nationalized industry and did not go outside to announce that they were going to put 20,000 workers out of a job. The trade unions deserved the fullest consultation before these things were put into effect.

Mr John Boyd, general secretary of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers (Engineering Section) supporting the resolution, said they appreciated the need for a modern steel industry. Only public ownership and a massive injection of public money had saved the industry.

Mr John Chalmers, replying for the national executive, said that the process of change must not be seen to fall on the shoulders of the men in the steel industry. Almost 100,000 jobs had disappeared since 1965. That was the measure of the workers' sacrifice.

"We accept the process of industrial change", he said, "but it must be planned and properly negotiated, and must be agreed in consultation with the workers."

The right decision had been taken to delay the rundown in steel jobs. "We know it is no good halting the rundown and leaving it at that", he said. "We have to provide new jobs in the right place. Action is required immediately. The Government, under the leadership of the Prime Minister have the power and must be seen to be implementing that power."

Changes in employment would naturally follow changes in technology. The NEC did not support demands to ossify the structure of British industry or to continue the production of goods for which there was no demand. Equally, they insisted that any rundown in employment must be matched by the provision of new job opportunities in the areas affected and the necessary facilities made available to assist redeployment and retraining. The Government must act and must not allow things to happen. There must be a plan at national level, industrial level, and in terms of new jobs at regional level.

"We are not satisfied that these things seem to be taking place quickly enough", he said. "Our steel industry is entitled to look forward to a period of growth and prosperity. Labour's policy is for joint control by the workers and management at all levels of decision making."

The resolution was carried.

LABOUR PARTY CONFERENCE/BLACKPOOL

Plea by Mrs Castle ignored and end of private practice urged

Labour's manifesto at the last election was overturned when the conference voted to demand that the long-term aim of the party should be the total abolition of private practice, with all private medical care outside the National Health Service under government control as a first step, and the prohibition of all *private patient* insurance plans.

Mrs Castle, Secretary of State for Social Services, pleaded in vain for a detailed resolution moved by the National Union of Public Employees, embodying *these points, to be remitted.* On a show of hands it was carried by a substantial majority.

Opening a debate on the National Health Service, Mr Alan Fisher (National Union of Public Employees) moved a resolution calling for a socialist policy for the health service, rejecting any cuts in the service and demanding a substantial increase in health expenditure to recruit new staff, pay adequate wages and provide attractive career structures at all *levels, calling* for a fully free NHS, with abolition of prescription, dental and other charges; demanding the abolition of private practice and of nursing agencies; and calling for the public ownership of the pharmaceutical and *other industries which were major* suppliers to the NHS. The resolution called on the Government to publish within one year a White Paper embodying a 10-year plan for the development of the service.

Mr Fisher said the NHS was costing over £3,000m a year. That was only 5.7 per cent of national expenditure. The NHS had staggered from one crisis to another and it was to cure these ills that they demanded more money, not less, for the NHS. If one asked where the money was to come from, he suggested that the Department of Health and Social Security should switch some of the money it was paying out in unemployment benefit from its social security pocket into its health service pocket, so that the unemployed could be found jobs in hospitals that would be socially useful and socially necessary.

"The solution to the financial problems of the NHS will not be found by hiring our hospitals to the oil shaikhs and bunny boys", he said.

He called on the Government to introduce legislation to phase out private beds at the earliest possible moment.

Mr Terence Harrison (Liverpool, Wavertree) seconding, said it was time to use the red hot flame of socialism not as a blowlamp to strip the National Health Service, but to call the bluff of the medical boot boys who were exploiting it.

Mr Eric Messer (Croydon, South) moved a resolution expressing the *view that membership of regional* councils, area health authorities and community health councils should be on a democratically elected basis with representatives, also democratically elected, of those bodies in the NHS.

Mrs Ann Ward (Didwich) regretted that no time had been found for a debate on abortion.

She said the overwhelming feeling of the Labour movement was that abortion was a matter of private choice *for the people concerned.* It was not women who had made a political issue of abortion. It was the male-dominated House of Commons which was prepared to be liberal on the question of homosexual *reform, which primarily affected* men, but was not so liberal when it came to the rights of women to determine the way their bodies were used.

The Commons had set up a select committee of 11 men and *four women, many of whose minds* were closed on the subject whether for or against. Women did not want the select committee, but if it was reconstituted, it should be fair and independent.

Mr Bryan Davies, MP for Enfield, *North, said the medical profes*sion and establishment must recognize that they were faced not only with a determined and inflexible minister, but with a determined and inflexible Labour Government and people who wanted to end queue *jumping and ration*ing by the purse.

Mr Paul Borgess, opposing the extension of abortion facilities, said that to raise at a meeting these days a voice on behalf of the unborn child was like a voice crying in the wilderness.

Mrs Castle, Secretary of State for Social Services, replying for the NEC, said there had been a danger in recent years of the NHS being crowded out of the thinking, debates and discussions of the conference. "I warn this conference. This movement will neglect the health service at the peril of its soul", she said.

The NHS was a vocation which proudly proclaimed that the only priority in health treatment *should be medical priority. She* would have thought that that principle would have been sacred to every doctor's heart. Yet the medical profession forced Aneurin Bevan to compromise when the health service was first set up and for years they had the canker of commercialism at the heart of the service.

"I am proud that it has fallen to me to complete the work that Aneurin Bevan began", she added. "Some weeks ago I issued a consultative document, we are *proposing to legislate to separate* pay beds from NHS hospitals. I *am not proposing to abolish private* medicine. I am proposing to make it stand on its own feet."

The medical profession had said that money had nothing to do with their opposition to the phasing out of private practice from the NHS. They said the existence of pay beds did not lead to queue jumping. But if people were not paying private fees to jump the queue, what were they paying them for?

Months ago they had invited the medical profession to institute common waiting lists for all patients, NHS or private, and to provide that treatment should be on grounds of medical priority. The profession had refused. They had declared that her proposals would lead ultimately to a justification for the "watch tower, searchlight and Berlin wall".

Mrs Castle commented, amid applause: "They must be the secret members of the Social Democratic Alliance. The propaganda of the British medical *profession never changes.*"

The NUPE resolution, however, went beyond her proposals and the manifesto policy. That was why she was asking for it to be remitted. The policy on which they were elected was to separate private practice from the National Health Service, not to abolish it, and that was the policy of the *consultative document. A parlia*mentary battle lay ahead and they needed the backing of a united party. They should unite to win within the terms of their manifesto policy.

The Chancellor had ended tax relief on subscriptions to private medical insurance schemes, and they were ending the deplorable dependence of the health service on nursing agencies. As for the drug industry, a national executive document was almost ready and would be before the next conference.

Further developments on the democratization of the health service must await the outcome of the party's discussions on the NEC document on devolution, and that was why she was asking for the Croydon, South, resolution to be remitted.

She said that on abortion the resolution went beyond the 1967 Act and the recommendations of the Lane report. She would be making in statement in Parliament.

There was loud applause when the NUPE resolution was carried on a show of hands. The Croydon resolution was rejected on a card vote by 3,457,000 to 2,819,000.

Leading article, page 15



Mrs Castle: "You neglect NHS at peril of your soul."

Pensions call by Mr Jack Jones would cost £3,750m, minister says

A warning of the huge cost of some of the pensions proposals being urged on the Government went partly unheeded even though Mrs Williams, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, emphasized that the demand for better pensions could not be divorced from the battle against inflation. They must slow down the rate of inflation, which was an endless nightmare for pensioners, she said.

However, Mr Jack Jones, general secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, refused to remit a resolution stipulating that the immediate aim should be a basic state pension for a married couple of not less than half of adult male average earnings, and not less than a third for a single person. It was carried amid applause.

A resolution demanding a retirement age of 60 for all was rejected.

A resolution proposing a reduction *in* the age at which retirement pensions were payable to men was moved by Mr William Maddocks (National Union of Dyers, Bleachers and Textile Workers). The policy should be implemented within 12 months, it said. That would give men equality with women and civil servants, and enable everyone who wished to do so to retire at 60.

Mr Maddocks said that at a time of rising unemployment there had never been a more appropriate moment for such a motion to be implemented.

Mr Jones moved a resolution expressing concern at the effect of steep price rises on pensioners and calling on the Government to establish a reasonable living standard for pensioners by ensuring that the basic state pension for a married couple should not be less than half the adult male worker's *average earnings, and not less than* a third for a single person. It regarded that as an immediate aim requiring frequent and regular adjustment.

Mr Laurence Daly, general secretary, National Union of Mineworkers, moved a resolution asking the Government to ensure that the retiring age of British mineworkers was brought into line with that of mineworkers in most other countries without diminution of entitlement.

Mr Daly said the policy of the NUM was to seek the lowering of the retirement age to 55 for those working underground and to 60 for those working on the surface. Miners, working underground were entitled to some form of compensation for being deprived of the enjoyment of working in daylight. British miners were at the bottom of the European ladder.

All other nationalized industries in Britain had a lower retirement age than mining. He would be prepared to remit the resolution, but only on the clear understanding that the matter would be treated with the urgency it deserved.

A man who had given 50 years' service underground and retiring at 65 received an occupational pension of a miserly £3.60 a week. "Outside this hall we have healthy young men distributing for £5 a time, paid by reactionary employers, scurrilous leaflets against Jack Jones, Hugh Scanlon, John Lyons and myself", he said.

Replying for the executive, Mrs Williams, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, said discussions were taking place between the Department of Energy and the NUM. The executive fully accepted the urgency and were grateful to Mr Daly for his willingness to accept remission of his resolution on condition that the matter was treated as urgent.

*She pointed out that the Govern*ment had already twice increased pensions and was going to increase them again in November. Within the 18 months in which the Government had been in office, there would be an increase of 70 *per cent. It would be ahead of* prices by at least the 6 per cent that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had mentioned and they hoped by rather more than that.

"One cannot divorce the demand for better pensions from the battle against inflation", she said. They must slow down the rate of inflation, which for pensioners was an endless nightmare. The Government was committed to maintaining the value of the pension in line with either earnings or prices, whichever increased more.

Mrs Williams said she was not sure whether Mr Jones had in mind the proposed 33 per cent single pension and 50 per cent married pension in terms of the proportion of take-home pay or gross pay. These targets had already been reached in terms of the proportion of take home pay. After tax and national insurance had been paid, the figures in November would be 32 per cent for a single pensioner and 51 per cent for a married couple as a proportion of take home pay.

The cost of doing it immediately —and this was why they were asking conference to remit— would be about 3,750m. The difficulty was that this would require immediately an increase in the insurance stamp of £1:37 a week and they did not know whether this would be acceptable when pay increases were limited to £6 a week.

The counter-inflation policy was as fundamental to the wellbeing of pensioners as increases in pensions. This was why the NEC recommended the conference to accept that they would achieve this target as rapidly as possible, but that there might be problems about doing it immediately because of the colossal cost.

Quite bluntly, they could not reduce the retirement age to 60 within 12 months. The matter needed further investigation.

The Dyers and Bleachers' resolution was lost on a show of hands: the Transport and General Workers' Union resolution was carried: the NUM resolution was remitted: and a resolution calling for free travel for pensioners and disabled people throughout the country was remitted.

Conference notebook by Hugh Noyes

Edifice is shaken but still standing

For all practical purposes the Labour Party conference was over when Mr Wedgwood Benn sat down yesterday after receiving a standing ovation for some stirring stuff on public ownership. The most difficult hurdles have been overcome or by-passed, and the party *edifice remains shaken* but still standing.

For some reason deeply concealed within the darkest recesses of the party managers' minds, and to the dismay of many delegates, the most controversial issue of the moment, Northern Ireland, has appeared nowhere on the agenda.

No more than the usual number of executive recommendations have been rejected and government policy remains intact on all *important issues. Mr Wilson has* got all, and indeed more than, he could have hoped for at the start of the week.

The left wing of the party has had its successes. Even the right wing and the "extreme moderates", *as the Prime Minister calls* them, will not leave Blackpool unrewarded. Mr Norman Atkinson, MP for Tottenham, correctly warned delegates of the danger of facing in both directions at the *same time, a posture that is one* of the more endearing features of all party conferences.

But among all the self-congratulations of ministers delighted to find their policies more or less in one piece, there will be concern at the underlying current of discontent and disillusion which has been flowing at a pace not seen at a Labour conference for many years.

Even at party conferences, with all the bombast, the bright lights, and the TV cameras, and the powerful oratory from Cabinet ministers, it is often the small, still voice from what Mr Healey called on Tuesday "the outer darkness at the back of the hall" which best sums up what is going on and even why it is going on.

It is easy to leer at the hot air, *the militant claptrap of amateur economists* or the solutions of armchair salvationists. There has been some unusually strong language this week from the conference floor criticising and condemning Labour's policies and *achievements.*

Ministers might have done worse than listen more closely to some of the brief speeches from delegates than to the finer and more literate oratory from the platform.

A delegate summed it up when he told the conference that the simple theme this week was that people knew that something had gone very wrong with the great socialist dream.

Then, whether or not one agrees with public ownership, Mr Marshall-Andrews hit the nail squarely on the head when he explained to the Chancellor of the Exchequer why he was not getting the necessary investment.

"We have been saying we are going to nationalize and then we tell industry to invest. You do not tell a man you are going to shoot him and then ask if you can stay in his house until you do it". Turning to the Prime Minister, he went on: "You say, give a year for Britain. All right, we'll give a year for Britain, but you give the wealth of Britain back to us."

That was the speech that best summed up the mood of the conference yesterday and was received with loud applause. Mr Benn echoed the theme a few moments later when, quoting Clement Attlee, he spoke of the evils caused by the private ownership of the means of life for which public ownership was the remedy. That sort of language, Mr Benn said, with a delicate swipe at his Cabinet colleagues, had not been heard for well over a generation.

MPs expect change in the procedure for adopting parliamentary candidates

By George Clark
Political Correspondent

Mr Wilson's suggestions for changing the procedures for adopting parliamentary candidates so that all members of local Labour parties would have the right to take part in the decision are likely to be carried forward by members of the party so that firm proposals for changes in the rules could come before next year's *annual conference.*

That is assuming that the predominantly left-wing national executive will be prepared to facilitate the tabling of the necessary amendments to the rules.

Those delegates to the conference who are anxious to extend the franchise in the local parties, to counteract the influence of "extremists", say that the first step would have to come from a constituency or a trade union, and that *the proposal would go first* to the organization committee of the NEC for consideration.

Some MPs think that a group of constituency parties which are anxious to prevent a takeover by the left wing may take the initiative.

They would not expect great resistance from the left-wingers on the executive because they think it would be difficult for anyone to stand in the way of an extension of democracy within the party. But plenty of sceptical MPs, knowing well the situation in their own constituency parties, think that the long process of rules amendment might in the end prove abortive because the left wing activists will still outnumber the "moderates" in the local parties *when crucial decisions are made.*

Mr Wilson said in his speech on Tuesday that "democracy means the full participation of every Labour member in the biggest decision a constituency party is asked to make: the decision who shall, or who shall not, represent them in Parliament".

Labour MPs interpret that as meaning that instead of the present procedure, in which branches and affiliated organizations send delegates to a general management committee, all card-carrying members of the local party would be invited to the general meeting when a candidate was to be chosen.

The idea of having a postal ballot for a prospective *candidate* is considered impracticable; there can often be 10 or 20 hopefuls in the running. But in the exceptional circumstances when a sitting MP is being asked to stand down, a ballot of all members is regarded as being the proper method of consultation.

Some Labour backbenchers think that Mr Wilson, by his tolerant attitude to MPs who have stepped out of line during his 12 years as leader, might be partly to blame for the proliferation of fringe groups and the formation of groups of MPs campaigning against each other.

When Parliament resumes on October 18 they expect that a more severe view will be taken by the Government's business *managers of any attempt by either the* Tribune group or the Manifesto group to issue "unofficial whips" to guide their members on how they should vote on government legislation coming before the Commons.

One senior Cabinet minister told me yesterday that the Government must be careful to guard against the formation of "parties within the party" when the aim of all Labour MPs should be loyally to *stand by the Government's* decisions and by the measures which it brings to Parliament.

The Chancellor is accused of 'slur'

Mr Clive Jenkins, general secretary of the Association of Scientific Technical and Managerial Staffs, has accused the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr Healey, of making an "inaccurate slur" about him on Tuesday in a reference to a Swedish Volvo car (the Press Association reports).

In a letter to Mr Healey, Mr Jenkins said: "When you replied to me yesterday on import controls, you said you did not want to be lectured by anyone who asked his union to supply him with a Volvo.

"The press has queried me about this and I have said it is a fiction. I have never owned, used or been supplied with anything other than a British vehicle. Nor would I use one.

"As this inaccurate slur may hang around newspaper libraries for years and call for wearisome denials from me, will you issue a public declaration to clear up this distressing error?"

WEST EUROPE

Italy and Yugoslavia settle dispute on Trieste with draft agreement ratifying existing border

From Peter Nichols
Rome, Oct 1

The Italian Government tonight officially informed Parliament of the "basis for agreement" with Yugoslavia which is designed to close the Trieste question after three decades of dangerous uncertainty.

Signor Moro, the Prime Minister, said the decision had finally been taken to recognize Yugoslav sovereignty over disputed territory east of the city on the grounds both of national interests and international requirements.

He and Signor Rumor, the Foreign Minister, explained the proposed terms of the agreement last night to leaders of the parties supporting the Government.

Only the extreme right, which organized a demonstration tonight in protest against a "shameful betrayal", has attacked this historic move which Italians feel was in some sense inevitable.

Essentially the agreement will give juridical force to the existing situation with some modest adjustments to the frontier. The actual state of affairs is a consequence of the war, and of the failure to impose the terms of the peace treaty referring to the Trieste area.

The peace treaty proposed the setting up of a free territory to include the port of Trieste and its hinterland. This free territory was to be sovereign under a neutral gov*ernor appointed* by the Security Council of the United Nations.

Disagreements among the victorious allies put an end to the hope of abiding by this solution. The area which the free territory would have comprised was largely divided along the lines laid down by the military situation on the ground at the end of the war.

The Yugoslavs briefly took Trieste itself but were persuaded to leave and the part they occupied was known as Zone B whilt the Italians remained, under Anglo-American occupation, in Zone A which included the city. one B consists of 483 square kilometres (186 sq miles of the 695 square kilometres which would have comprised the projected free territory.

In 1945, the Western powers, on the eve of an important general election in Italy, declared that the whole territory should return under Italian sovereignty. Attitudes changed after Yugoslavia's break with Moscow and this change was shown in the London Memorandum of 1954.

By this memorandum a provisional arrangement was made by which one A passed under Italian administration and Yugoslav administration of Zone B was accepted, in both cases theoretically as temporary measures. The arrangement avoided decisions concerning sovereignty. It has remained intact until now.

The Italian and Yugoslav Governments now propose to accept this arrangement as permanent. Italian sovereignty would be recognized over Zone A and Yugoslav sovereignty over Zone B. The agreement is aimed at cancelling any possibility of a revival of the dispute, particularly if relations with Yugoslavia should become more complicated after President Tito's departure from the scene.

"It is an essential interest of Italy, signor Moro said, "that Yugoslavia is independent, united and calm, In such conditions we are not exposed but defended on our north-eastern frontier."

Signor Moro made it clear that he regarded the agreement as to some extent a sacrifice on the part of Italy. He also placed the responsibility for what losses have been incurred on the Fascist regime: "I do not at such a time as this want to indulge in controversy. But it is sufficient to refer to tht responsibilities of those who, with a mistaken vision of national interests and of the international situation, unleashed a war of which we are paying, with courage, the last consequences."

The agreement includes guarantees of free access for shipping to Trieste and arrangements for free port facilities. At the end of the debate in Parliamtnt, the Government's intentions will be put to a vote. Almost certainly the Communists will give their support leaving only the extreme right in opposition.

General resigns over S Africa trip

From Dan van der Vat
Bonn, Oct 1

Lieutenant-General Günter Rall resigned today from the West German Air Force over his visit to South Africa last year, which has caused the Bonn ment.

Herr Georg Leber, the Defence Minister, confirmed today that he had advised the general to resign for failing to tell his superiors of the "*unusual circumstances*" *surround*ing the trip.

General Rall was West Germany's representative on Nato's Military Committee until today, and was inspector of the Lift*waffe before that. He is 57.*

What started out, according to the general, as a private trip to see an old comrade-in-arms now living in South Africa turned into a minutely planned programme of visits and meetings organized by South African Government agencies. The most sensitive item was a tour of the South African nuclear research centre at Pelindaba.

His air ticket was provided by a public relations firm with South African connexions, and *bore the name "Ball". The* general told the South African Embassy here that he had Herr Leber's approval for the visit, which was not the case.

In the absence of any other *explanation, it appears that the* general's plan for a private visit somehow became known to the South Africans, and the whole thing was allowed to get out of hand because the general may have seen in particular harm in it all.

But some strange aspects of the affair remain unexplained. The South African Embassy has confirmed that its file on the visit has vanished. Copies of its content have been acquired by the Hamburg news magazine *Stern.*

Pretoria: Mr Hilgard Muller, South Africa's Foreign Minister, has ordered an investigation into reports that secret documents were removed from the *South African Embassy in Bonn.* —AP.

Belgian firms in £36m tax frauds case

From Our Own Correspondent
Brussels, Oct 1

The Belgian authorities have uncovered tax frauds worth about £36m and involving 300 firms throughout the country, mainly in the construction industry.

The frauds, which originally came to light in Liège, involved forged invoices used to boost a company's outgoings and reduce its value-added tax liability.

The tax authorities managed to recover at least £6m of the unpaid tax.

This is the second case of tax fraud in Belgium in recent weeks. A month ago, the police disclosed that they were investigating false claims for VAT refunds on fictitious import-export deals, which had cost the state about £1.4m over the past three years, according to estimates.

Elysée and Opposition seek new relationship

From Charles Hargrove,
Paris, Oct 1

Most commentators were hopeful today that yesterday's meeting between M Robert Fabre, leader of the Radical Socialist Party, and President Giscard d'Estaing might lead to a relaxation of the rigid positions adopted by the ruling majority and the Opposition since the creation of the Fifth Republic in October, 1958.

M Fabre declared on the radio afterwards that he hoped for a "loosening up of French political life" as a result of the meeting. "I was given promises and reassurances on this subject", he said. "We shall see in the near future what they amount to.

"I was received courteously and spoke frankly. I will have the feeling that I achieved something useful if my proposals are implemented, if democracy is better respected, if it can exercise itself otherwise than through street demonstrations."

Certainly, a vast number of controversial subjects were reviewed. M Fabre emphasized that, in Parliament, the Opposition did not succeed in bringing up its proposals for discussion. He also argued that the electoral system seemed designed to maintain the majority in office. A more equitable one was necessary.

M Giscard d'Estaing seems to have listened. According to M Fabre, he said something which marked a profound revolution in Fifth Republic thinking. "He acknowledged the right of the Opposition to exercise power, if the French people decided that *it should be so*", M Fabre said.

M Fabre indicated today that M Mitterrand, the Socialist leader, would probably go to the Elysée in turn.

Dr Kreisky on brink of coalition

Vienna, Oct 1.—With four days to go before the Austrian parliamentary elections, Dr Bruno Kreisky, the Chancellor, appears likely to have to form a coalition to stay in power.

Political experts are now calculating that neither the ruling Socialists nor the opposition People's Party *will win* an absolute majority. Under a campaign agreement, opinion poll results are kept secret, but political sources say the Socialists, who have ruled *alone since 1970, are virtually* reconciled to attracting less than half the vote.

Sunday's poll seems likely to leave the Socialists as the strongest party, with the right-wing Freedom Party holding the balance. The position at present in Parliament is: Socialists 93; People's Party 80; and Freedom Party 10.

A Socialist-Freedom Party coalition could take shape without much difficulty, political observers believe. Herr Friedrich Peter, the Freedom Party leader, is a staunch admirer of Dr Kreisky's political skills and has accompanied him to Moscow and other capitals.

Nobody is likely to find it strange if Herr Peter, a Second World War SS officer, becomes Vice-Chancellor under Dr Kreisky, a Jew who spent the war years in exile in Scandinavia.—Reuter.

Siamese twins born

Florence, Oct 1.—Siamese twin girls joined at the lower abdomen were born by Caesarian section to an 18-year-old Florence girl last night, hospital authorities said.



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WEST EUROPE

Troops give up Lisbon radio and television stations reluctantly

From Michael Knipe
Lisbon, Oct 1

Troops were withdrawn from Lisbon's radio and television stations today but, in several cases, they at first defied the Government's order to relinquish control.

At Emissora Nacional, the official station, a parachute regiment refused to obey the Government's order for several hours before leaving. At Radio Clube Português, the main commercial station, an infantry unit defied the Government throughout the day and withdrew only in the late afternoon after receiving an assurance from General Otelo Saraiva de Carvalho, the military commander of Lisbon and the head of the country's security forces, that it would not be replaced by any other force.

When the Government ordered the withdrawal at dawn it instructed the troops to hand over to the public security police.

Admiral Pinheiro de Azevedo, the Prime Minister and acting President, ordered the occupation on Monday to counter what he described as a deliberate campaign to distort information and erode Government authority by radio and television, which are controlled predominantly by left-wing elements.

His action was condemned angrily by the Portuguese left, which received something of a fillip when most of the military units involved expressed their solidarity with the broadcasting staffs.

Lisbon, Oct 1.—The Socialist Party tonight issued a warning that "minority groups" were planning an attack on the Prime Minister. The "suicidal adventure headed by irresponsible elements or provocateurs" was planned for tonight, it said. "It is necessary for the popular masses to give a prompt and massive answer to this provocation."

General José Pinto Ferreira, the leftist head of the combined police and paramilitary forces, has been dismissed, a military spokesman said today.

His downfall coincided with reports that the military leaders were preparing to strengthen the hand of the police and the National Republican Guard in an attempt to restore law and order.—AP and Reuter.

Soviet TV breaks rule for leader of Portugal

Moscow, Oct 1.—President Costa Gomes of Portugal arrived in Moscow today for a four-day visit designed to demonstrate his country's interest in developing relations with both east and west.

On arrival from Warsaw, he was met at the airport by President Podgorny, Mr Gromyko, the Foreign Minister, Marshal Grechko, the Defence Minister, and groups of Soviet workers brought by special buses to cheer him.

Diplomatic sources suggest that there will be no important business during the visit, the first to the Soviet Union by a Portuguese leader, although the two countries are expected to sign a joint declaration on cooperation.

Soviet television broadcast his arrival live, something usually reserved for East European leaders. In civilian clothes, President Costa Gomes reviewed a guard of honour in bright sunshine. A front-page portrait and biography in *Pravda* was part of the welcome. Last night President Podgorny gave a dinner at the Kremlin in his honour.—Reuter, UPI.

Warsaw: Portugal and Poland yesterday signed a joint declaration to develop friendly relations and economic cooperation. This was disclosed at a press conference to mark the end of a four-day state visit to Poland by President Costa Gomes.

Neither the Portuguese President nor his host, Mr Gierek, the Polish party leader, attended the conference. Mr Gierek and President Jablonski accepted an invitation to visit Portugal. The dates will be announced later.—Reuter.

Schlesinger pledge on US forces in Europe

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, Oct 1

Dr Schlesinger, the American Secretary for Defence, told a press conference today that France was in a special relationship with the Atlantic alliance. "We respect, and will continue to respect French independence. Independence for France can be associated with closer cooperation with her other allies, including the United States".

He refused to be drawn on the subject of joint targeting of nuclear forces with France. "That is a subject which will have to be approached in terms of the evolving harmony between France, the United States, and other members of the Atlantic alliance".

Asked about any differences in President Giscard d'Estaing's attitude towards the Atlantic alliance by comparison with General de Gaulle's, Dr Schlesinger replied that the President "has reiterated what was the principal plank of Gaullist policy, namely the independence of France in the military sphere.

"In addition, I think that the position of the French Government has been that France will be a good ally to her allies. I believe that was also the intention of General de Gaulle. So we must work towards the closest possible pattern of cooperation among the allies".

Dr Schlesinger was impressed by the French nuclear submarine Foudroyant which he visited at Brest yesterday.

He also said that there would be no reduction in American forces in Europe which was not compensated effectively "by movements of the forces of the Warsaw Pact".

Commission calls on EEC nations to break off trade talks with Madrid

Continued from page 1

police kept them from getting close to the buildings.

At the British Embassy, several hundred gathered to wave a Spanish flag and shout "Gibraltar is Spanish" and "No foreign interference".

In his speech marking the thirty-ninth anniversary of his designation as chief of state by the forces he commanded in the civil war, General Franco explained the reason for the attacks on his regime. "It is all the result of a leftist masonic conspiracy among the political class", he said, "in collusion with communist terrorist subversion on a social level, which honours us and debases them."

The executions carried out last Saturday in Madrid, Barcelona and Burgos are expected to be followed by more in the near future. More courts martial and being prepared against political activists, and defence lawyers say that the prosecution may ask for about a dozen more death sentences for persons now in custody.

The first important military trial expected to take place could include a prosecutor's petition for four death sentences, the lawyers said. The trial is expected to take place here in a matter of days. The principal defendant is Señor José Ignacio Mugica Arregui, aged 30, who is accused in connexion with the bomb assassination of the Prime Minister, Admiral Luis Carrero Blanco, in December, 1973.

Death sentences are obligatory for persons convicted of serious crimes under the anti-terrorist decree signed by General Franco in August. If more death sentences are passed, however, a further escalation of violence is probable, according to many experienced observers.

It is significant that the five shot by firing squad last Saturday were executed by units of the security police and the paramilitary Civil Guard, rather than by regular troops. Some observers see it as an indication that many soldiers wish to avoid being associated with political executions, others look upon it as a gesture on the part of authorities to allow the police to take revenge on the killers of policemen in a legal fashion.

Michael Hornsby writes from Brussels: The European Commission today called on EEC governments to break off negotiations with Madrid on a new trade treaty, as a protest against the executions in Spain. Foreign Ministers of the Nine are thought likely to endorse the Commission's initiative at their meeting next week in Luxembourg.

The Commission agreed at its regular Wednesday session that "in present circumstances" it was "not possible to continue negotiations" with Spain. The trade talks were begun more than two years ago and form part of a series of interlocking negotiations aimed at establishing a vast free trade area linking the EEC with about a dozen Mediterranean countries.

The Commission's action was not unexpected. Last week the European Parliament voted in favour of freezing relations with Spain "until such time as freedom and democracy are established". Several members of the Commission, as well as EEC officials generally, reacted strongly in statements immediately after the executions.

The Commission was careful not to commit itself to a precise definition of the conditions under which it would resume negotiations with Madrid.

Our Labour Staff writes: Transport workers yesterday backed a nationwide 48-hour boycott of Spanish aircraft, ships, trains and lorries from midnight, but support elsewhere was lukewarm.

Backing from dockworkers, particularly on Humberside, was crumbling. Goole dockers voted against an indefinite boycott, but were expected to support the 48-hour ban.

Members of the National Union of Railwaymen at Hull and Goole docks, including lockgate keepers, crane drivers and dockland train crews, were expected to support the boycott. The train drivers' union, Aslef, issued a circular to all branches asking members to give maximum support to the boycott.

OVERSEAS

Kidnappings pose new threat to Lebanon

From Paul Martin
Beirut, Oct 1

Mr Rashid Karami, the Lebanese Prime Minister, today gave a warning that the country was in danger of destroying itself if factional violence could not be halted. His warning followed an emergency Cabinet meeting called to discuss overnight clashes in Beirut's front-line Chiah-Ain Rumanneh area and a new wave of kidnappings.

Although the Government has succeeded in containing this latest outbreak, it has delayed a return to normal in the capital. Banks and businesses which had opened for the first time in two weeks yesterday remained closed today despite the fact that the guns had been silenced by daybreak.

The latest unrest, like all the turmoil that had preceded it, was caused by a localized incident. It came as a disappointment to the political leadership, particularly since the initial successes of the so-called dialogue committee, made up of 20 political leaders, had paved the way for a political solution.

Nevertheless, some satisfaction has been derived from the fact that the established dialogue appartus succeeded in containing the situation. The suburbs of Ain Rumanneh, a Chiah, the militant left-wing Muslim front, were again plunged into war. Barricades and armed men returned to the streets in sensitive areas and more than 150 people were kidnapped.

Unlike earlier crises, however, the fighting did not spread to other areas of the capital where the rival communities face each other across narrow streets and alleyways. Indeed, by morning, the authorities had brought the situation under control. But, for a population terrorized by the continuing street violence, the damage had been done.

The new wave of kidnappings, began by the murder of three Druze Muslims by Christian militiamen, has caused grave concern. Many occurred in areas outside the Beirut region where villagers of different sects must use a common road.

How this form of revenge could get out of hand was shown today when armed men in a Christian villiage took 60 Muslims captive in retaliation for the kidnapping of a Christian. The intervention of Mr Raymond Edde, the one maronite leader with considerable Muslim support, led to a peaceful exchange of captives in this instance.



Dr Jonas Savimbi, the Angolan nationalist leader (centre), surrounded by armed soldiers, attending a recent political rally in support of his movement, Unita, near Bela Vista, northern Angola.

Faint hope for OAU on Angola

From Our Correspondent
Nairobi, Oct 1

The Organization of African Unity's eight-nation conciliation commission on Angola, which was formally opened by President Amin in Kampala last night, has only a faint hope of convincing the three warring nationalist movements to agree to work together in the brief period remaining before November 11, the date set for Angola's independence.

This was the view of conference sources today as the first session of the commission began. In his opening address President Amin, the OAU's chairman, admitted frankly that the success of the commission would depend on the support it was able to get from the three Angolan movements.

"I appeal to them to do their utmost to translate Africa's hopes for an independent Angola into reality", he said.

None of the Angolan groups was present to hear the President, but he said they had all undertaken to attend. Travel arrangements, he added, would have to remain confidential for security reasons.

Today, three representatives of the National Front for the Liberation of Angola, led by Mr Hendrick Neto, arrived, but there was no indication that its leader, Mr Holden Roberto, was planning to travel to Kampala.

President Amin last night criticized Dr Jonas Savimbi, the leader of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), for allegedly asking Portugal not to hand over power or to transfer its naval facilities to the nationalist movements.

After opening the conference, President Amin was understood to have left for New York to attend the United Nations General Assembly.

Luanda: The Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) has agreed to send a two-man delegation to Kampala after a personal appeal by President Amin.

Dr Agostinho Neto, the MPLA leader, told President Amin in a telephone conversation that his two representatives would not negotiate in Kampala but would go only to "make our position clear to the parties concerned". UMTA is boycotting the meeting.—AP.

Senate deciding fate of Sinai pact

From Patrick Brogan
Washington, Oct 1

The fate of the Sinai agreement will be decided here by the end of the week. The Senate foreign relations committee and Dr Kissinger, the Secretary of State, seem to be reaching a compromise on whether the texts should be published or not, and although the October 5 deadline for the American ratification will probably be missed, formal approval by the full Senate should come next week.

Congress will then approve the sending of 200 American civilian technicians to the crests of the Sinai passes to monitor troop movements on the east bank of the Suez Canal. It will also approve a number of commitments to Israel and thus, as its critics fear, will give a "Gulf of Tongking" authority to the President which could embroil America as deeply in the Middle East as it once was in Vietnam.

The foreign relations committee insists that no agreements which Dr Kissinger may have made with the Israelis can be considered valid unless Congress has ratified them. The Secretary of State will appear before the committee in closed session tomorrow to go over the ground once again.

The committee has apparently decided that it will have to bow to his insistence that the full text should not be published officially (although it has been published unofficially in newspapers throughout the world). Instead, a summary or paraphrase will be incorporated into the congressional resolution.

This ought to be enough for Israel which may have to give up hope of ever receiving the Pershing missiles which Dr Kissinger promised, unless Congress specifically mentions them.

Promises by Secretaries of State, or Presidents, are not worth very much. Dr Kissinger and Mr Nixon promised to go to the rescue of the South Vietnamese if the communists launched a new attack; Foster Dulles and Eisenhower promised to re-open the Strait of Tiran if Egypt ever closed it and Roosevelt promised Churchill to share all nuclear secrets with Britain.

None of these promises was kept, because Congress did not ratify them and because Administrations are not bound by the promises of their predecessors.

'Threat to Emperor' reported

From Our Own Correspondent
Washington, Oct 1

A report that three men are out to attack Emperor Hirohito of Japan during his state visit to the United States is being investigated, the Federal Bureau of Investigation confirmed today.

The FBI gave no details but admitted receiving a report that three men in a California-registered car had crossed the border from Canada.

Shortly after arrival yesterday the Emperor sent a wreath of white chrysanthemums and red carnations to be placed at the memorial to General Douglas MacArthur

Mr Ford refusing to restrict his travels

From Frank Vogl
Skokie, Illinois, Oct 1

President Ford is determined to continue travelling round the United States, despite the growing number of threats on his life. However, he is being forced by an evidently nervous Secret Service to keep his distance from crowds, and to restrict his appearances to audiences and officials whom the Secret Service consider to be "minimum security risks".

The President, showing his awareness of the need for taking more precautions declared in a speech in Chicago last night: "I intend to keep my communications open not in any foolhardy maner, but by prudent and practical means".

Mr Ford has visited 39 of the 50 states since taking office and many people expected him to reduce his travel schedules now that security is becoming an increasing problem. But he stated last night: "Before the end of the year, I hope and expect to visit the remainder of our states."

Mr Ford's travels are without doubt aimed principally at helping the Republican Party and enhancing his own election fortunes. By travelling widely he assures himself of extensive publicity in local newspapers and on local television and he manages to strengthen morale among the Republican Party faithful.

Last night 1,200 people paid a total of $150,000 (about £75,000) to attend a Republican Party dinner in Chicago. The President, looking confident and unworried, received standing ovations as he told his audience just what it wanted to hear.

Patrick Brogan writes from Washington: Inspector John O'Shea, a San Francisco policeman, said today that he had warned the Secret Service that Miss Sara Jane Moore "might be another 'Squeaky' Fromme" the day before she shot at the President.

Miss Fromme has been charged with attempting to shoot president Ford on September 5, 17 days before Miss Moore's alleged attempt on Mr Ford's life.

If the inspector's statement is substantiated, then the secret service's reputation will take a very hard knock. However its agents claimed yesterday that Mr O'Shea had told them they had "no problem" with Miss Moore.

Mr O'Shea is one of the police officers who met Miss Moore on the day before the shooting and confiscated a pistol from her.

Kissinger move on Golan Heights talks expected

From Eric Marsden
Jerusalem, Oct 1

In spite of the hostile United Nations speech by Mr Khaddam, the Syrian Foreign Minister, an early approach by Dr Kissinger, the United States Secretary of State, to arrange talks between Syria and Israel is expected in Jerusalem.

Mr Khaddam's line is regarded as more extreme than that of President Assad of Syria. It is also thought that his tough language may have been designed to exact a high price from Israel for the renewal of the mandate of the United Nations disengagement force, due on November 30.

President Assad has rejected any "cosmetic" adjustment of the Golan Heights border by Israel on a unilateral basis. He has made it clear that he expects a withdrawal involving the abandonment of two or three of the Jewish settlements near the border.

If this position is accepted by Dr Kissinger as a basis for talks, it will cause a political crisis for the Israel Government which is pledged not to disband any settlements until full peace is achieved.

Dr Kissinger is understood to have told Mr Allon, the Israel Foreign Minister, in New York that he wants to know Israel's attitude by November. He added that an interim agreement was vital to keep up the diplomatic momentum and to relieve President Sadat of Egypt from the danger of further isolation.

There is speculation that if no progress is made with Syria, Dr Kissinger may seek to promote talks with Jordan, though the recent coordination policy between Damascus and Amman may prove a serious difficulty. Mr Allon has indicated in his United Nations speech that Jordan is again regarded as a negotiating partner.

Greek junta labels 'irrelevant'

From Our Correspondent
Athens, Oct 1

The chief prosecutor of the Athens court of appeals recommended today that high treason charges brought against Mr George Papadopoulos, the former dictator, and 14 of his ministers for abolishing the monarchy by decree on June 1, 1973, should be dismissed.

Mr Spyros Kaninias, who was prosecutor at the recent trial of the junta for the coup of April 21, 1967, asked the Judicial Council to drop the charges because "the liberal democratic regime in Greece had been abolished after April 21, 1967".

As Greece had been under a military dictatorship, the various labels put to the regime, such as "kingdom", "republic" or "presidential republic", were irrelevant and did not constitute a crime, he said.

CIA submits doctored Vietnam reports

From Our Own Correspondent
Washington, Oct 1

The Central Intelligence Agency has supplied a congressional committee with all the papers it wanted on events in Vietnam connected with the 1968 Tet offensive, with only 50 or so words deleted. These are mainly names of agents and phrases which might allow the identification of the agents.

The House committee on intelligence has agreed not to publish the papers without CIA approval, and to allow as few people to see them as possible. By this device, Mr William Colby, the CIA director, will escape being held in contempt of Congress.

The committee is looking into the effectiveness of the American "intelligence community" of which the CIA is the most prominent part.

The papers on the Tet offensive, which had already been handed over and published, showed that the communist attack took Washington completely by surprise because intelligence officers and the American high command in Saigon decided deliberately to doctor their reports to support the Administration's contention that the war was being won in 1967.

The war was not being won: the papers show that communist forces were twice as powerful as the CIA said they were, and were growing, not being reduced. One reason that led to defeat was the public and government reaction in America to the discovery that the CIA and the Army had been putting out false reports.

The United States is to return to South Vietnam some 1,600 persons of the more than 120,000 who were evacuated before the collapse to the communists last spring.

The problem is that the communist authorities in South Vietnam have not yet agreed with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees the precise conditions for the repatriation.

Peking celebrates communist anniversary

Peking, Oct 1.—Half a million people packed the flag-bedecked parks of Peking today to celebrate the twenty-sixth anniversary of communist rule in China.

Crowds thronged round open-air stages where children, theatrical groups and soldiers sang hymns to Chairman Mao Tse-tung and performed excerpts from revolutionary operas.

Communist Party leaders attended a televised concert in the Forbidden City. Among them was Mr Chu Teh, the "father of the Red Army". Mr Teng Hsiao-ping, the senior Deputy Prime Minister, and Prince Norodon Sihanouk, the Cambodian head of state.

Chairman Mao and Mr Chou En-lai, the Prime Minister, missed the celebrations. Chairman Mao has not appeared in public for more than four years and Mr Chou, who is 77, is suffering from an undisclosed illness. Officials said he was undergoing treatment.

Another absentee was Mr Wang Hung-wen, No 3 in the Chinese hierarchy, and at 40, the youngest of the top leaders. He has not been seen in public since July 31.

The *People's Daily* carried a huge front-page photograph of Chairman Mao

The anniversary was given a fillip by a New China news agency report that industrial and agricultural production had reached new peaks during the past year.

It said that total value of industrial output increased by 17.3 per cent during the first eight months of 1975 compared with the corresponding period last year. Production of oil, coal, electricity and chemical fertilizer all rose. The summer harvest had been a record and autumn crops looked promising.—Reuter and Agence France-Presse.

Leading article, page 15

Oil magnate admits illegal cash aid for Nixon fund

From Fred Emery
Washington, Oct 1

Dr Armand Hammer, chairman of Occidental Petroleum Corporation, today pleaded guilty in a Washington federal court to making an illegal contribution out of his own pocket to the election campaign expenses of former President Nixon.

The sentence was deferred pending a probation officer's report to Judge William Jones, but Dr Hammer caused a break in the hearing when he challenged the judge's power to send him to prison.

By pleading guilty, a defendant waives trial, with some expectation of leniency. Before accepting Dr Hammer's plea, negotiated with the Watergate special prosecutor, Judge William Jones asked Dr Hammer if he understood he could be sent to jail for up to three years with a maximum fine of $3,000 (about £1,500).

Dr Hammer, who is 77, said his lawyer, Mr Edward Bennet Williams, had told him a higher court could hold that the maximum sentence should stop at the fine.

Judge Jones ordered a recess for Dr Hammer to consult Mr Williams. When the court resumed Dr Hammer said he understood he could indeed go to jail, and entered pleas of guilty on three counts. In fact, no one has gone to jail for campaign money violations.

Dr Hammer was charged with giving $54,000 (about £27,000) under false names

The Hammer money was given after the date when the law, as amended, required full disclosure. The charges were, further, that the contribution was illegally covered up in formal reports, because "Dr Hammer desired that his contribution should remain anonymous."

China resumes water supplies to Hongkong

From Our Correspondent
Hongkong, Oct 1

Hongkong today resumed daily purchase of water from China at a cost of $HK1.20 (12p) a thousand gallons, despite the fact that the colony's expanding reservoirs are virtually filled, after a year's record rainfall.

The contract with China involves the supply of 18,500 million gallons of water for 10 months each year, regardless of the levels of Hongkong's reservoirs.

It was signed more than a decade ago when Hongkong's water supplies were erratic

The arrangement is further evidence of the good will between China and Hongkong as sometimes China would prefer to maintain higher reserves in and round Canton. The supplies of Chinese water will be devoted to daily use so that the reserves will remain undisturbed.

47 die in lorry-bus crash

Mexico City, Oct 1.—Forty-seven people were killed when a heavy lorry crashed into a packed bus in heavy mist near here yesterday. The bus plunged in flames into a ravine.

The crash occurred when an articulated lorry loaded with building materials left its lane and hit the bus carrying 80 passengers.

Survivors said the bus immediately burst into flames. Many passengers were standing in the crowded bus and were unable to escape because the impact smashed in its main doors.

The bus then toppled off the road and hurtled down into a 150ft ravine.

A car and a lorry crashed into the articulated lorry as it lay on its side across the highway. Twenty ambulances rushed to the scene to pick up the dead and survivors.—Reuter.

Frazier's guard accidentally shot

Manila, Oct 1.—A police guard, aged 23, was killed today while playing with his .38 revolver in Joe Frazier's dressing room at the Philippine Coliseum.

Another policeman said he was at the door of the dressing room when the incident happened at about 7.30 am, eight hours after the Ali-Frazier fight.

Canada may curb immigration

Victoria, British Columbia, Oct 1.—Mr Robert Andras, the Federal Immigration Minister, said at a press conference here yesterday that immigration into Canada should be reduced because of unemployment.

The number of immigrants allowed in should be cut back until 1982, Mr Andras suggested.

Emphasis on self-help in Canadian foreign aid

From Our Correspondent
Ottawa, Oct 1

Canada is going to increase its overseas aid and concentrate it on fewer countries and in fewer economic sectors.

It will seek new forms of development cooperation with oil-exporting nations of the Third World, and try to work with them in channelling aid to the poorer nations.

With all aid-receiving countries, it intends to emphasize the principle of self-help. Development loans will be "untied" so that developing countries may compete for contracts, which must now be placed in Canada.

These are some of the features of a new, five-year strategy for international development cooperation outlined by Mr Allan MacEachen, the External Affairs Minister.

The minister, who has involved himself more deeply in overseas development than any predecessor since taking over the portfolio a year ago, said the strategy was a response to the state of "permanent emergency" that had gripped many developing countries.

Although the Canadian Government has been giving foreign aid since the founding of the Colombo Plan a quarter-century ago, this is its first attempt to produce a comprehensive statement of its goals in international development.

Preparation of the document followed a wave of criticism, which early this year struck the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), responsible for overseas aid programmes. The criticism had mainly to do with administration of the overseas development budget, and there were charges, denied by CIDA and by Mr MacEachen, of public funds wasted through mismanagement. Thereafter the agency's work was submitted to a thoroughgoing investigation by a parliamentary committee.

In his strategy document, Mr MacEachen restated the Government's earlier pledge to raise Canada's official aid disbursements to 0.7 per cent of gross national product—the target set by the United Nations for industrially advanced donor countries.

He refused to be pinned to any deadline, though the Government presumably has in mind reaching the target by 1980. Disbursements in the present fiscal year are expected to total about C$900m (about £430m) or 0.57 per cent of GNP—up from C$742m or 0.52 per cent in the last fiscal year.

The minister's statement said the world food economy "appears to be undergoing a major shift from conditions of abundance to an era of chronically tight supplies of essential foodstuffs". Canada would provide a million tons of grain per year for three years to help alleviate the shortage.

Bilateral aid programmes would be concentrated on a limited number of countries, with particular attention given to "hard-core, least-developed countries" as identified by the United Nations. These are countries like India, Bangladesh and the states of tropical Africa with average incomes below $200 a year. No more than 10 per cent of bilateral aid would go to upper-income developing states—those with per capita incomes of more than C$375 in 1973 dollars.

Within such guidelines, preference would be given to those countries that show a determination to mobilize resources for their own development.

With developing countries that had benefited from the oil-price boom, Canada would lay emphasis on transfer of technology, support of financial institutions and similar forms of cooperation.

هكذا من الاصل

OVERSEAS

Nigerian leader gives promise of civilian rule before end of 1979

Lagos, Oct 1.—Brigadier Murtala Muhammed, the Nigerian head of state, today gave details of a four-year programme to return the country to civilian rule by October, 1979.

The timetable, announced during a broadcast to mark the fifteenth anniversary of Nigeria's independence, included the appointment later this month of a constitutional drafting committee and the lifting of the ban on political activities only one year before the 1979 deadline.

The brigadier, who came to power two months ago in a bloodless coup which overthrew General Yakubu Gowon, promised that the present military leadership did not intend to stay in office a day longer than necessary, and certainly not beyond October 1, 1979.

In December, as part of the first stage of the programme for a return to civilian rule, the committee on the formation of new states would submit its report and preliminary steps for the establishment of new states would be completed by April next year. There would then be a two-year period to enable the new states to settle down.

A reorganization of local government would lead to local elections "without party politics", the brigadier said, and arising from this there would be a constituent assembly partly elected and partly nominated. This assembly would be dissolved in October, 1978, after it had accepted a draft constitution.

In October, 1978, the ban on political activities and the formation of political parties, would be ended and there would be state and federal legislative elections.

The speech contained the familiar calls for discipline, efficiency and an end to corruption, but the head of state said that the "major part" of the mass dismissals in government departments and corporations could be regarded as nearly completed.



Brigadier Murtala Muhammed: Timetable for return to democracy.

"There is no intention whatever of allowing the exercise to degenerate into witch-hunting . . . and I will not hesitate to deal with any irresponsible attempt designed to undermine the services by taking advantage of the current exercise," Brigadier Muhammed said.

Reform measures would be introduced to "consolidate and maintain efficiency and discipline". They would include a permanent corrupt practices investigation bureau, special tribunals to handle cases of corruption, and the appointment of an Ombudsman and public complaints commission. — Agence France-Presse.

Lome, Togo: General Yakubu Gowon, the former Nigerian head of state, confirmed here last night that he has enrolled as a student at the University of Warwick.

"I hope that the new knowledge which I am going to acquire, added to my practical experience, will be useful later to my country, to Africa and to humanity", General Gowon said at a dinner attended by President Gnassine Eyadema of Togo.

Mr Nkomo wants ban lifted on exiled followers

From Our Correspondent
Salisbury, Oct 1

Mr Joshua Nkomo, the African nationalist leader, wants several of his followers to be allowed to return to Rhodesia to attend any settlement talks he might have with the Rhodesian Government.

He told the Argus Africa News Service that although these people were banned from Rhodesia they would have to be allowed back if negotiations were to resume. Among Mr Nkomo's supporters outside Rhodesia, who may risk being arrested if they return, are Mr Jason Moyo, Mr Edward Ndhlovu, Mr George Silundika and Miss Janet Ngwenya.

Since his election to the presidency of his faction of the African National Council last weekend, Mr Nkomo has said he was prepared to have settlement talks with Mr Smith. The Prime Minister had to make the first move, he said.

Meanwhile, Mr Nkomo is planning to set up a special committee to meet people from all walks of life to discover from them, especially the whites, what frightens them about majority rule. "I want to know why they are frightened of their fellow citizens",

Emergency laws defied by Ethiopia strikers

Addis Ababa, Oct 1.—Strikes continued throughout Ethiopia today in defiance of the emergency measures ordered yesterday by the military Government in face of the growing challenge to its authority.

A few banks manned by three or four employees were operating but petrol was hard to find and strikes were reported in private firms in the capital and in the towns of Dire Dawa, Jimma and Asmara. This was in spite of yesterday's declaration that strikes were illegal.

The state radio claimed that workers at the 10 largest industrial and distribution enterprises were back at work after yesterday's mass walkout.—Agence France-Presse and Reuter.

Man killed in African riots over bus fares

Newcastle, South Africa, Oct 1.—One man was beaten to death and several were injured in a night of violence at Madadeni, an African township near Newcastle, after two days of protests against a rise in bus fares.

Earlier, the police had fired shots into the air and used tear gas to disperse 2,000 blacks who rampaged through the township.

Bus services from Madadeni and another township, Osizweni, were suspended today but the townships were reported quiet. At least 17 people were arrested for looting yesterday.

Fares on the blacks-only buses rose from 8 cents to 30 cents (4½p to 17p) this week.—Reuter.

Heath viewpoint on China

Singapore, Oct 1.—Mr Edward Heath, who is on the last leg of a 16-day world tour, discussed world affairs today with Mr Lee Kwan Yew, the Singapore Prime Minister, dealing in particular with his talks with Chinese leaders.

Mr Lee was believed to be anxious to get a "Western" view of Chinese thinking to balance the assessments he has had from two neighbouring colleagues—Mr Kukrit Pramoj, the Thai Prime Minister, and President Marcos of the Philippines—who had visited Peking in July and June this year respectively.

Before coming here Mr Heath visited the United States, Japan, China, Hongkong and the Philippines.

Earlier in the day, Mr Heath paid a courtesy call on President Sheares and looked over a government housing scheme. He was to be the guest of honour at a dinner given by Mr and Mrs Lee tonight. Before returning to London tomorrow he will address a Luncheon of the British Businessmen's Association.—Agence France-Presse.

Woman judge rules topless sunbathing legal

Seattle, Washington, Oct 1.—A woman judge has ruled that, if girls can be permitted to play football with boys, they also can sunbathe topless.

Judge Barbara Yanick yesterday dismissed charges against two women sunbathers after their lawyers argued that the city's "lewd conduct" ordinance constituted sex discrimination and was unconstitutional.

One of the defence lawyers cited a case in which the state supreme court ruled that two teenage girls had a right to play football with and against boys.

In Los Angeles, however, the California appeals court ruled that a law requiring women to cover their breasts at city parks and beaches while men were allowed to go barechested was not unconstitutional.

"Nature, not the legislative body, created the distinction between that portion of a woman's body and that of a man's torso", the court said.—UPI and AP.

Actor urges end to cultural links with Chile

By Our Arts Reporter

Active resistance to the Chilean regime must continue from the outside and include a campaign to stop all cultural exchanges while artists were being arrested, tortured and imprisoned. Señor Marcelo Romo, one of the country's most distinguished young actors, said at a London press conference yesterday.

Señor Romo, aged 34, was expelled from Chile in August. He had spent 22 months in prison after his arrest in 1973 and said he was tortured for 10 days. Last January he was tried by court martial and sentenced to 20 years' jail, which was later reduced to seven. After world-wide protests he was eventually released and now holds a British passport. Senor Romo, whose wife and two children still live in Chile, said there could be repercussions as a result of the press conference. "but I could not silence myself".

LONDON AND SUBURBAN

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3 remaining newly converted flats at reduced prices for quick sale in fine corner property with lift and communal gardens. Ground floor, 2 large rooms, kitchen and bath, £33,000 2nd Floor 3 rooms, kitchen and bath, £18,000. 3rd Upper 4 rooms, 2 baths and kitchen, £25,000. C.H. C.H.W. Leases 125 years. Highly recommended.

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Main house comprising 5 Bedrooms, 2 Reception Rooms, Study, Luxury Kitchen, Breakfast Room, Cloakroom, Garden Room, Bathroom, Shower Room, 2 Dressing Rooms.

ALL IN EXCELLENT ORDER AND SET IN MATURE GARDENS

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Three newly restricted houses in integral block.

No 2 Galleried Bedroom; Reception Room; Kitchen; Bathroom; Cloakroom.

No. 3 Large Bedroom readily divisible into two; Reception Room; Kitchen; Bathroom; Cloakroom.

No. 4 5 Bedrooms, 2 Bathrooms, Reception Room, Dining Room; Kitchen Breakfast Room; Cloakroom.

Self contained suite: Reception Room; Kitchen; Bathroom; INTEGRAL GARAGES. INDEPENDENT CENTRAL HEATING. 99 YEAR LEASES FOR SALE.

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A four bedroom period house that has recently been renovated. 2 Bathrooms. Double Reception Room, Kitchen, Dining Room; Utility Room; Sun Terrace; Walled Garden. Central Heating. £55,000 FREEHOLD

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3 rms from £13,950
4 rms from £14,250
3 rms showflat .. £21,000
6/7 rms from £28,500

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£45,000

BERKELEY COURT

(Nr. Baker St.)

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Immaculate family house, modernised to exceptionally high standard by present owners, with no expense spared, ready for immediate occupation. 3/4 beds., double recep., kitchen, 2 baths, garden, C.H. Freehold, £25,950.

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Connells

589 [illegible]

MEWS COACH HOUSE

off Abbey Road, N.W.8.

Completely converted with open plan ground floor and spiral to 2 beds and bath. Fitted carpeting, gas c.h. and many fittings. Flat roof, sun patio.

Freehold £29,750 incl. dblo. gge. on long lease.

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Architect-designed det. house close station and shops, hall, cloak, large lounge, dining room, magnificent kitchen, master bedroom suite, 3 other bedrooms, bath., sep. w.c., fitted carpeting, double glazing, gas c.h. Delightful gardens and patio. Driveway and carport.

£30,950 Freehold.

COLE & HICKS
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CHEYNE WALK—outstanding period house. Private sale. £99,500. Tel: 552 2103

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Exceptional one year old architect designed 4 double bedroom chalet bungalow. Open aspect to rear with superb views. De luxe bathroom suite and shower. 22ft. x 10ft. hall. Super modern kitchen with fitted cupboards, split level cooker etc. Spacious lounge with York stone fireplace and patio doors. Keyhole arch to dining room. Cocoa Bean Shag carpets throughout. Garage and driveway.

Vacant possession on completion.

£16,600 o.n.o.

Photos sent on request.

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Major portion of gracious 1805 modernised 17th house and grounds bordering river, in all 140ft. of mooring. Glazed portico, spacious hall and landing with elegant stair, 5 recepts. inc. octagonal drawing room, modern kitchen dining room, laundry, 2 baths, 7 double bedrooms. Blue River and garden views. Rose all windows. Rewired throughout. Rentokil, gas C.H. 2 garages, 3 mins. s/n 2½ mins Watering Headquarters. 175 ft. house ground rent £2 p.a. Offers around £56,500.

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Charming family house. Sun long through living room. Large kitchen dining room, 3 double bedrooms, 1 single, bathroom, rms on four floors (2 comprising 2 large rooms, k. and b. susp. w.c.'s). Full gas c.h. throughout. Small garden. Easy parking. 12 mins. Waterloo.

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Corner flat of great character on 3rd floor with 14 ft roof terrace. Light 18ft. reception double bed with good cupboards. Superb kitchen with Castle units, wood parquet, fully fitted bathroom, gas c.h. Basement storage. 99 years at £50 p.a. £19,500.

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8 Charlotte Square Edinburgh Tel: 031-225 7105

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London 20 miles, Weybridge 2½ miles, Woking 4½ miles.

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A FINE GEORGIAN HOUSE ON A BEAUTIFUL ISLAND SITE IN THE RIVER WEY



Lounge hall 2 reception rooms large conservatory master suite of bedroom dressing room and bathroom, 6 other bedrooms, 2 bathrooms oil central heating.

Cottage. Magnificent old water mill. Stable and garage block with 9 loose boxes, tack room and a double garage.

Attractive well timbered gardens and grounds including hard tennis court, putting croquet lawn and 5 paddocks.

IN ALL ABOUT 22½ ACRES WITH VACANT POSSESSION

FOR SALE BY AUCTION, unless previously sold, at The Minema, 45 Knightsbridge, London, S.W.1, on Tuesday, October 28th, 1975 at 3.00 p.m.

Solicitors: HAREWOOD & LEWIS, 34 South Molton Street, London W1Y 2BP. (Tel: 01-629 7633)
Auctioneers: KNIGHT FRANK & RUTLEY (Tel. 01-629 8171)
(47566/FM)

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On the edge of a favoured village. Henley on Thames 7 miles. Easy access M4/M40

ATTRACTIVE SECLUDED COUNTRY HOUSE WITH EXTENSIVE VIEWS

3 | 4.5 | 2 | oil | 2 | 2

Additional feature: Paddock.

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4 reception rooms, 7 bedrooms, 6 en suite with bathrooms, 2 staff bedrooms and bathroom. Oil-fired central heating. Triple garage.

Easily maintained garden with heated swimming pool, sauna, hard tennis court, greenhouse and paddock.

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DELIGHTFUL 16TH CENTURY COTTAGE OF GREAT CHARM AND CHARACTER IN AN UNSPOILT RURAL POSITION

2 | 3 | oil

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3 mile Winchcombe
7 miles Cheltenham

A small detached country house of character with 1½ acres in a superb elevated position with outstanding southerly views. Sitting room, kitchen with dining area, cloakroom, study/bedroom 4, bathroom, 3 bedrooms. Oil central heating, useful outbuildings, part walled gardens of great potential. As a separate lot the adjoining 10 acre field. Auction 28th October (unless previously sold). Auctioneers: CHAMBERLAINE-BROTHERS & EDWARDS, Chartered Surveyors, Montpellier Circus, Cheltenham Tel.: 55451 and 52420

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If you have properties in Essex, Suffolk or Norfolk advertise them in The Times Spotlight feature, highlighting this area, on October 21st. It will cover both residential, commercial and industrial properties and carry a comprehensive editorial relating to the area. Sell your properties to those people relocating, commuting, changing jobs or simply moving house—and if you book your space before October 3rd you will get an extra 10% discount. So phone 01-278 9231 now and speak to the Property Team.

In Village between York and Leeds

Owners of 18th Century Residence set in secluded grounds wish to reduce their home by selling the portion of principal character. Prospective purchasers are invited to discuss a scheme of division to create self contained dwellings to suit requirements. Price open to negotiation according to individual choice of conversion. Enquiries initially to:

Jackson-Stops & Staff
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£24,000 Freehold

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0654 710650

AT EDENBRIDGE, KENT, an exceptionally spacious modern semi-detached house in rural position 3 singles, 2 double beds, and Master bed, fitted wardrobes. Bath, shower, separate w.c., 10ft. Double aspect lounge, French windows to attractive gardens and terrace. Compact dining room and w.c. and shower room. Large modern fitted kitchen. CH. DOUBLE GLAZING. Integral garage. Swimming pool. Close all amenities and rail to London Bridge Victoria Tel 0732 [illegible] Station.

COTE D'OR TYPE POSITION. S. Kent Coast. Aristocratic Midsummer 3/4 2 [illegible] £23,000. Also flat £16,000. Garden down to beach. Folkestone 54711.

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AUCTION (unless previously sold) on 29th OCTOBER.

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Solicitors: Park Nelson, Dennes, Redfern & Co., London, W.C.2.

By Order of Executors

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Dulverton 4 miles. Tiverton 10 miles

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IN A VILLAGE BETWEEN YORK AND LEEDS

OWNERS OF 18TH CENTURY RESIDENCE set in secluded grounds wish to reduce their home by selling the portion of principal character.

Prospective purchasers are invited to discuss a scheme of division to create self-contained dwellings to suit requirements.

Price open to negotiation according to individual choice of conversion.

Enquiries initially to JACKSON STOPS & STAFF YORK OFFICE. 0904 25033.

SURREY/KENT BORDER
Limpsfield Chart

London 25 miles

MANOR HOUSE of historical interest (Star Grade II listed), adjacent to lovely countryside designated as being of outstanding natural beauty. Much fine panelling and exposed timberwork. Drawing room with magnificent inglenook, dining room, study, domestic offices, 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Lovely gardens and orchard.

ABOUT 1½ ACRES.

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Chichester 5 miles. Havant 5 miles. Portsmouth 15 miles.

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A substantial detached family house having fine views directly over the upper reaches of Chichester Harbour quietly situated in grounds of about 3 acres. Entrance hall, cloakroom, hall, 3 reception rooms, self-contained maisonette with sitting room, kitchen, bedrooms, bathroom. Triple garage. Outbuildings.

AUCTION, 22ND OCTOBER, 1975.

Apply: CHICHESTER OFFICE. 0243 86313.

LONDON CHESTER YORK NORTHAMPTON NEWMARKET YEOVIL CIRENCESTER CHICHESTER MIDHURST CHIPPING CAMPDEN

EDENBRIDGE, KENT

Substantial Country House dating from 1854, 5 bedrooms, 1 reception, library, cloakrooms (2), well equipped kitchen, 3 bathrooms, separate w.c. Oil central heating. Double garage. Gardens and paddock extending to approximately 2 acres. Old barn.

Auction: 22nd October, 1975 (unless sold previously)

FOX AND MANWARING,
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SUNDERLAND. Impressive Victorian semi-detached in secluded grounds. Entrance hall, 3 reception, super kitchen, utility, etc., 4 large beds, bathroom, shower, in excellent order throughout. Apply James L. Marshall & Son, 12 Frederick Street, Sunderland. Tel. 75161.

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£11,000
Freehold
(Terms if necessary)

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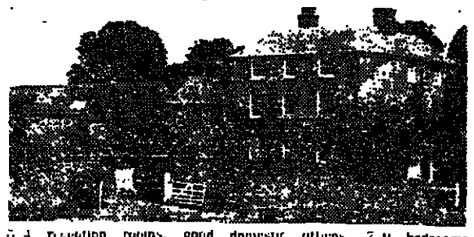
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5-6 reception rooms, good domestic offices, 7-9 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, staff flat. Oil-fired central heating. Fine period barn stabling and garage. Walled garden, orchards and paddocks.

Freehold. Second cottage available if required.

Apply Sole Agents: Tufnell & Partners, 28 Elizabeth Street, London, SW1W 9RF. Tel. 01-730 9112.

PROPERTY also on page 20

Law Report October 1 1975 — Queen's Bench Division

Injunction to stop Crossman Diaries refused

Attorney General v Jonathan Cape Ltd and Others
Attorney General v Times Newspapers Ltd
Before Lord Widgery, Lord Chief Justice

The Lord Chief Justice refused to grant injunctions sought by the Attorney General to restrain the publication of volume one of Richard Crossman's *Diaries of a Cabinet Minister*, a commentary on Cabinet discussions and political events between 1964-1966.

His Lordship found that the Attorney had established his claim that the expression of individual opinions by Cabinet ministers in the course of Cabinet discussions was a matter of confidence the publication of which could be restrained by the courts in the public interest, and that the application of the doctrine of joint Cabinet responsibility might be prejudiced by premature disclosure of the views of individual ministers. But, his Lordship said, there had to be a limit in time after which the court's duty to restrain publication lapsed and the publication now of anything in volume one of the Diaries would *not inhibit free discussion* in the Cabinet of today.

The court should intervene only in the clearest of cases where the continuing confidentiality of the material could be shown and in less clear cases reliance had to be placed on the good sense of the minister concerned. There was no ground for saying that either the Crown or an individual Civil Servant had an enforceable right to have the advice he gave treated as confidential for all time.

His Lordship, however, granted liberty to the Attorney General to apply in respect of material other than volume one if it were alleged that different considerations might apply.

Two actions were brought: one against Jonathan Cape Ltd and Hamish Hamilton Ltd, publishers, and Mrs Anne Patricia Crossman, Mr Graham Carlton Greene and Mr Michael Foot, sued as Mr Crossman's literary executors. The second action was against Times Newspapers Ltd, publishers of *The Sunday Times*, in which extracts of the Diaries have been published.

Mr Sam Silkin, QC, the Attorney General, Mr Gordon Slynn, QC, Mr Harry Woolf and Mr David Evans for the Attorney as plaintiff: Mr Brian Neill, QC, Mr Leonard Hoffman and Mr Gavin Lightman for the publishers and literary executors; Mr James Comyn, QC, and Mr Charles Gray for Times Newspapers.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE said:

These are two actions for injunctions to restrain the publication either in whole or in part of the political diaries of the late Richard Crossman. Mr Crossman was a Cabinet minister in the Labour Government of 1964 to 1970, and during this period he kept a detailed diary and kept this diary to the knowledge of his colleagues in the Cabinet.

When the Government fell in 1970 and he was no longer employed as a Cabinet minister, Mr Crossman began to collate his diaries *with a view to their publication*. He obtained the assistance for research purposes of Professor Janet Morgan, and he was soon in touch with the Secretary of the Cabinet in order to refresh his memory by reference to the relative Cabinet papers of the times. For many years former Cabinet ministers have been *allowed the privilege of looking at* Cabinet papers prepared while they were in the Cabinet in order to refresh their memory for this purpose, and this was undoubtedly being done by Mr Crossman up to shortly before his death on May 5, 1974.

Mr Crossman had appointed four literary executors, and these executors were naturally concerned to proceed with preparing the diaries for publication, and correspondence between the literary executors or their representatives and the Secretary to the Cabinet, Sir John Hunt, ensued.

His Lordship referred to the *correspondence between* the literary executors or their representatives and Sir John Hunt. In a letter dated June 22, 1974, to Mr Graham C. Greene, of Jonathan Cape, Sir John said: "The conventions which in the public interest govern the publication of works by former ministers have evolved over many years and *been* accepted by successive administrations. They flow from the two complementary principles of the collective responsibility of the Government as a whole and the personal responsibility of individual ministers.

"As regards the first, the Cabinet meets in secret and the records of its proceedings are secret until of historical interest only, when they become available to public scrutiny under the Public Records Act, 1967. Only in this way can completely frank discussions take place between ministers in the Cabinet and in Cabinet committees without the risk of extraneous pressure and controversy.

"It has also always been held vital for good government that other confidential communications between ministers or between ministers and their senior civil servants should be protected from untoward disclosure. This is not a matter which depends on the Official Secrets Act (though sometimes this will also be relevant). It is based upon the inherent needs of government, and the mutual trust which needs to exist between ministers and between ministers and their senior advisers. It is an essential feature of the doctrine of collective responsibility which is at the centre of our system of government. To put it another way, ministers will not feel free frankly to discuss and to surrender their personal and departmental preferences to the achievement of a common view, nor can they be expected to abide by a common decision if they know that the stand they have taken and the points they have surrendered will sooner rather than later become public knowledge. Since Cabinet government depends on the mutual confidence of collective responsibility, its basis will be eroded by the premature disclosure of what has passed within the confidential relationship.

"On the other hand the convention which permits former ministers *to publish their memoirs* is a logical and proper consequence of the second principle. It reflects a long and honourable tradition of British public life that individuals who have been publicly accountable in their own persons for their acts and policies are entitled to put their own version of events on record. But they are expected to submit their texts to the authorities for clearance. This is not just to safeguard national security but to ensure that they do not indulge their right to defend the way in which they have discharged their responsibilities to the point at which they endanger good government and the preservation of the confidentiality which is necessary to maintain collective responsibility and mutual trust.

"It has been the invariable practice hitherto for all Cabinet ministers to observe these principles and the obligation not to disclose without due consideration and consultation the information which they acquired while holding public office; and while he was in office Mr Crossman was specifically made aware that the principle of collective responsibility and the obligation not to disclose information acquired while holding ministerial office applies to former ministers who are contemplating the publication of material based upon their recollection of the conduct of Cabinet and Cabinet committee business in which they took part.

"Having read the version of Mr Crossman's diaries which you sent me, it is clear that very detailed accounts of Cabinet and Cabinet committee meetings appear throughout, and also of many other conversations where the other party would clearly have been reasonably entitled to assume that confidentiality would be preserved in the public interest. I do not believe that the problem can be overcome by the excision of certain passages, since the volume as a whole is fundamentally *in conflict with the obligation* in relation to collective discussion to which I have referred. In my capacity as Secretary of the Cabinet and the guardian of the records of previous administrations I therefore felt bound to ask that publication should not take place."

Sir John requested that there *should be no* publication without his agreement.

His Lordship observed that Sir John's letter was reflected in the case put by the Attorney General.

On August 7, 1974, Sir John wrote to Lord Goodman, of Goodman, Derrick & Co, giving his initial reaction to amendments proposed by the solicitors.

He said that he had considered the amendments against the parameters which they had discussed. He could not agree to publication of the "blow by blow" accounts of Cabinet or Cabinet committee discussions, the revelation of differences between members of the Cabinet and the detailed discussion of other *ministers' policies*.

The relationship between ministers and civil servants rested to a large extent on confidentiality, the breaching of which could well lead others to give their own account and thus seriously affect the whole basis of the relationship.

Discussion about the succession to Dame Evelyn Sharp conflicted with the firm principle that discussions and considerations leading to senior Civil Service appointments should be of a confidential nature.

Discussions on policy which were clearly intended to be private should be omitted.

Those parameters were the minimum which he considered necessary to meet the central point—that the Cabinet met in secret and the records of its proceedings were secret until of historical interest only when they became available to public scrutiny.

On December 24, 1974, Sir John *wrote to Lord Goodman* stating that the extracts to be published in *The Sunday Times* did not conform with the parameters and that he was not able to give them clearance.

On January 20, 1975, Lord Goodman in a letter to Sir John said that the parameters went beyond those established by Sir *Burke Trend, a former Secretary* of the Cabinet, in his evidence before the Franks Committee, that Sir John's interpretation gave less weight than did Sir Burke to the discretion given to a minister of the Crown as to what he should disclose for the purpose of giving his own account of events while he was a minister, and that the literary executors were proposing to go ahead with a re-editing of the book with those points in mind.

His Lordship continued:

On January 26, 1974, the first extract from the diaries was published in *The Sunday Times*. Thereafter an uneasy truce persisted between Sir John Hunt and the representatives of *The Sunday Times*. The editor submitted extracts from the diaries proposed for publication for Sir John's comment. Sir John commented upon these extracts and, in some instances, his comments were adopted; in others they were not. *The Sunday Times* and its editor were, *I think, quite clearly* asserting their right to be their own judges of what matter was eventually included for publication, but as a matter of fact many matters which Sir John suggested should be excised from the extracts were, in fact, so excised.

Eventually, however, proceedings began on June 18, 1975, *in the form of the two actions now* before me. The first action is concerned with preventing the literary executors from proceeding with publication of the diaries, the second with preventing *The Sunday Times* from proceeding further with the publication of extracts.

It has always been assumed by lawyers and, I suspect, by politicians, and the Civil Service, that Cabinet proceedings and Cabinet papers are secret, and cannot be publicly disclosed until they have passed into history. It is quite clear that no court will compel the production of Cabinet papers in the course of discovery in an action, and the Attorney General contends that not only will the court refuse to compel the production of such matters, but will go further and positively forbid the disclosure of such papers and proceedings if publication will be contrary to the public interest.

The basis of this contention is the confidential character of these papers and proceedings, derived from the convention of joint Cabinet responsibility whereby any policy decision reached by the Cabinet has to be supported thereafter by all members of the Cabinet whether they approve of it or not, unless they feel compelled to resign. It is contended that Cabinet decisions and papers *are confidential for a period to* the extent at least that they must not be referred to outside the Cabinet in such a way as to disclose the attitude of individual ministers in the argument which preceded the decision. Thus, there may be no objection to a minister disclosing for leaking) the fact that a Cabinet meeting has taken place, or, indeed, the decision taken, so long as the individual views of ministers are not identified.

There is no doubt that Mr Crossman's manuscripts contain frequent references to individual opinions of Cabinet ministers, and this is not surprising because it was his avowed object to obtain a relaxation of the convention regarding *memoirs of ex-ministers* to which Sir John Hunt referred. There have, as far as I know, been no previous attempts in any court to define the extent to which Cabinet proceedings should be treated as secret or confidential, and it is not surprising that different views on this subject are contained in the evidence. The Attorney General *does not attempt* a final definition, but his contention is that such proceedings are confidential and their publication is capable of control by the courts at least as far as they include (a) disclosure of Cabinet documents or proceedings in such a way as to reveal the *individual views or* attitudes of *ministers*; (b) disclosure of confidential advice from Civil Servants whether contained in Cabinet papers or not; (c) disclosure of confidential discussions affecting the appointment or transfer of such senior Civil Servants.

The Attorney General contends that all Cabinet papers and discussions are prima facie confidential, and that the court should restrain any disclosure thereof if the public interest in concealment outweighs the public interest in a right to free publication. The Attorney General further contends that if it is shown that the public interest is involved, he has the right and duty to bring the matter before the court. In this contention he is well supported by Lord Salmon in *R v Lewes Justices, Ex parte Secretary of State for the Home Department* ([1973] 288, 412): "When it is in the public interest that confidentiality shall be safeguarded, then the party from whom the confidential document or the confidential information is being sought may lawfully refuse it. In such a case the Crown may also intervene to prevent production or disclosure of that which in the public interest ought to be protected."

I do not understand Lord Salmon to be saying, or the Attorney General to be contending, that it is only necessary for him to evoke the public interest to obtain an order of the court. On the contrary, it must be for the court in every case to be satisfied that the public interest is involved, and that after balancing all the factors which tell for or against publication, to decide whether suppression is necessary.

The main contention of the defendants is that whatever the limits of the convention of joint Cabinet responsibility may be, there is no obligation enforceable at law to prevent the publication of Cabinet papers and proceedings, except in extreme cases where national security is involved. In other words, the defendants submit that the confidential character of Cabinet papers and discussions is based on a true convention as defined in the evidence of Professor Wade, namely, an obligation founded in conscience only. Accordingly, the defendants contend that publication of these diaries is not capable of control by any order of this court.

If the Attorney General were restricted in his argument to the general proposition that Cabinet papers and discussion are all under the seal of secrecy at all times, he would be in difficulty. It is true that he has called evidence from eminent former holders of office to the effect that *the public interest* requires a continuing secrecy, and he cites a powerful passage from the late Lord Hailsham to this effect: the Official Report (House of Lords) for December 21, 1932, in a debate on Cabinet secrecy.

Lord Hailsham said: "Your Lordships will remember that one reason at least why a Cabinet *minister must of necessity be a* member of the Privy Council is that it involves the taking of an oath. Having heard that oath read, your Lordships will appreciate what a complete misconception it is to suppose, as some people seem inclined to suppose, that the only obligation that rests upon a Cabinet minister is not to disclose what are described as the Cabinet minutes. He is sworn to keep secret all matters committed and revealed unto him or that shall be treated secretly in council."

The extract continues: "I have stressed that because, as Lord Halsbury suggested, and Lord Salisbury confirmed, Cabinet conclusions did not exist until 16 years ago. The old practice is set out in a book which bears the name of the noble earl's father, *Halsbury's Laws of England*, with which I have had the honour to be associated in the present edition."

The defendants, however, have *also called distinguished former* Cabinet ministers who do not support this view, and it seems to me that the degree of protection afforded to Cabinet papers and discussion cannot be determined by a single rule of thumb. Some secrets require a high standard of protection for a short time. Others may require protection until a new political generation has taken over. In the present action against the literary executors, the Attorney General asks for a perpetual injunction to restrain further publication of the diaries in whole or in part. I am far from convinced that he has made out a case that the public interest requires such a Draconian remedy when due regard is had to other public interest, such as freedom of speech: see Lord Denning in *In re X (a minor)* ([1975] 2 WLR 335, 343).

Some attempt has been made to say that the publication of these diaries by Mr Crossman would have been a breach of his *oath as a Privy Councillor, and* an echo of this argument is, of course, to be found in Lord Hailsham's words recently quoted. This is, however, not seriously relied upon in the two actions now before me, and the Attorney General concedes that the present defendants are not in breach of the Official Secrets Acts. It seems *to me, therefore, that the Attor*ney General must first show that whatever obligation of secrecy or discretion attaches to former Cabinet ministers, that obligation is binding in law and not merely in morals.

I have read affidavits from a large number of leading politicians, and the facts, so far as relevant, appear to be these. *Both in* 1964 and in 1969 the Prime Minister issued a confidential document to Cabinet ministers containing guidance on certain questions of procedure. Paragraph 72 of the later edition provides: "The principle of collective responsibility and the obligation not to disclose information acquired whilst holding *ministerial office apply to* former ministers who are contemplating the publication of material based upon their recollections of the conduct of Cabinet and Cabinet committee business in which they took part."

The general understanding of ministers while in office was that information obtained from *Cabinet sources was secret and not* to be disclosed to outsiders.

There is not much evidence of the understanding of ministers as to the protection of such information after the minister retires. It seems probable to me that those not desirous of publishing memoirs assumed that the protection went on until the incident was 30 years old, whereas those interested in memoirs would discover on inquiry at the Cabinet Office that draft memoirs were normally submitted to the Secretary of the Cabinet for his advice on their contents before publication. Manuscripts were almost always submitted to the Secretary of the Cabinet in accordance with the last mentioned procedure. Sir Winston Churchill submitted the whole of his manuscripts concerned with the war years, and accepted the advice given by the Secretary as to publication.

In recent years successive Secretaries of the Cabinet, when *giving advice on the publication* of a minister's memoirs, were much concerned about (a) disclosure of individual views of members of the Cabinet in defiance of the principle of joint responsibility; (b) disclosure of advice given by Civil Servants still in office: (c) disclosure of discussions relating to the promotion or transfer of *senior Civil Servants*.

Mr Crossman, as appears from the introduction to the first volume of his diaries, disapproved of the submission of manuscripts to the Secretary of the Cabinet. He made no attempt to admit the three categories of information just referred to, and expressed the intention to obtain publication *while memories were green*.

Mr Crossman made no secret of the fact that he kept a diary which he intended to use for the writing of his memoirs. It was contended on behalf of the literary executors than any bond of confidence or secrecy normally attending upon Cabinet material had been lifted in Mr Crossman's case by consent *of his colleagues*. Even if, as a matter of law, a minister can release himself from a bond of secrecy in this way, I do not find that Mr Crossman effectively did so. It is not enough to show that his colleagues accepted the keeping of the diary. It was vital to show that they accepted Mr Crossman's intention to use the diary whether it passed the scrutiny of the Secretary of the Cabinet or not.

The strongest evidence in support of this is in Lord Gordon-Walker's affidavit sworn on July 27, 1975, when he says: "It was obvious to, and accepted by Mr Crossman's Cabinet colleagues, that Mr Crossman intended publication: that his publication would include detailed accounts of Cabinet committee meetings, including the direct attribution to members of views which they expressed there." I would have welcomed the opportunity to discuss this more fully with Lord Gordon-Walker because he disclaims any knowledge of Sir John Hunt's parameters, and says that his understanding of the procedure of submitting manuscripts to the Secretary of the Cabinet was to avoid "inadvertent breaches of national security" rather than to protect the doctrine of joint responsibility.

The main framework of the defence is to be found in eight submissions from Mr Comyn. The first two have already been referred to the allegation being that there is no power in law for the court to interfere with publication of these diaries or extracts, and that the Attorney General's proper remedy lies in obtaining a change of the statute law.

I have already indicated some of the difficulties which face the Attorney General when he relies simply on the public interest as a ground for his actions. That such ground is enough in extreme cases is shown by the universal agreement that publication affecting national security can be restrained in this way. It may be that in the short *run (for example, over a period* of weeks or months) the public interest is equally compelling to maintain joint Cabinet responsibility and the protection of advice given by Civil Servants, but I would not accept without close investigation that such matters must, as a matter of course, retain protection after a period of years.

However, the Attorney General has a powerful reinforcement for his argument in the developing equitable doctrine that a man shall not profit from the wrongful publication of information received by him in confidence. This doctrine, said to have its origin in *Prince Albert v Strange* (41 Eng Rep 1171), has been frequently recognized as a ground for restraining the unfair use of commercial secrets transmitted in confidence. Sometimes in these cases there is a contract which may be said to have been breached by the breach of confidence, but it is clear that the doctrine applies independently of contract: see *Saltman Engineering Co v Campbell Engineering Co* ([1948] 65 RPC 203).

In *Coco v A. N. Clarke Ltd* ([1969] RPC 47), Mr Justice Megarry reviewed the authorities and set out the requirements necessary for an action based on breach of confidence to succeed. He said: "In *my judgment three elements* are normally required if, apart from contract, a case of breach of confidence is to succeed. First, the information itself, in the words of Lord Greene, must "have the necessary quality of confidence about it". Secondly, that information must have been imparted in circumstances importing *an obligation of confidence*. Thirdly, there must be an unauthorized use of that information to the detriment of the party communicating it."

It is not until the decision in *Argyle v Argyle* ([1967] Ch. 302) that the same principle was applied to domestic secrets such as those passing between husband and wife during the marriage. It was held by Mr Justice Ungoed-Thomas in that case that the plaintiff wife could obtain an order to restrain the defendant husband from communicating such secrets, and the principle is well expressed in the headnote: "A contract or obligation of confidence need not be expressed but can be implied, and a breach of contract or trust or of faith could arise independently of any right of property or contract, and that the court in the exercise of its equitable jurisdiction would restrain a breach of confidence independently of any right at law."

This extension of the doctrine *of confidence beyond commercial* secrets has never been directly challenged, and was noted without criticism by Lord Denning in *Fraser v Evans* ([1969] 1 QB 349, 361): I am sure that I ought to regard myself as bound by decision of Mr Justice Ungoed-Thomas.

Even so, the defendants argue that an extension of the principle of the *Argyle* case to the present dispute involves another large and unjustified leap forward, because in the present case the Attorney General is seeking to apply the principle to public secrets made confidential in the interests of good government. I cannot see why the courts should be powerless to restrain the publication of public secrets while enjoying the Argyle power in regard to domestic secrets. Indeed, as already pointed out the court must have power to deal with publication which threatens national security, and the difference between such a case and the present is one of degree rather than kind. I conclude, therefore that when a Cabinet minister receives information in *confidence the improper publica*tion of such information can be restrained by the court, and his obligation is not merely to observe a gentleman's agreement to refrain from publication.

It is convenient next to deal with Mr Comyn's third submission, namely, that the evidence does not prove the existence of a convention as to collective responsibility, or adequately define a sphere of secrecy.

I find overwhelming evidence that the doctrine of joint responsibility is generally understood and practised and equally strong evidence that it is on occasion ignored. The general effect of the evidence is that the doctrine is an established feature of the English form of government, and it follows that some matters leading up to a Cabinet decision may be regarded as confidential. Furthermore, I am persuaded that the nature of the confidence is that spoken for by the Attorney General, namely, that since the confidence is imposed to enable the efficient conduct of the Queen's business, the confidence is owed to the Queen and cannot be released by the members of Cabinet themselves. I have been told that a resigning minister who wishes to make a personal statement in the House, and to disclose matters which are confidential *under the doctrine obtains* the consent of the Queen for this purpose. Such consent is obtained through the Prime Minister. I have not been told what happened when the Cabinet disclosed divided opinions during the EEC referendum. But even if there was here a breach of confidence (which I doubt) this is no ground *for denying the existence* of the general rule. I cannot accept the suggestion that a minister owes no duty of confidence in respect of his own views expressed in Cabinet. It would only need one or two ministers to describe their own views to enable experienced observers to identify the views of the others.

The other defence submissions are either variants of those dealt with, or submissions with regard to relief.

The Cabinet is at the very centre of national affairs, and must be in possession at all times of information which is secret or confidential. Secrets relating to national security may require to be preserved indefinitely. Secrets relating to new taxation proposals may be of the highest importance until Budget day, but public knowledge thereafter. To leak a Cabinet decision a day or so before it is officially announced is an accepted exercise in public relations, but to identify the ministers who voted one way or another is objectionable because it undermines the doctrine of joint responsibility.

It is evident that there cannot be a single rule governing the publication of such a variety of matters. In these actions we are concerned with the publication of diaries at a time when 11 years have expired since the first re*corded events. The Attorney* General must show (a) that such publication would be a breach of confidence; (b) that the public interest requires that the publication be restrained; and (c) that there are no other facets of the public interest contradictory of, and more compelling than, that relied upon. Moreover, the court, *when asked to restrain such a* publication, must closely examine the extent to which relief is necessary to ensure that restrictions are not imposed beyond the strict requirement of public need.

Applying these principles to the present case, what do we find?

1. In my judgment the Attorney General has made out his claim that the expression of individual opinions by Cabinet ministers in the course of Cabinet discussion are matters of confidence, the publication of which can be restrained by the court when this is clearly necessary in the public interest.

2. The maintenance of the doctrine of joint responsibility within the Cabinet is in the public interest, and the application of that doctrine might be prejudiced by premature disclosure of the views of individual ministers.

3. There must, however, be a limit in time after which the confidential character of the information, and the duty of the court to *restrain publication, will lapse*. Since the conclusion of the hearing in this case I have had the opportunity to read the whole of volume one of the diaries. I cannot believe that the publication at this interval of anything in this volume would inhibit free discussion in the Cabinet of today even though the individuals involved are often the same, and the national problems have a distressing similarity with those of a decade ago. It is unnecessary to elaborate the evils which might flow if at the close of a Cabinet meeting a minister proceeded to give the press an analysis of the voting, but we are dealing in this case with a disclosure of the information nearly 10 years later.

It may, of course, be intensely difficult, in a particular case, to say at what point the material loses its confidential character, on *the ground that publication* will no longer undermine the doctrine of joint Cabinet responsibility. It is this difficulty which prompts *some to argue that Cabinet* discussions should retain their confidential character for a long and arbitrary period such as 30 years, or even for all time, but this seems to me to be excessively restrictive. The court should intervene only in the clearest of cases where the continuing confidentiality of the material can be demonstrated. *In less clear cases* reliance must be placed on the good sense and good taste of the minister or ex-minister concerned.

In the present case there is nothing in Mr Crossman's work to suggest that he did not support the doctrine of joint Cabinet responsibility. The question for the court is whether it is shown that publication now might damage the doctrine notwithstanding that much of the action is up to 10 years old and three general elections have been held meanwhile.

So far as the Attorney General relies in his argument on the disclosure of individual ministerial opinions, he has not satisfied me that publication would in any way *inhibit free and open dis*cussion in Cabinet hereafter.

4. It remains to deal with the Attorney General's two further arguments, namely, (a) that the diaries disclose advice given by senior Civil Servants who cannot be expected to advise frankly if their advice is not treated as confidential; (b) the diaries disclose *observations made by ministers* on the capacity of individual senior Civil Servants and their suitability for specific appointments.

I can see no ground in law which would entitle the court to restrain publication of these matters. A minister is, no doubt, responsible for his department and accountable for its errors even though the individual fault is to be found in his subordinates. In these circumstances to disclose the fault of the subordinate may amount to cowardice or bad taste, but I can find no ground for saying that either the Crown or the individual Civil Servant has an enforceable right to have the advice which he gives treated *as confidential for all time*.

For these reasons I do not think that the court should interfere with the publication of Volume One of the diaries, and I propose, therefore, to refuse the injunction sought but to grant liberty to apply in regard to material other than Volume One if it is alleged that different considerations may there apply.

Solicitors: Treasury Solicitor; Goodman, Derrick & Co; Paisner & Co; Denton, Hall & Burgin.

AUTUMN BOOKS/ONE

Upholder of standards

The Living Principle

"English" as a discipline of thought

By F. R. Leavis

(Chatto & Windus, £4)

Dr Leavis is a great one for labouring the same donkey in book after book. I'm reminded of Dryden's Alexander: "And thrice he routed all his foes/ And thrice he slew the slain"; though Leavis's foes don't always perhaps stay as dead as Alexander's.

He cherishes a passionate and exclusive favouritism. Eliot G. and Eliot T. are in the first division. (109 pages of *The Living Principle*, nearly one half, are devoted to the *Four Quartets*.) Lawrence D. H. is top-class too, and so is Conrad *J. Indeed at Conrad* the prose-writer Leavis hardly ever ceases to wonder. Here he quotes Conrad's description of one of his shipmates: "He was clad in a knicker-bocker suit . . . his calves, exposed to the public gaze and to the tonic air of high altitudes, dazzled the *beholder*. . . ." "*What we have* everywhere", Leavis exults, "is the antithesis of cliché. . . ." And yet two clichés smile up at us from these brief lines. And why should Leavis toil and toil away, pushing the author of such conventional rhetoric as *The Arrow of Gold* and *The Rover* up and up to the top of the literary pyramid? A mystery.

Then he is so quarrelsome, and so narrow, so provincial. It's as though he'd spent the whole of his 90 years (once past the push-cart period) bicycling up and down a square mile and a half centring on the spot where David once kept his second-hand bookstall in the market-place at Cambridge. Why must he be so contemptuous and arrogant when dealing with writing to which he refuses his imprimatur? Of *The Times*, he says, ". . . *such* literary reviewing as it does can be dismissed as serving no critical function". Has he lived so long and still not understood that literary criticism and book-reviewing are two quite different jobs? The literary critic can assume that his reader knows the text he's going to talk about. The book reviewer must assume the opposite.

And yet . . . Leavis is a great teacher, who has deeply influenced many good minds during their developing stage. He employs, as he says himself, "the method of exploration by concrete analysis"—and justifies his method triumphantly. Here, for example, he compares Lawrence's "Softly, in the dusk, a woman is singing to me" with Tennyson's "Tears, idle tears". A quick read-through of these *two might point to the conclu*sion that the Lawrence is lame and threadbare, whilst the Tennyson is rich and plangent. But Leavis's judgment goes the other way, and he is able to vindicate it.

. . . it (Tears, idle tears) exhibits its author's highly personal distinction: but it unquestionably offers emotion directly, emotion for its own sake without a justifying situation, and, in the comparison, its inferiority to Lawrence's poem compels a largely disparaging commentary.

Conclusive, I think.

Add to this the fact that Leavis is a *valiant upholder of* standards—at a time when to do something better than your neighbour has come to be thought of as somehow immoral. He also, in his gummed-up prose, clarifies your notions by asking the right questions of a text. These qualities of integrity and single-mindedness have won him the support and loyalty of English students both here and in America. In this book, infuriating at times, that support and loyalty can not only be explained but be seen to be deserved.

David Williams



Nixon says farewell

Seeing the light

Breach of Faith

The Fall of Richard Nixon

By Theodore H. White

(Cape, £4.95)

This is a very sad and occasionally deeply moving book, and not only because of Watergate. Power corrupts other men, but White had long believed that it ennobles American Presidents. It was a powerful myth which his four *Making of the President books* helped to establish. According to White, even unlikely presidential candidates became different from ordinary mortals when they hit the campaign trail.

There were very few baddies in White's earlier books. Nixon was never Tricky Dicky. Even in the 1960 book, when Nixon's character assassinations were still fresh in people's minds, the candidate was seen as a lonely man pathetic in his eagerness to be liked. In the 1972 book Nixon was compared favourably with Franklin D. Roosevelt who, White claimed, would have applauded Nixon's first term.

Then came Watergate. Nixon was actually obstructing the course of justice when the Rooseveltian comparison was being written. The subsequent revelations, as the book painfully demonstrates, were a devastating shock. Nixon's crimes were more than a breach of faith. He had betrayed Theodore H. White's inner vision of the glory of the American Presidency.

Good reporter that he is, White has tried to establish what went wrong. He has failed, I think, because after his 1972 book, which makes Nixon something of a hero, his judgment must be suspect.

As he tells it, General Alexander Haig, Nixon's last chief of staff, saved the Republic: *not Judge Sirica, Pro*fessor Cox, Senator Ervin, or even Bernstein and Woodward. I would suggest that Haig, with his access to information unlawfully denied to others, must have known that something was terribly wrong in Nixon's White House.

I would also suggest that White does less than justice to the system he so desperately defends. Those 18th-century Anglo-American gentlemen who framed the Constitution knew that man was born in a state of sin. Hence the separation of powers, the checks and balances and other counter-vailing devices of their masterpieces.

In glorifying the Presidency men such as White helped to make Watergate possible and, being the honest man he is, he will probably regret his earlier *books for as long as he lives*. That said, *Breach of Faith* is well worth reading. Despite its fundamental imperfection, it adds to our knowledge of what might have happened in Nixon's White House. More modest reporters will be content with that.

Louis Heren

Leading the conflict

Memoirs of a Revolutionary

By Sean MacStiofain

(Gordon Cremonesi, £6)

Sean MacStiofain, as journalists never cease to remind him, is an Englishman. There is even a grainy photograph in his book of a young man in RAF uniform lounging on the airfield at Hendon in 1948 with a large Halifax bomber taxiing on a runway in the distance, for all the world a would-be accountant waiting for demob in a long, hot British summer. The serviceman, of course, is MacStiofain, later the IRA's chief of staff, and he never seems to have lost his subconscious reflection that there was something omniscient about the country of his birth.

The British, for instance, are held responsible for all things ill in Northern Ireland—"the British Government, as the aggressor in Ireland, is morally and inescapably responsible for all loss of life and bloodshed in this Irish conflict as in previous ones"—and political conspiracy fairly smothers the doings of Whitehall.

Memoirs of a Revolutionary is a curious mixture of anecdote and self-justification but it is still worth reading the account of that famous cease-fire meeting with William Whitelaw in 1972. On the day that the IRA leadership were flown secretly to London, MacStiofain found himself in a British minibus with brown paper pinned over the windows and an army officer in mufti carrying a pistol at the driver's wheel. Transferring to an aircraft in Belfast, MacStiofain recalls that "a Wing Commander was standing rigidly to attention near the plane . . . this tickled me immensely."

Did MacStiofain think then that this was another "end of Empire" act by the British? Was he perhaps deceived when, comfortably ensconced in Paul Channon's Chelsea residence, Whitelaw walked over and said: "Oh, Mr MacStiofain, how do you do?" or when Frank Steele, Whitelaw's bespectacled *Foreign Office man, said on the* plane back: "I hope you're not going to start your bloody stupid campaign again?" (Which, whatever the veracity of the book, certainly *sounds* like Frank Steele.)

This might turn out to have been the twilight period in Britain's relations with Ireland. But events have suggested that the divided rule of the 32 counties will go on for some years yet. And Mr MacStiofain's own rule really did not last all that long. At the end of his book we reach the story of the best-known cup of tea in recent history—the one with which he ended his hunger strike in an Irish prison. The British like to think that this discredited him within the IRA (which it did not), but Bernard Levin's suggestion that he preferred tea *to martyrdom still seems* apposite. Of that famous cuppa, MacStiofain writes: "It tasted very good" then adds, of his fast: "I had been closer to the final edge than I realized." No doubt, no doubt. . . .

Robert Fisk

Touched in the middle

The British Eccentric

By Harriet Bridgeman and Elizabeth Drury

(Michael Joseph, £6.50)

Irish Eccentrics

By Peter Somerville-Large

(Hamish Hamilton, £5.95)

Only Frederick Hervey, Earl of Bristol and Bishop of Derry, has been accepted into the pantheons of both British *and* Irish eccentricity suggested by these books, but, goodness, he's worth his place. As Mr Somerville-Large relates:

He had an aversion to the tinkling of bells. Once during his travels on the Continent, he paused in Siena for a meal, during which the procession of the Host passed under the window of his hotel. The Bishop leaned out of the window and threw a tureen of spaghetti at it.

It was said of him that "he could drink a bottle of Madeira like a gentleman". In Prussia he became infatuated with the king's mistress and took to wearing a miniature of her surrounded by diamonds. Not that he was quite without episcopal morality. When visiting Emma Hamilton he felt constrained to leave when another lady was shown in, remarking as he did: "It may be allowed for a bishop *to visit one sinner. It* is quite unfitting that he should be seen in a brothel."

There is quite simply no other way of describing such a man than as an eccentric. Not mad enough to be mad. Certainly not normal. Just, well . . . eccentric. I'm *not so sure about* some of the other British eccentrics on the list. Surely de Quincy was a drug addict, not an eccentric, and Jack Mytton, even though he owned a thousand hats and went after duck with no clothes on, was basically just a drunk. Lord Berners was undoubtedly an eccentric if only because he built a folly in the form of a tower which had a warning at the bottom: "Members of the public committing suicide from this tower do so at their own risk".

Beckford is worth his place for his tower too, though I don't see that his affection for dogs is that eccentric even though he named one Viscount Fartleberry. Excess love of dogs seems to be accepted as a qualifying factor—Ouida had 40 at one stage—but dress and appearance are the most obvious. Squire Waterton once rode on the back of a crocodile but his real eccentricity was his crew-cut.

Mr Somerville-Large provides more eccentrics than the Bridgeman-Drury book and writes about them with a lot more elan and erudition. His cast ranges from saints and beggars to Adolphus Cooke, who became convinced that he *was turning into a screech owl*, and, of course, the blessed Bishop of Derry himself. Of him Jeremy Bentham remarked: "Everyone seems to be agreed about two things, that he is touched in the middle and that he draws a long bow". This strikes me as a fair *general definition as well*.

A measure of batiness and a capacity for exaggeration are essential ingredients of eccentricity but what also emerges from both books is that although the eccentric may provide considerable amusement *for others he seldom finds* much in himself.

Tim Heald

Legal Aid
the first 25 years

To mark the twenty-fifth anniversary of legal aid, Seton Pollock has written Legal Aid – the first 25 years. It tells the story of the first quarter-century of the Legal Aid Scheme which has operated in England and Wales since 1950. Seton Pollock, who is Secretary of The Law Society for Legal Aid, traces its origins, discusses its principle, current controversial issues affecting it and its future in the light of the world-wide interest in legal aid.



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AUTUMN BOOKS/TWO

Plain clothes

Evelyn Waugh
By Christopher Sykes

(*Collins*, £5.50).

He was neither a scholar nor a regular soldier: the part for which he cast himself was a combination of eccentric don and testy colonel and he acted it strenuously, before his children at Lychpole and his cronies in London, until it came to dominate his whole outward personality. When he ceased to be alone, when he sprang into his club or stumped up the nursery stairs, he left half of himself behind, and the other half swelled to fill his place. He offered the world a front of imposity mitigated by indiscretion, that was as hard, bright and antiquated as a cuirass.

A barely fictionalized self-portrait by Evelyn Waugh in *The Ordeal of Gilbert Pinfold* (1957). Time will almost certainly decide that Waugh (1903-1966) and Christopher Isherwood (b.1904) wrote the finest English prose of their generation and when, in Waugh's case, clarity of language was matched by uncompromising self-knowledge. *Pinfold* set a standard of truthfulness, detachment and compassion by which all future lives of Waugh/Pinfold must be judged.

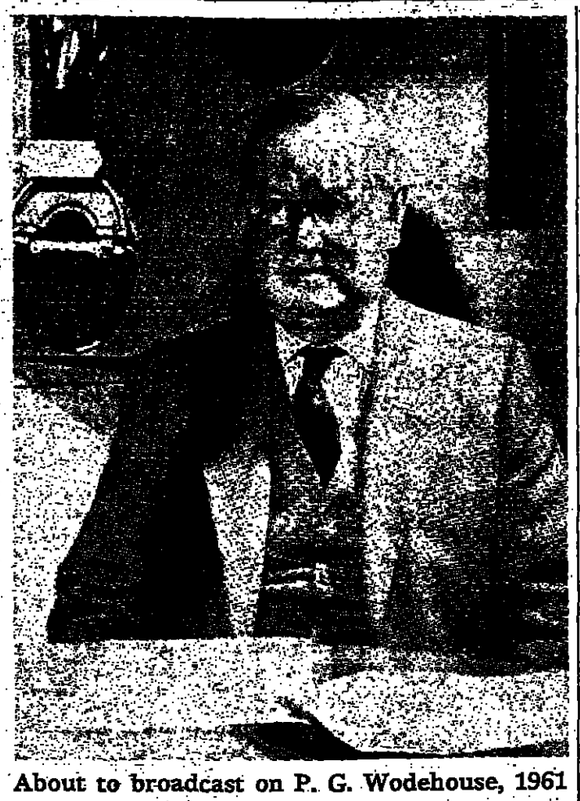
Waugh knew his exact worth, neither more nor less. He seems to have set the work of Graham Greene and Henry Green above his own, and admired that of Anthony Powell scarcely less, but there were no other contemporaries admitted to that level: "Henry is a genius", he told Christopher Sykes, "I am not a genius, and nor are you". Professional craftsmanship and hard work absorbed him above all else. "It is pleasant to end the war in plain clothes", he recorded just before VE Day, "writing". He had spent D-Day with the Partisans in Croatia, avoiding the greater violence of Randolph Churchill and correcting the proofs of *Brideshead Revisited*. Waugh the absolute artist is the most attractive Waugh of all.

Mr Sykes first met him in 1930, when three events had already set Waugh's course for life: the overnight success of *Decline and Fall*, the shocking collapse of his first marriage, and his reception, rationally planned (as not, as is often believed, on the rebound from the shock) into the Catholic Church. The friendship survived warmly, with one serious chill ("Why do you hate me so much?") until Waugh's death. The two men, both Catholics, both members of White's Club, travelled together frequently and their families shared Boxing Days in the last years of Waugh's life. *Evelyn Waugh: a Biography* (Mr Sykes stresses the indefinite article) is the work of a devoted and heroically patient friend authorized to tell the truth by the subject's widow, but to exercise discretion in the use of her husband's letters to her. The death of Laura Waugh herself in 1973 increased the scrupulousness of the biographer she had chosen, and he used only one of them, the proposal of marriage in 1935:

I can't advise you in my favour because I think it would be beastly for you, but think how nice it would be for me. I am restless and moody and misanthropic and lazy and have no money except what I earn and if I got ill you would starve. In fact it's a lousy proposition. . . . I have always tried to be nice to you and you may have got it into your head that I am nice really, but that is all rot. It is only to you and for you.

This letter is so direct, so free from mummery and burlesque that it suggests a calm centre of peace in a life that was lived, almost throughout, in "a state of chaotic disturbance" (Sykes).

The biography shuns none of the merciless bullying and hateful behaviour that often disfigured Waugh's public appearances, yet it retains the merit of great sympathy, recording his constructive kindliness to Alfred Duggan, Nancy Mitford and others. He was rarely the cause of true wit in others, but the book is fitfully much illuminated by the brilliance of the three women who consistently stood up to him: Miss Mitford, Lady Diana Cooper and Mrs Anne Fleming. (I hope *Mrs Fleming is writing her memoirs*. It is packed with good stories, yet it shows too the uncertainties of personal involvement and by the side of *Pinfold* and Waugh's own diaries (to be published next year) too often appears soft-focused, sententious and verbose.



About to broadcast on P. G. Wodehouse, 1961

These failings affect the literary judgment, too. "There are only five or six novels of this century which can seriously challenge it", writes Mr Sykes of the superb *A Handful of Dust* (1934); does he mean in Britain, Europe or the world? He believes, defensibly, that *Unconditional Surrender* (1961) is Waugh's best book, but can only describe the trilogy it concludes as "a fine addition to the very highest class of English fiction", a verdict whose vagueness is quite unworthy of *Waugh's savage, if uneven, achievement*. The critical section on *Put Out More Flags* (1942), not one of Waugh's most "important" books, but surely one of his most *characteristic and re-read, is simply* inadequate. On such less generally familiar works as *Helena*, the biography of Ronald Knox and the rejected Foreign Office report on the persecution of Catholics in wartime Yugoslavia, he is most interesting and helpful.

The real trouble—if you believe that biography is above all an empathetic art—is that this *Evelyn Waugh* is wholly un-Waugh-like. A vigorous but rather muddling mind is at odds with a furiously refining one, and Mr Sykes is too opinionated himself to write a sufficiently self-effacing life of so intellectually disciplined a writer as Evelyn Waugh. He cannot make passing references to Swift, the rise of Nazism, the novels of Aldous Huxley, the theology of Friedrich von Hügel, Peter *Fleming*, Lady Cunard, Alexander Korda or *Lady Chatterley's Lover* without insisting his own view of them before relating them to Waugh. He leans on his book too heavily. He intrudes, and disorders his own already formidable task.

Michael Ratcliffe

Duckworth have reissued Waugh's Rossetti and travel book Labels at £6.50 and £5.95 respectively.

Life, work and talk

Iverach McDonald

On the Chariot Wheel
By J. C. Masterman

(*Oxford*, £6).

One of the nicest of the Oxford stories which Sir John Masterman tells is about the Vice-President of Trinity before the first world war. Instructed by his doctor never to drink wine unless it was watered he had a servant standing behind him with a glass of water and a toothpick on a silver salver. The Vice-President would virtuously dip the toothpick in the water and allow a couple of drops to fall from it into his glass of port.

Then there was the time after the second world war when Lord Montgomery, so it was believed, thought he might fill the position of head of a college. An emissary came to sound the Dean of Worcester about the prospect. "Tell the Field-Marshal", replied the Dean, "that I should very much like to be a Field-Marshal—but I do not think that I have the requisite qualifications".

Rather more cruel—or was it entirely unconscious?—was the remark of the don dining at the house of a married colleague. The dinner was not successful and a sudden silence allowed every guest to hear the don saying to his hostess, "I suppose that in North Oxford you dine in the middle of the day".

As most of Sir John Masterman's 80 and more years have been spent in Oxford the story of his life is very largely an engaging account of life, work, and talk in Worcester College, Christ Church and — less absorbingly—the higher reaches of university administration. Sir John seems near to being the perfect organization man.

"All my life I have followed the conventional course." A little later on, "Some rebellion, some revolt, some independence of outlook in early days, might have made me a better man, though not, I fancy, a happier one". Later still, "All through my life I have belonged to some association, or some team, or some fraternity—and, to my mind, the sense of 'belonging' is the foundation of happiness".

As Sir John showed in his earlier book, To Teach the Senators Wisdom, he can describe the tradition, stresses, triumphs, and disputes of college and university life with a clarity and humour that appeal to the non-Oxford man, as I can testify, no less than to devoted members of the university. There are general lessons to be learned from his account of Oxford's changes to meet the changing times and of the pains attending the foundation of Nuffield and St Antony's. There are similar lessons from his warnings about the future—especially about the growth of egalitarianism in educational matters, leading to standardisation, leading to mediocrity.

This don of dons has not had a wholly cloistered life. Several chapters are taken up with his early training for the Navy; with his internment in Germany throughout the first world war (interrupted by an attempted escape); with his service in MI5 in the second world war; with other offers made to him, including the headmastership of Eton; with membership of committees on public affairs; and with some more recent years as adviser on personal problems in a go-ahead industrial firm.

His unfailingly elegant book is long but very few chapters are too long. On a minor point he slightly over-states an incident at New College when he writes of "the bomb which exploded in the Quadrangle" during the visit of Bulganin and Khrushchev in 1956. It was in fact no more than a thunder-flash which was let off—a thing far less dangerous *than the undergraduates' bomb* which, as Sir John relates (he was in the plot), blew in Sir John Marriott's windows and shutters at Worcester before the first war. Marriott was both indignant and bewildered. "I might have been killed," he exclaimed. "They don't know how valuable I am."

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Catalogue of doom

How to Avoid the Future
By Gordon Rattray Taylor

(*Secker & Warburg*, £4.90)

"Technosoc is blowing our society apart. That is the central message of this book." By "Technosoc" Gordon Rattray Taylor means the life-style of a technologically sophisticated society and, out of 310 pages of text, over 260 go not to the solution promised in the title, but to a diagnosis of that society's many ills and an unswerving prognosis of disastrous outcome.

We have here then what might be called *The Doomwatcher's Compleat Vade Mecum*. Briefly, he takes all the major perils with which broadcasting and the press have been frightening us piecemeal and presents them, as it were, on one dish. They make an unattractive prospect: scarcity of resources, overpopulation, famine, climatic deterioration, a crisis of energy; you may say they make a too-familiar one as well, but here there is the difference that they are seen in *their relation to each other* and, most important, to what especially interests the author—their human context.

In a recent lecture, Dr Alexander King remarked that, while from a strictly technical point of view, the world's difficulties might well be overcome, he feared the social and political fabric would not hold together long enough. The fundamental puzzle is what to do about ourselves and Taylor would undoubtedly agree:

You cannot build a constructive society with destructive people. . . . A society is no better than its citizens. How far, then, is it possible to "improve" people? This is the most crucial of all our problems, the most urgent of all our tasks.

Perhaps it is the second "central message" of the book as well, but alas, it takes its author until page 281 to deliver and in only 29 more pages, it is beyond his—beyond anyone's—capacity to tell us how to set about it.

However, I do not think it is lack of space which makes Mr Taylor's final section, "Suggestions", so noticeably poor. Even if we knew for certain what to aim for, the means by which we might, for example, revive community life or "restore the functioning of the family" are not understood. The breakdown of the family is several times referred to as an important source of all our woes, although it might as easily be an effect, and the view of it is curiously limited, eg:

The psychological origins of paranoia are, as Freud first explained to us, to be found in a disturbed relationship with the father.

To those of us (99 per cent?) who are at least a little paranoid, the insufficiency of this is simply staggering and it is from such utterances as well as from the relentless piling on of evidence that I receive the strong impression of a view of life without those elements—some insight into, or at least a genuine allowance for, possibilities other than catastrophe—which would have made this book something more than what it is: an exhaustive catalogue of available dooms.

David Wade

Fiction

The Peacock Spring
By Rumer Godden
(*Macmillan* £3.95)

Shogun
By James Clavell
(*Hodder & Stoughton*, £4.95)

Gossip from the Forest
By Thomas Keneally
(*Collins*, £3.25)

The contrast could not be greater.

Here are two books about the East. One is long and cumbersome. The other is concise and exquisitely moulded. One bristles with physical violence. The other simmers with emotional violence. One is the work of a highly competent story teller. The other is the work of a true artist. I enjoyed them both.

The artist is Rumer Godden. Her novel is set in contemporary India. Two sisters, Una and Hal, are snatched from their English boarding school and sent to Delhi to live with their father, a high-ranking official with the United Nations.

They discover that they have been summoned to act as shields of respectability behind which their father can pursue his affair with their governess, the beautful and striking Eurasian, Alix.

At once the withdrawn, coldly emotional Una comes into *direct conflict with the passionate*, flamboyant Alix. It is one of the classic confrontations of literature. Yet such is Rumer Godden's tact, insight and compassion that she seems to have explored the unknown and charted a new realm of experience.

The story line is good. The narrative is good. The characterization is outstanding. What is most impressive and memorable, however, is the way Miss Godden has woven these strands into the complex, confusing and haunting fabric of contemporary Indian society.

The attitudes of Indians of all classes, the descriptions of squalid train journeys and elegant soirees, the smells, the noises, the corruption and the beauty of city and countryside are all portrayed with the sympathy, perception and economy, which are the mark of the artist.

Mr Clavell is from another stable. He is the snorting war horse who assaults senses and sensitivity in a full frontal charge of extravagances.

His novel is set in Japan in 1600. It tells the story of a Japanese war lord who, with his ally, a shipwrecked English mariner, sets out to become military dictator of Japan.

First the faults. It is well over a third too long. The twists and turns of the plot are unconvincing (too many retrospective explanations of treachery and not enough descriptions of plot twist as it actually takes place). There are too many substrands insufficiently developed. The end is appalling—800 pages to build up expectations for the final great battle and then nothing about it but an eleven line postscript.

Then why is the book so compelling? Two reasons. Mr Clavell tells his story brilliantly, and his evocation of feudal Japan with its snarling samurai, its gory battles, its rituals of violence, torture and calm detachment is so convincing and fascinating that imperfections in plot and excesses in verbiage can be forgotten easily.

He has created, too, three excellent characters in the Japanese war lord, the English mariner and his Japanese mistress. Their relationships are explored in a depth Mr Clavell never shows in the rest of the book.

Thomas Keneally writes about war lords, too, but a different breed from the arrogant, sword-swishing monsters of old Japan; those strange complex-ridden, stubborn, brave, misguided war lords of the First World War.

Mr Keneally shows a few of them in action in the railway carriage in Compiegne where Foch of France and Erzberger of Germany signed the armistice which ended the war.

The technique he uses to examine the characters of the men involved in the forest is daring—snatches of dialogue, snippets of action presented in the manner of the old cinema newsreels.

At first this technique intrigues and captivates through its novelty. In the end it is self-defeating, for as watching a succession of newsreels finally trivializes the most serious of subjects, so does reading a succession of anecdotal verbal lantern slides.

Maybe Mr Keneally has got the character of Marshal Foch right. Maybe he has uncovered new facets of the character of Erzberger and his pathetic colleagues. I would have been more convinced if he had orchestrated the gossip with more precision and had not allowed technique to overwhelm artistry.

A Corridor of Mirrors, by Archie Hill (Hutchinson £3.25). You could not excuse Archie Hill of extravagance. He has written an unpretentious yet moving novel of a Black Country mining community in the early Twenties. Here in the bleak misery of the depression Mr Hill shows with simple eloquence how the heroes created by Mr Keneally's war lords tackled the obscenities of unemployment and poverty with courage, humour and, at times, reckless bravado. An excellent book written with humility and humanity.

Peter Tinniswood

My Lord John
By Georgette Heyer
(*Bodley Head*, £3)

This is the last novel that we shall have from Georgette Heyer. In an introduction, her husband, G. R. Rougier, tells us that in spite of the success of her Regency historical novels, she herself preferred the Middle Ages, and was particularly fond of the House of Lancaster, planning a trilogy on the life of John, Duke of Bedford, younger brother of Henry V. A meticulous researcher, she would have liked to spend five years on these books. Interrupted twice—each time by another Regency story—she wrote only the first book, *My Lord John* and did not live to complete it.

A complex cast of characters merits the four pages devoted to a list giving their titles and relationships, followed by a family tree and a glossary. Not one of the airy but delicious trifles she used to put together for our enjoyment, therefore, but a more serious book altogether. It begins with the "lordings" Harry, Thomas, John and two year old Humfrey in the garden at Kenilworth, welcoming their grandfather Bel sire, as they called him, John of Gaunt, as we know him—on a visit to their father Henry, Earl of Derby, later Duke of Hereford, later still, Henry IV. Seen through the eyes of the children, the relationships, shifting loyalties, friendships, treacheries and dangers, Cousin Richard's strange behaviour as king, are absorbed almost painlessly. Harry, the eldest, the future Henry V, *is taken into King* Richard's court. The children are separated when their mother dies young, as so many did. Bel sire himself had three wives and three families.

John is the central figure, at 14 made Warden of the Eastern Marches and Captain of Berwick. We see him grow up quickly in the arts of diplomacy and war in the north, *which was* more loyal to the Percys than to the King, though Hotspur was dead. Scots, Welsh, French battles were fought and won—but the human side is there, too. The character of Harry, much loved, but never understood, even by his closest friends, is subtly drawn, and Henry IV's second wife, the beautiful and extremely tiresome Joanna of Brittany is shown with the light touch we remember so well.

It takes a little time to adjust to the archaic forms of speech used—but it is with a real sense of disappointment that the end, *in mid-sentence*, is reached. *My Lord John sends us rushing* back to the history books to find out what happened next. I hope Miss Heyer would have liked that.

Philippa Toomey

Spirit for an age

The Twenties
By Edmund Wilson
Edited by Leon Edel

(*Macmillan*, £7.50)

Edmund Wilson was undoubtedly the most complete Man of Letters America has produced. "Multiple-minded", Leon Edel calls him in his introduction to this further instalment of his notebooks (*Prelude* appeared in 1967, *Upstate* in 1972); "he had more in common with the universal minds of the eighteenth century than with the hurt lyricists of the nineteenth".

Using Wilson's own metaphor from his essay "The Wound and the Bow" Professor Edel says, "He owned too *many bows*", and he might have gone on to say he had considerable wounds, from his experiences in the First World War to the governmental harassment he records in his *marvellous broadside, The Cold War and the Income Tax*. . . .

He was resourceful, open-minded, independent; he was not an academic. This self-reliance (he received far less in the way of patronage than his present editor, for example), which would have kept any other man at the fringe, enabled Wilson to range widely in his interests, from Joyce and Proust, the Russian and Hebrew languages, the Civil War, to Canadian Literature and the Dead Sea Scrolls. He was in all the right places in the Twenties: Paris, London, California, Greenwich Village and at the "Round Table" of the Algonquin. It is hard to imagine a man better suited to convey the spirit of the age.

"The letters and records of writers of genius are one of the ways we have of finding out how life was really lived in any given time and place", he said. It is an appropriate epigraph to this book, which describes the events in his life from the years just after the war until his second marriage in 1930. Outwardly, there is a gay party-going air to much of it, but just beneath the surface *is strain, and towards the end* of this volume he has "a kind of breakdown" and enters a sanatorium (typically, he is contemptuous of the doctors and their cures; he leaves after two weeks and says no more about it).

Most interesting and lively are his lengthy descriptions of his bitter-sweet love affairs, especially the liaison with "Anna" (the proletarian sprite from *Memoirs of Hecate County*), his "erotic candour", and the exactitude with which he sets down conversations, monologues, jokes, dialect stories, and the particularities of landscape and light.

It is like a great disordered novel, with the suggestions of a plot, a grab-bag of character studies and chance meetings, and it is bound to be a source-book for that frenzied decade for some time to come.

Paul Theroux

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Osbert Lancaster

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SPORT

Football



Dismissed. Burtenshaw (left) and Young, of Sheffield Wednesday, and Summers, of Oxford United.

Oxford's bad start to season ends with dismissal of manager

Gerry Summers, the Oxford United manager, has been dismissed. The club have suffered six consecutive league defeats, leaving them bottom of the second division. Oxford were also knocked out of the Football League Cup on Monday before a crowd of under 4,000, the lowest attendance at Manor Road since Oxford joined the league.

At a board meeting on Tuesday night the directors appointed Mick Brown, the assistant manager for six years, as their new manager. Mr Summers joined Oxford in 1969 from Wolverhampton, following the departure of Ron Saunders to Norwich City. Mr Brown followed him to Oxford from Cambridge United a week later.

Oxford's board said in a statement that the decision to release Mr Summers from his contract, which had less than a year to run, came after a particularly poor start to the season. Gates have been correspondingly low and the board felt the time was right psychologically, for a change of manager.

The statement continued: "In Mr Summers's seven years as manager he has consolidated Oxford United's position as a second division club. He has worked unceasingly for the club and his players and is a credit to his profession." He would be suitably compensated for the outstanding period of his contract.

Steve Burtenshaw, the Sheffield Wednesday manager, and Gerry Young, the chief coach, were dismissed by the club yesterday. The announcement was made at a brief press conference by the club's new chairman, Burt McGee, who took over last week.

Mr McGee said the club, relegated to the third division last season for the first time in their history, had not yet appointed a new manager. James McAnearney, the coach, is acting manager.

Mr Burtenshaw was appointed in January last year after Derek Dooley was dismissed the previous Christmas Eve. His contract was not due to expire until the end of the season. The news came as a surprise to both men, particularly Young, who celebrated his 41st birthday yesterday and was connected with the Hillsborough club for 20 years.

Mr McGee, who was appointed Wednesday's chairman six days ago, said the sole reason was the club's lack of success. He said the board's decision was unanimous.

The post of manager is to be advertised, he said. "We are looking for a winning kind of manager. We are determined to succeed. We have the responsibility and the board of directors are conscious of our position in the lower half of the third division. We intend to get the club where it ought to be and where our supporters want to see us."

Mr Burtenshaw commented: "We were starting to do the sort of things that would make us into a better side. I feel very disappointed for Gerry Young, who has done a good job and worked hard for the club."

Tom Aird, the Hartlepool United chairman, has resigned following a three-hour meeting at which the board discussed the club's financial situation. Earlier this week Mr Aird announced that Hartlepool desperately needed a few thousand pounds to cover pressing debts and yesterday he said: "As chairman, I have been under a lot of pressure recently, and it is beyond me to continue in the present circumstances. I am giving way to allow somebody else a chance to raise the necessary cash."

Boxing

The whirlwind that hit Manila in the morning

Neil Allen
Boxing Correspondent

The 41 rounds of brutal conflict which Muhammad Ali and Joe Frazier have endured in their three matches ended with the hardest, most unrelenting heavyweight bout I have ever seen—transcending even the 1971 points victory of Frazier in New York and the almost forgotten Leotis Martin-Thad Spencer "war" at the Albert Hall in 1967.

I was at the ringside for those two last clashes, which always heightens one's excitement. But even watching "the thrills from Manila" (and how that showmanship label was justified) by live closed circuit television at 4 am in London I found myself on the edge of my seat, gasping at the incredible pace and punishment which Ali and Frazier survived until, thankfully, Frazier was not allowed to come out for the 15th and last round.

Those who were unable to appreciate the psychological lulls of the first Ali-Frazier bout or the gamesmanship of Ali's magnificent victory over George Foreman in Zaire may now well raise their hands in alarm at what the two men did to each other in Quezon City. Of course boxing is an acquired taste which fits uneasily into the twentieth century and yesterday's dawn chorus had nothing to offer ornithologists. But for blind courage, for savagely executed punching, for the will to win I have seen nothing to *equal it in any sports arena in the* world.

Mathematics may seem to have little to do with such a desperate heart against heart encounter. But for what it is worth, when having to rely solely on the screen's view of the action, I gave Ali six rounds (the first and second, then seven, 12, 13 and 14), Frazier three (5, 6 and 9) and made five rounds even. My BBC radio colleague, Desmond Lynam, sitting next to me with his hands also shaking as he scored, made a similar assessment.

But how impossible it is to calculate the number of blistering two-handed ripostes by Ali, the fearsome left hooks to the liver and jaw by Frazier, the absolute refusal by either man to go down let alone concede defeat. I still believe that both men are just past their peak compared with, say, Ali against Zora Folley or Frazier in his first bout with Jerry Quarry. But in Quezon City they none the less came together to make the perfect bruising match, greatly aided by the immaculate refereeing of Carlos Padilla, of the Philippines, who would not allow any infractions of the rules, and yet never unnecessarily checked the sheer animal drive of the exchanges.

Ali began so convincingly, using his advantages in height and reach against his crouching, weaving rival. But Frazier, never ceasing that menacing jog trot forward, kept pressing, searching into Ali's brown body with scything left hooks, and then switching to the rights which his trainer, Eddie Futch, had been working on in the gymnasium. It took a supreme effort of will by Ali to come right back in the last three rounds to send Frazier's gumshield, and later a jet of blood, spurting from his mouth, to have this warrior of a challenger at last rubbery legged and broken faced.

Ali looked exhausted at the end but that did not stop him remembering the name of Paddy Monaghan, the secretary of his British fan club, during an interview. I almost believe that if he was facing a firing squad he would still insist on sending best wishes to everyone he has ever met and end up signing autographs for his executioners. But thank goodness the great egotist had the grace, and honesty to say of the battered Frazier, who I hope will now retire, "He is great, he is one hell of a fighter, it was one hell of a fight."

Those of us whom duty called to Wembley on Tuesday evening naturally saw nothing remotely approaching the whirlwind in Quezon City. But there are postscripts to be recorded from that more parochial occasion. Bunny Johnson, *having lost the British* and Commonwealth heavyweight titles, to Richard Dunn by a clear margin of points, now intends to box as a light-heavyweight which means he will have to get down to 12st 7lb compared with the 13st 4lb he weighed against Dunn. The new British champion hopes to meet Jean Pierre Coopman for the European heavyweight title left vacant by Joe Bugner.

Dunn has had an immediate challenge to defend his title. It comes from the former champion. Danny McAlinden, who meets an American, Rudel Dupree, at the Albert Hall on October 14.

McAlinden's manager, Sam Burns, said yesterday that, providing he won that contest, they would be pressing for a title fight with Dunn, a former paratrooper from Halifax.

Britain's European welterweight champion, John Stracey, having had five stitches in a cut by his left eye after winning on an eighth round disqualification over the American, James Martinez, may not be able to box again for at least two months. Stracey, in any case, hardly looked the part of the leading challenger for the world title held by José Napoles.









Top: Victory clinched. Ali wends his weary way to the dressing room, richer by about £2m. Centre: Facing defeat. Ali dots the eye of Frazier to tell-tale effect. Bottom: Workaday champion. Richard Dunn, a scaffolder, richer by about £2,000.

In one night the ageless Ali puts on ten years

Manila, Oct 1.—Muhammad Ali hinted strongly today that he may hang up his gloves and vacate his world heavyweight boxing title. After his bout with Frazier he said: "There's a great possibility you probably saw the last of Ali. I'm considering retiring."

The champion said he wanted "to get out of it—I'm tired" and added that George Foreman, the former title-holder he knocked out in Zaire in eight rounds 11 months ago, the second-ranked American heavyweight, Ken Norton and Frazier could fight for his title among themselves. But Ali, who changes his mind almost as quickly as a chameleon changes colour, may reconsider while his fists are still capable of earning him millions of dollars. But, after today's pulsating ring war against Frazier—one of the greatest heavyweight title bouts of all time—Ali could just have meant what he said and stick to his decision to walk away from the ring with the acclaim of his triumph echoing forever in his ears.

It took 42 thundering minutes for Ali to extinguish Smokin Joe Frazier and finally be able to claim he is the greatest heavyweight of the modern era. The clash before a roaring 25,000 crowd, including Philippines president, Ferdinand Marcos and his wife Imelda, produced a live gate of about £800,000, said to be the biggest ever income for an indoor bout. The customers saw a spectacle worth every cent of their money.

To most ringside observers this *third and final battle between the* two men who had each conquered the other with points decisions was the finest classic encounter of all—a fitting finale to the Ali-Frazier saga. It seemed impossible that the two boxers could reproduce the thrills and drama of their first two ring battles. In fact, they surpassed what had gone before with a blinding, searing display of courage and stamina which saw a seesaw of fortunes as the pattern of aggression, attack and defence unfolded.

By *the end—when Eddie Futch*, Frazier's manager, told the referee he felt his man had taken enough punishment—the champion was utterly drained. No one has ever before seen Ali in such a condition. As the referee signalled the contest was over, the champion slumped with exhaustion to the canvas, to lay sprawled full-length until his handlers dragged him on to a stool. Ali had aged 10 years.

Frazier, who had still wanted to slug it out for the final fifteenth round, lay back in his corner as if he had gone through a mincer. Both eyes were all but closed—he could scarcely have seen his opponent—and his cheeks and forehead bulged as welts swelled.

Ali was barely able to stand upright as President Marcos entered the ring, presented him with a three-foot high gold trophy to commemorate his triumph and told the champion ("I bet on you two to one"). The champion's reward was the taste of ultimate victory against the man who haunted his mind since he returned to the ring in 1970 after being stripped of the title three-and-a-half years earlier.

Ali described the bout as the toughest of his career, Frazier the toughest man in the world: "A fight like we had tonight is the next thing to death". He added: "At times I felt like fainting and throwing up." Paying tribute to Frazier—the man he had derided as a gorilla before the bout—the champion admitted without qualification: "I could not have taken the punches he took."

For the gallant Frazier, it could be the end of the road. But, Frazier, despite the bitterness of defeat, refused to discuss retirement. ("I ain't thinking that way", he said through his swollen jaws. "I'm gonna kick it out a bit." From the champion came these words of balm for Frazier's wounded pride: "I didn't realize he was so great. He's a real, real fighter. He is tough. He's a great fighter." Ali did not attempt to disguise that he had gone through a bloody war. "I'm tired, I want to rest for one week. My ribs are sore, my arms are sore, my sides are *sore." Magnanimous in victory*, Ali—whose derision and mockery had constantly angered Frazier during training—declared: "I've nothing bad to say about Joe Frazier, he put up one helluva fight. He's a good fella. He's a gentleman."—Reuter.

Problems to be resolved in contracts for players

The Football League and Professional Footballers' Association representatives meet in London today to continue their talks towards freedom of contract for players. However, no final decision will be made and it will probably be the 1976-77 season before the system comes into use.

There are still many problems to be resolved. If players' present contracts also have to be honoured before they can take advantage of the freedom, it could be a few years before many top players are able to move.

The fact that a final charter is not yet near could even open the way for a ballot among the players on the subject. One of the fears being expressed by them is that the proposed new freedom would only benefit top players and clubs.

The best players could obtain large personal signing-on fees and it is argued that the richer clubs could monopolize them. With this fear in their minds, the players might well reject the freedom if a ballot were held, although their secretary, Cliff Lloyd, says he and his negotiators have a mandate for their AGM to negotiate complete freedom of contract.

Another problem is that two of the PFA negotiators, Derek Dougan and Terry Venables, are no longer players and will soon have to leave the Association. The basic idea of the controversial freedom charter is that players will no longer be tied to their clubs once an existing contract expires.

Under the proposed new system, a player will be told on March 1 if he is to be re-engaged and on what terms. He would then be free to seek better terms from another club. By May 1 he would have to tell his present club if he were accepting their offer or moving on. If he moved a transfer fee, taking into account his age, experience and current wages, would be paid to the club he left.

It is this complex compensation scale which has caused difficulty in the negotiations. There is also a growing feeling among players and club chairmen that complete freedom might not be desirable for employers or employees.

Cunningham is first victim of new code

David Cunningham, of Southend United, the first player to reach the 20-points mark under the Football Association's new disciplinary code, has been suspended for three matches, beginning next Monday.

Cunningham picked up several penalty points in practice matches and these were added to his offences once League matches commenced, an FA official said.

The FA official added: "The disciplinary committee took into account the player's previous record of misconduct, the period of time over which the offences were spread, and representations made by the player and his club. Several other players are hovering around the 16 points mark. One more false step could put them in trouble."

Tuesday's results

CUP WINNERS CUP: First round: Coleraine 2, Dinamo (Bucharest) 6 (Dinamo won 11—3 on aggregate); La Valetta 1, Rallidas Vasulas 1 (Rallidas Vasulas won 8—1 on aggregate).

UEFA CUP: First round, Dundee United 4, Kerkafik 0 (Dundee United won 6—0 on aggregate); Liverpool 5, Hibernian 1 (Liverpool won 5—2 on aggregate).

ANGLO-SCOTTISH CUP: Quarter-final round: Motherwell 2, Blackburn Rovers 0 (Motherwell won 2—1 on aggregate).

Jordan in hospital

Joe Jordan, the Leeds and Scottish international who has been out of football all season because of a groin strain, entered hospital yesterday. He is to have an exploratory examination in order to discover the cause of the trouble which has failed to respond to normal treatment.

Badminton

Stevens to defend title

Ray Stevens of Essex, and Margaret Beck, of Middlesex, both defend their titles in the English invitation championships at Reading on Saturday and Sunday.

The men's competition comprises 32 players, the women's 16, split into four groups of four. The winner of each group will go into the finals.

All the leading men will be playing for Thomas Cup places. The selectors will also be watching Kevin Jolly, aged 16, of Essex, and Karen Bridge, aged 15, of Surrey.

Rugby Union

Holden replaces Davis in Saracens side

As Peter Hawkins is still recovering from blood poisoning, Tony Smith retains the full back position in the Saracens side against Newbridge at Southgate on Saturday.

The only change is at lock, where Peter Holden comes in for his first game of the season in place of Roger Davis, who has gone up to Oxford.

Birkenhead Park make two changes for their game at Blackheath on Saturday, with Whalley coming in at scrum half and Hope *in the second row.*

Tennis

Mrs Court says that she will refuse to pay fine

Perth, Oct 1.—Margaret Court, a former Wimbledon champion from Australia, said here today that she would not pay a fine of 6,000 Australian dollars (about £3,730) imposed on her by the Women's Tennis Association. Mrs Court and her family returned home yesterday from a strenuous tour of nine months on which she won more than 100,000 Australian dollars (£62,110).

The fine followed Mrs Court's failure to appear at a tournament in Denver, Colorado, two weeks ago after her appearance had been guaranteed by the WTA, an international association of women professional players. "I'm upset about it and I'm not going to pay it", Mrs Court said at her home here today.

"We first heard of the fine when we were in Japan on the way home, when someone from American television asked me about it. We haven't heard anything yet from the WTA." She added that she had told the WTA three months ago that she was run down, wanted a rest and would be returning home to Perth.—Reuter.

Larry Paul, a light middleweight and former British champion, from Wolverhampton, has moved into the middleweight class. Paul failed to regain his title at Wembley on Tuesday night against Maurice Hope.

The bout was stopped in the fourth round. It is believed that Paul's punching power will be much stronger at the heavier weight.

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Olympic Games

Innsbruck ready to welcome over million visitors

Innsbruck, Oct 1.—The publicity surrounding Montreal's problems with next summer's Olympic Games have overshadowed the smooth countdown Innsbruck has achieved for the Winter Olympics, which are now just four months away. The organizers here say all the building is completed, their budget has not been exceeded despite the vicious inflation of *the past three years*, and that their ticket sales have already reached $1.2m (about £480,000).

Innsbruck, of course, has been through the Olympic saga before in 1964 which was the main reason it was chosen by the International Olympic Committee (IOC) to replace Denver, which pulled out in 1972 two years after being awarded the Games.

Innsbruck has had three instead of six years to prepare for an influx of 1,200 athletes and perhaps a million and a half spectators, but unlike Montreal, which had to start building its Olympic facilities *from scratch*, the Tyrolcans have only had to construct a new combined luge and bobsleigh run and an Olympic village. The 1964 Olympic stadium, ski jumps and ski runs have been renovated in various degrees but remain much the same.

But there will be one big difference when the Winter Olympics return here on February 4 after 12 years. In 1964 terrorist was not a word linked with Olympic Games. There will be about 2,500 security men in Innsbruck, according to Dr Karl-Heinz Klee, president of the organizing committee. That represents two for every competitor, although many police will also be guarding politicians and VIPs.

The organizers said they had *two choices for their security* arrangements — either to make them as obvious as possible to act as a visible deterrent or to adopt a low-profile but omnipresent role. "We have decided to use the 'invisible' approach", said Bert Neumann, the Games' press officer. "But at the same time we are stressing through the news media that we will have a lot of security. We want terrorists to know our men will be there, but at the same time we do not want the Games disturbed by obvious signs of security."

The original plan had been to house all competitors in the Olympic village, a complex which like its 1964 predecessor will be turned into private apartments after the Games. But many competitors from Scandinavia in the Nordic events insisted on staying in Seefeld, about 20 miles away, where their events will be held. That has added to the security headache, Mr Neumann said.

Squash rackets

Events point way to cloud-cuckoo-land

By Rex Bellamy
Squash Rackets Correspondent

The sharpening distinction between professional and amateur squash rackets, together with the programme of open events, is having a stimulating effect on a fixture list that has become astonishingly varied if ominously congested. Responses are as diverse *in nature as the events they are* spawning. Among the backers are equipment and clothing companies, court manufacturers, plasterers, airlines, hotel chains, insurance companies, firms specializing in physiotherapy, watches, whisky, lager, industrial polish and even pearl culturists.

That wild assortment is beginning to be reflected in calendar of events. There is hardly an age group or a special interest that does not have its own competition. Almost anything goes. It would be no surprise if someone devised a tournament for left-handers who are more than six feet six inches or less than five feet six inches tall, attended coeducational schools and had names with hyphens. That sounds like an excursion to cloud-cuckoo-land. But already we are halfway there.

Take, for example, this season's inaugural Austin-Reed championship, which has attracted 360 teams. This has a bizarre charm that makes it a refreshing addition to the fixtures. Excluding anyone who has competed at county level or its equivalent, it is designed for three-a-side teams of businessmen. Only one member of a team may be under 30. Players over 60 count as 60 for handicapping purposes. A handout is blandly optimistic in describing the handicapping system as "simple".

The sponsors' actuarial staff have drawn up a list of desirable weights according to age and height, a list with which insurance companies have made us familiar. Before each match, there is to be a dressing room weigh-in (heavy sweaters barred) that should be almost as entertaining as the subsequent squash. For every 7lb over or under the weight they should be, competitors must concede two points. For every five years they are over 30, they receive a point. These bonuses may be claimed at any time. The cunning some veterans will be able to use in quelling youngsters who start becoming uppity.

For all the heavy breathing and foxy statistical exercises it will inspire, the competition has its serious side: £4,000 in prize money and, for the teams reaching the semi-final round, a chance to spread their feathers on the championship court at Wembley on May 1 and 2. A by-product is that squash-playing businessmen will be encouraged to attain what are regarded as their healthiest weights.

One of last season's most welcome and successful innovations, the mixed team tournament (three men and two women in each team) for the Canadian Club Trophy, will probably have a final entry of about 130 compared with 108 a year ago. Major Millman, who runs this event and three other young national tournaments (the Harp Lager knock-out, the Equity and Law festivals and the Premiere schools competition), reckons the general pattern is a 10 per cent increase in entries every year.

Major Millman has been agreeably shaken by the Harp event, a pioneer in the field of sponsorship, which begins its seventh season with the huge accretion of roughly 350 entries and an 1,300. He is an energetic man. He needs to be. His babies are growing fast.

Tennis

KINGSTON: Nations Cup: First round: Chile beat West Germany 5—0; KERKRADE, Netherlands: M. Riessen beat P. Dikop, 6—4, 3—6, 7—5; retired: I. Nastase beat B. Born, 6—3, 6—4.

هكذا من الاصل

SPORT

Racing

Why Hittite Glory should do better than a snowball in the Sahara

By Michael Phillips
Racing Correspondent

The Middle Park Stakes, which is being sponsored by the William Hill organization for the last time, is the centrepiece of the racing at Newmarket this afternoon. A year ago, Mr Ravi Tikkoo's lemon and blue colours were carried successfully in this race by Steel Heart, a colt by the fashionable stallion, Habitat.

Today, the mixture could be much the same as before, because Mr Tikkoo would appear to have a good chance of winning the same coveted prize once more with another Habitat colt, Hittite Glory, if his victory at Doncaster on St Leger Day in the Flying Childers Stakes was a fair reflection. There, Hittite Glory finished like a whirlwind to beat Music Boy, who had just won the Gimcrack Stakes at York; Western Jewel, who won four races in this country before she finished second in the Prix Robert Papin; the Norfolk Stakes winner, Faliraki and Alacriter.

Hittite Glory started at 100-1 that day, which might suggest that he did not have a snowball's chance in the Sahara of winning and that he was completely unfancied by his trainer, Scobie Breasley. Certainly, Hittite Glory could not have been given an earthly chance of winning, judged on his efforts in the Richmond Stakes at Goodwood and the Gimcrack Stakes, yet his win at Doncaster did not catch his trainer unawares. Apparently Hittite Glory had been hampered badly at a crucial stage at Goodwood, and at York he had still not fully recovered from a bout of coughing.

Doncaster certainly saw him in altogether different and more flattering light. Being by Habitat and out of a mare by Hethersett, Hittite Glory should relish the softer conditions underfoot, whereas Vincent O'Brien's runner, Folmar, may not. Folmar is by the American stallion, Forli, whose stock are known to prefer firm ground. In any case, it is possible that Folmar may not be good enough to win whatever the conditions underfoot.

Although Folmar has won twice in Ireland, he was put firmly in his place by National Wish in the Curragh Stakes on the only occasion that he has clashed with colts of this calibre and National Wish could finish only third to Faliraki and Royal Boy in the Norfolk Stakes at Royal Ascot.

Royal Boy is a bit of an enigma. He has been beaten by Faliraki and Super Cavalier this season, yet his shrewd trainer, Michael Jarvis, has always insisted that his home work in the spring indicated that he could only be very good. Royal Boy did something to redeem his reputation which had become a trifle tarnished at Newbury last month, when he won the Mill Reef Stakes by three lengths from Homeboy, but somehow he did not convince me and many others that he was a top-class colt in the true sense.

Nevertheless, he should still run well this afternoon. And so should both Duke Ellington and Super Cavalier. But, talking to Duke Ellington's trainer, Ryan Price, at Goodwood on Monday I formed the impression that even he had slight misgivings about Duke Ellington winning a race of this nature.

Super Cavalier obviously ran well below par at York, when he finished only 10th in the Gimcrack Stakes. One has only to recall his victories in the July Stakes and the National Stakes and his second in the Coventry Stakes at Royal Ascot to realize that, at his best, Super Cavalier is better than Patris, Derringo and Arch Sculptor. But, perhaps, not capable of finishing as fast as Hittite Glory did at Doncaster, when he put Music Boy in his place.

There are two other races for two-year-olds today, the Allington Maiden Plate, which is confined to fillies who have not won, and the Bentinck Nursery Handicap. Mistress Page ran well enough in her first race at Salisbury to make me think that she might be capable of winning the Allington Plate. De Milo, who has not run, Diamond Spray, Lady Bente, Maidenform and Petrina could turn out to be her most dangerous rivals.

Annina who has been working so well recently, according to our Newmarket correspondent, is my selection for the Bentinck Nursery. Virginia Wade is quick and Brave Panther is no slow coach either, but both have been handicapped accordingly and neither should give this weight to Annina. She could be leniently treated if her running against Key of the Kingdom and Attymon Place in the Star Stakes at Sandown Park in July is recalled.

Annina divided those two that day and she was trying to give weight to Key of the Kingdom. With Compton Rodrigues riding her this afternoon and claiming his 5lb allowance, Annina will be carrying only 7st 7lb, a featherweight for one of her ability.

The Severals Stakes is confined to three-year-olds, who have not won a race in 1975. Some of the runners were good two-year-olds, notably High Season, Tanzor, Windy Glen, West Two, Prospect Rainbow and Sefton Court. Needless to say they have become disappointing individuals, and I suggest that this is a race to watch and not bet on.

At his best, Tanzor could be capable of winning. He has not run since he finished last in the Derby, but he was a sick horse soon afterwards and, furthermore, he will be both sweeter and fresher for a change of scenery. He used to be trained in Newmarket, now he resides at Seven Barrows on the outskirts of Lambourn where he seems to have taken on a new lease of life.

Pasty follows a Cornish recipe

By Michael Seely

This has been a year of years for Peter Walwyn. Yesterday afternoon at Newmarket, that gallant grey filly, Pasty, won an enthralling tussle for the Cheveley Park Stakes and, in so doing, lifted Walwyn's total of prize money won in England this season to over £366,000. Together with the amounts earned by Grundy, Corby and Consol in their races in Ireland and France, Seven Barrows is triumphantly nearing the magical figure of £500,000 won.

Even in these inflationary days this represents a fantastic achievement. Amazingly, Percival Williams, the octogenarian owner of Pasty and May Hill has himself won over £55,000 with his two fillies in this country alone. As Walwyn pointed out after the race: "There isn't much wrong with prize money in this country nowadays. That is if you've got the horses."

This cannot be considered an outstanding Cheveley Park, as under three lengths separated the first seven horses past the post, and Pasty's courage once again proved to be the chief factor in her success. Piggott on Hayloft cut out the running in the early stages. At the bushes, Grey Home flattered in the lead for a few strides, but was soon headed by Pasty. Racing into the dip the 3—1 favourite, Petipa, had faded under the stands rails. Eddery and Pasty were making the best of their way home, hotly challenged by Dame Foolish and Solar.

Pasty simply refused to be denied and held on to her lead to beat Dame Foolish by a neck, with Solar a further neck away, third. Outer Circle came home strongly to finish fourth. Pasty, a robust filly by Raffingora, appeared to be thriving on her racing in the paddock beforehand. Dame Foolish ran a particularly fine race to finish second.

Off the course since finishing fifth behind Hayloft in the Molecombe Stakes at Goodwood, the Cecil-trained Dame Foolish was running on in a style which augurs well for her chances of staying the mile in the 1,000 Guineas next spring. But Pasty, too, showed no signs of stopping and Walwyn is more than hopeful that she will train on and become a classic candidate. Although Pasty is by a sprinter, every one of the progeny of her dam, Ma Marie, has stayed reasonably well.

Ma Marie has bred Mr Williams seven individual winners, but Pasty is probably the last of her offspring as she has been barren since producing yesterday's winner. Mr Williams was Walwyn's first owner when he started training at Seven Barrows in 1961. In those days Mr Williams lived in Cornwall where he was master of the Four Burrow Hunt.

Starting from two foundation mares, Ma Marie and Aunt May, he has bred a stream of winners, many of them sired by stallions considered to be unfashionable at the time. Apart from that game old warrior, Be Hopeful, who won 27 races, Aunt May has also produced Mabel, the mother of May Hill. Mr Williams now lives in Herefordshire. Although he was at York to see Pasty take the Lowther Stakes, he missed May Hill's triumph in the Park Hill Stakes at Doncaster, as he was undergoing a particularly unpleasant operation for a man of his age. Yet there he was, fully recovered, and as sprightly as ever at Newmarket yesterday.

Walwyn had previously taken the Lowther and Cheveley Park with another grey, Humble Duty, in 1969. As Humble Duty went on to win the 1,000 Guineas the following spring, the omens can be regarded as favourable for Pasty, who is named after one of Mr Williams's favourite hounds.

The remaining five races were all won by horses trained at Newmarket, Henry Cecil and Alan Bond, only thwarted by Pasty in the main race of the day, landed a double with Scimone in the selling race and Space Leader in the Exning Handicap. Scimone belongs to Peter Richards, who tells us that England's hope for the Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe, Bruni, is already tucked up safe and sound in Paris, having left Heathrow yesterday morning at 7 am.

Gavin Pritchard-Gordon won the opening race, the Quy Maiden Fillies Plate, with Light Lager, the first of Stanhope Joel's horses that were transferred to him when Humphrey Cottrill surrendered his licence at the end of last season, to win. "All the breed are the same. They all seem to find their form at the back end", the trainer said afterwards. Pritchard-Gordon has now won 31 races this season, 29 at home and two with Record Run in Germany and Deauville. Record Run has been working particularly well recently and is to tilt at the Champion Stakes before travelling to America for the Washington International.

John Winter took the sprint with Kiyoswanee, ridden by Neill Crowther, who has now a remarkable average, having partnered a winner every day this week. In an exciting finish for the Rowley Mile Nursery, Frank Durr, previously successful on Light Lager, drove Indus Warrior past the top weight, General Ironside, to beat him by two lengths. This continued the winning run of Ben Hanbury. Of his 47 successes this season, over half of them have been made for Indus Warrior's owner, Ravi Tikkoo.

Cesarewitch acceptors

The 33 second-acceptors for the Cesarewitch Handicap, to be run over two and a quarter miles at Newmarket on Saturday, October 18, are:

Dakota 4 yrs 9 st 7 lb, Kambalda 5-9-1, Night in Town 4-9-1, Petty Officer 6-8-12, John Cherry 4-8-12, Grey God 4-8-10, Flash Imp 6-8-7, Reine Beau 5-8-6, Knight Templar 5-8-6, Dubrovnik 4-8-5, Seven The Quadrant 5-8-4, Shantallah 3-8-1, Philominsky 4-8-4, Night Echo 5-8-3, Neutron Star 4-8-2, Petit Pretendre 4-7-13, Pal's Bambino 3-7-13, Cadogan Lane 5-7-10, True Lad 5-7-9, Supreme Halo 5-7-9, Zarate 4-7-8, Sir Daniel 3-7-8, Grand Chat 3-7-8, Night Sky 3-7-6, China Bank 5-7-5, Quiet 4-7-5, Vice Squad 4-7-4, Super Nova 5-7-4, Grinling Gibbons 3-7-3, Rapid Pass 4-7-3, Caesar's Flame 3-7-1, French Princess 3-6-12, Maris Piper 3-6-11.

STATE OF GOING (official): Newmarket: good. Pontefract: firm. Taunton: good. Haydock Park (tomorrow): good to soft. Wincanton: good to firm

Golf

Rule 38-2 catches up with a tiring man

By Peter Ryde
Golf Correspondent

Graham Marsh returned a 70 yesterday to lead the field in the first round of the Dunlop Masters tournament at Ganton, but was later disqualified under rule 38—2 for an incorrectly signed card. In an inward half of 35, he scored a birdie three at the 12th and a par four at the 14th.

Those two figures were transposed on the card which he signed, so that his score appeared as having taken four at the 12th and a three at the 14th. The disqualification came about when he signed for a lower score at the 14th than he in fact took.

His total of 70, which led the field of 50 by one stroke from Dale Hayes was not affected, but rules are rules. As soon as the mistake was drawn to his attention, not until he was back in his Scarborough hotel, he reported it to the tournament administrator, Tony Gray, who had no option but to disqualify him. Marsh had the chance to play on as a marker in the tournament, a step he agreed to take in order to gain practice in British conditions before his appearance at the Piccadilly matchplay tournament next week.

It is a truism to say that these matters happen to the nicest people—Roberto de Vicenzo at the United States Masters, Jackie Pung, denied victory in the United States women's Open—but it is worth saying to underline the point that there was no intention to deceive nor any advantage to be gained by so doing.

Marsh would be the first to admit that his mistake was inexcusable, but one can perhaps say that he looked tired and drawn after his flight from Tokyo where he played in a tournament last week. He had not caught up, and his familiarity with the course was restricted to one practice round—he arrived in this country on Monday—and that in itself is a drawback to checking a score correctly. David Chillas, his playing partner who marked his card, said that Marsh had surprisingly not kept his own score in the margin of the card he was keeping for Chillas.

Details of his round now become superfluous, but it may have been some slight consolation to him that he was not playing all that well. His iron play towards the end looked ragged, although his short game was especially sharp. As a footnote to his tired appearance comes a comment he made on his round that his trouble this season has been that he never seemed to come to a tournament feeling fresh and right. Too much travel or a matter of physical condition? Marsh tends to think it is the condition and has been building himself up with a special course of physical fitness.

His removal left Hayes in the lead with Player one stroke behind him. Most of those well up in the scoring were out later in the day when the wind had blown itself out and carried the last sharp thunder shower high over the Wolds. Conditions became much easier once the bewilderingly rough wind had died. But Hayes played in the worst of the weather. At first sight he does not suggest a great wind player. He is strong



Graham Marsh: an inexcusable mistake.

but on the tall side, he is happy-go-lucky and adventurous rather than shrewd and subtle. It is not enough to say that he saved himself repeatedly by putting in two from off the green.

He has a repeating swing and a blind courage which sometimes pays off. An example of this came at the 18th where, having driven on the fairway but too far left, he had no clear shot to the green. At that point he was lading the field comfortably (and he might have played safe for a five and a 72, as Marsh later chose to do with a thoroughness which is painful to recall, but Hayes struck a brilliant, hazardous shot with a two-iron round the left of the trees and over a sea of gorse, the ball curving round in the wind and finishing on the green.

There was of course also his putting. He rolled in one from 30 feet for an eagle after hitting the ninth green with two one-irons and holed from a similar distance for a birdie after striking a three-iron to the 17th.

Player has clearly formed a great liking for Ganton and went so far as to suggest it as a venue for the British Open. He was especially impressed that the course is laid out in such a way that the player gets the wind from every direction, and it was this factor as much as any that accounted for the unusually high scoring in the first half of the day. His only complaint of his own game was that the two good irons he hit at the 15th and 16th both finished in trouble, and he dropped a shot at each hole.

71: D. Hayes (SA).
72: G. Player (SA).
73: P. Townsend.
74: T. Horton, E. Pearce (US), E. Polland, D. Chillas.
75: A. Gallardo (Spain), B. Barnes, M. Gregson, B. Gallacher, M. Ballesteros (Spain).
76: A. Oosthuizen (SA), E. Darcy, P. Dawson, P. Butler.
77: S. Torrance, H. Green (US), M. Foster, N. Job.
78: M. Bembridge, V. Fernandez (Argentina), D. Jagger, C. O'Connor Jun, C. Mason.
79: B. Huggett, P. Thomson (Australia), G. Hunt, A. Garrido (Spain), J. O'Leary, C. O'Connor, H. Underwood (US).

Card of the course

Hole	Yds	Par	Hole	Yds	Par
1	370	4	10	169	3
2	420	4	11	403	4
3	330	4	12	360	4
4	397	4	13	500	5
5	153	3	14	280	4
6	444	4	15	464	4
7	427	4	16	448	4
8	420	4	17	250	3
9	496	5	18	432	4
Out 3,457	36		In 3,306	35	

Newmarket programme

[Television (IBA): 2.0, 2.30, 3.0 and 3.35 races]

2.0 ALINGTON PLATE (2-y-o: maiden fillies: £690: 6f)
101 African Dancer (Sir P. Oppenheimer), H. Wragg, 8-11 G. Baxter 18
102 02300 Another Pat (T. Nicholls), D. Jermy, 8-11 R. Edmondson 23
105 Charonne (J. Lilley), J. Sutcliffe, 8-11 B. Rouse 16
106 De Milo (L. Freedman), P. Walwyn, 8-11 P. Eddery 17
107 4 Diamond Spray (V. McCalmont), Doug Smith, 8-11 T. McKeown 5
108 00 Dikaro Lady (D. Moore), Denys Smith, 8-11 A. Barclay 21
109 Emanuela (H. Leggat), J. Dunlop, 8-11 D. Gillespie 5 16
110 Fallen Lady (D. Montagu), R. van Cutsem, 8-11 W. Carson 29
111 0 Firebreak (D. Harris), W. O'Gorman, 8-11 W. O'Gorman 11
112 030 Friendly Sound (Mrs J. Geest), G. P.-Gordon, 8-11 A. Murray 2
114 Gedera (Mrs J. Mullion), G. P.-Gordon, 8-11 B. Raymond 27
115 In The Purple (B. Samuel), J. Hindley, 8-11 A. Kimberley 26
118 4 Lady Bente (W. Leach), J. Winter, 8-11 B. Taylor 12
119 032 Maidenform (J. Mullion), I. Balding, 8-11 J. Mercer 5
121 3 Mistress Page (H. Oppenheimer), H. Candy, 8-11 P. Waldron 1
123 Met Call (J. Bryce), R. Armstrong, 8-11 J. Lynch 9
124 Night Vision (P. Emmet), R. Houghton, 8-11 F. Morby 20
126 Parthenia (J. Lilley), R. Jarvis, 8-11 F. Durr 14
127 Petrina (Sir R. Macdonald-Buchanan), H. Cecil, 8-11 L. Piggott 22
128 0 Fhryni (G. Cambanis), B. Hobbs, 8-11 G. Lewis 7
129 Pepella Peppet (V. Lawson), M. Haynes, 8-11 G. Ramshaw 19
130 0 Princess Modesty (J. Adam), R. Jarvis, 8-11 E. Eldin 30
132 0 Quiet Affair (Miss T. Pearson), J. Dunlop, 8-11 Ron Hutchinson 24
133 04 Revulsion (Mrs J. Oxley), J. Oxley, 8-11 D. Cullen 4
134 Royal Dower (D. Willmot), I. Balding, 8-11 J. Matthias 3 25
136 Solatia (Count C. Seilern), R. van Cutsem, 8-11 C. Sexton 8
137 Spring Storm (Mrs C. Alington), R. Jarvis, 8-11 E. Hide 28
138 Tripoli (K. Sasi), B. Hills, 8-11 R. Street 6
139 043 Venetia (Mrs M. Jones), J. Powney, 8-11 M. Kettle 10
140 Whitethorn (R. Fitzjohn), J. Winter, 8-11 P. Madden 13
9-2 Lady Bente, 5-1 Petrina, 6-1 De Milo, Mistress Page, 8-1 Maidenform, 10-1 Diamond Spray, Quiet Affair, 12-1 Phryni, 14-1 Dikaro Lady, Solatia, 20-1 others.

2.30 SOUTHFIELD HANDICAP (3-y-o: £1,301: 1¼m)
202 312402 Red Sun (D) (Lavinia Duchess of Norfolk), J. Dunlop, 9-7 Ron Hutchinson 3
203 10-0603 Balnespick (Sir R. Cohen), G. Smyth, 9-3 P. Waldron 13
204 413342 Night Sky (Mrs G. Mullings), S. Ingham, 9-2 L. Piggott 10
205 212273 Callanish (Lady D. Weir), H. Price, 9-2 A. Murray 8
206 322120 Inkuband (D) (K. Bandisch), B. Hills, 9-1 W. Carson 1
207 b12010 Toussaint (D) (Sir K. Butt), B. Hobbs, 8-10 G. Lewis 7
209 06012 Mr Fordette (D) (R. Spackman), G. Harwood, 8-7 G. Starkey 6
210 413302 Carnies House (M. Kellett), Denys Smith, 8-6 A. Barclay 5
211 0-00p22 Pale Saint (W. Mann), A. Pitt, 8-6 B. Taylor 2
212 131000 Boulevardier (F. Sasse), D. Sasse, 8-6 P. Eddery 13
214 131213 Warbeck (Sir P. Oppenheimer), H. Wragg, 8-4 G. Baxter 11
215 03-2003 Christmas Candle (A. Don), Doug Smith, 8-3 T. McKeown 5
217 240010 Pink Palace (R. Tikkoo), A. Breasley, 8-0 F. Durr 4
7-2 Red Sun, 4-1 Warbeck, 11-2 Callanish, 8-1 Carnies House, Night Sky, 10-1 Balnespick, Inkuband, 12-1 Mr Fordette, Toussaint, 16-1 others.

3.0 BENTINCK HANDICAP (2-y-o: £1,236: 5f)
301 121121 Virginia Wade (D) (J. Astaire), Doug Smith, 9-7 R. Fox 3 6
303 112432 Brave Panther (CD) (R. Tikkoo), B. Hanbury, 8-12 F. Durr 9
305 221030 Attycion Place (D) (V. Kilkenny), P. Cole, 8-8 R. Edmondson 1
306 0321 Mountain Rescue (Mrs D. Bowles), F. Walwyn, 8-4 G. Lewis 10
307 140003 Carburton (D) (Mrs E. Knowles), V. Mitchell, 8-4 E. Hide 8
309 12 Rippling (D) (Mrs D. Wigan), M. Stoute, 8-2 T. Ives 5
310 222200 Urray Harry (D) (D. Coppenhall), R. Hollinshead, 8-2
311 4100 Mandate (D) (B. Whigham), J. Sutcliffe, 7-12 J. Lynch 11
312 41024 Annina (CD) (T. Blackwell), B. Hobbs, 7-12 C. Rodrigues 5 3
313 0300 Sans Un Ami (Mrs S. Powell), J. Sutcliffe, 7-10 B. Rouse 4
314 0402 Bowling Alley (C. Loader), G. Smyth, 7-9 E. Johnson 2
5-2 Virginia Wade, 7-2 Rippling, 4-1 Brave Panther, 6-1 Mountain Rescue, 8-1 Bowling Alley, 10-1 Annina, 12-1 Carburton, 16-1 others.

3.35 MIDDLE PARK STAKES (2-y-o: £22,117: 6f)
401 0001 Arch Sculptor (R. Tikkoo), B. Hanbury, 9-0 J. Mercer 5
402 3421 Derringo (M. Lemos), C. Brittain, 9-0 G. Baxter 1
403 211 Duke Ellington (D) (C. Olley), H. Price, 9-0 A. Murray 7
404 131 Folmar (D) (C. St George), M. O'Brien, 9-0 L. Piggott 6
405 01001 Hittite Glory (D) (R. Tikkoo), A. Breasley, 9-0 F. Durr 2
406 3204 Patris (C) (M. Lemos), C. Brittain, 9-0 W. Carson 4
407 112211 Royal Boy (CD) (D. Robinson), M. Jarvis, 9-0 B. Raymond 3
408 012110 Super Cavalier (D) (J. Maxwell), G. Hunter, 9-0 P. Cook 8
2-1 Folmar, 9-4 Duke Ellington, 5-1 Hittite Glory, 6-1 Royal Boy, 12-1 Super Cavalier, 14-1 Patris, 20-1 Arch Sculptor, 33-1 Derringo.

4.10 SEVERALS STAKES (3-y-o: £1,335: 1m)
502 300000 Berfelt (A. Richards), D. Hanley, 9-3 G. Baxter 3
503 210-090 High Season (Mrs H. Phillips), H. Cecil, 9-3 L. Piggott 4
504 300020 Sefton Court (C) (Mrs J. Longbottom), J. Hindley, 9-3 A. Kimberley 8
505 310-30 Tanzor (J. Wakefield), P. Walwyn, 9-3 P. Eddery 2
506 000000 Windy Glen (J. Brown), W. Wharton, 9-3 A. Murray 13
507 01-000 West Two (L. Freedman), N. Murless, 9-0 G. Lewis 7
508 0000p4 Contrary (Mrs A. Naughton), M. Naughton, 8-12 A. Barclay 12
509 20-0300 King Solomon (Mrs D. Solomons), G. Hunter, 8-12 P. Cook 9
511 004003 Prospect Rainbow (Mrs D. McNab), J. Winter, 8-12 B. Taylor 10
516 Rikroc (J. Peyton-Jones), B. Hills, 8-6 W. Carson 5
517 Tolmiros (G. Cambanis), B. Hobbs, 8-6 — 11
518 302 Cabarita (T. Willis), R. Armstrong, 8-3 B. Raymond 1
519 00-00 Sarong (T. Warner), J. Walker, 8-3 E. Hide 6
3-1 Sefton Court, 5-1 Tanzor, 6-1 West Two, 13-2 Berfelt, 8-1 Cabarita, Prospect Rainbow, 10-1 High Season, 12-1 Rikroc, Windy Glen, 20-1 others.

4.40 MELBOURN HANDICAP (£1,339: 1⅜m)
603 103000 Netherkelly (CD) (J. Bigg), R. Hollinshead, 5-9-3 T. Ives 4
604 4-31200 Neutron Star (C) (R. Tikkoo), A. Breasley, 4-9-2 F. Durr 3
606 01-010 Ambulation (N. Hunt), R. van Cutsem, 3-8-13 W. Carson 11
607 440103 Great Birnam (D) (W. Hastings-Bass), G. P.-Gordon, 4-8-12 B. Taylor 6
608 311400 Athens Moss (CD) (E. O'Kelly), W. Hern, 3-8-10 J. Mercer 5
610 400-104 Irish Favour (CD) (R. Taylor), Denys Smith, 8-8-9 A. Barclay 9
612 002104 Glimmer of Hope (D) (T. Bletsoe), T. Waugh, 4-8-7 E. Eldin 10
614 000001 Inventory (C. Spencer), G. Smyth, 7-8-12 G. Lewis 2
615 421140 Noble Game (J. Muldoon), H. Price, 3-8-3 A. Murray 8
617 221-040 Feather Bonnet (C) (R. Moller), H. Wragg, 4-7-13 G. Baxter 7
618 30000-0 Ian's Choice (V. Matthews), R. Jarvis, 7-7-12 T. McKeown 1
4-1 Athens Moss, 9-2 Inventory, 6-1 Great Birnam, 8-1 Feather Bonnet, Noble Game, 10-1 Ambulation, Neutron Star, 12-1 Glimmer of Hope, 14-1 Irish Favour, 25-1 Ian's Choice, Netherkelly.

Pontefract programme

2.15 GOOLE PLATE (2-y-o: £345: 5f)
1 032213 Master Cutter (D) (A. Duff), J. W. Watts, 9-3 J. Lowe 12
3 4134 Jan Marie (R. Green), R. Armstrong, 9-0 G. Duffield 4
4 040102 River Patteril (D) (R. Elliot), W. Haigh, 9-0 P. Kelleher 10
5 00 Byker Bank (A. McGiven), J. Jordon, 8-11 J. Skilling 8
8 0000 Marole's Boy (Mrs F. Morley), P. Metcalfe, 8-11 J. Higgins 2
11 0000 Round Sixty Three (J. Saxby), H. Blackshaw, 8-11 M. Nutall 7 11
13 441 Tribal Duel (E. Collingwood), Collingwood, 8-11 O. Gray 7
14 244 The Truant (Mrs D. Ford), Denys Smith, 8-11 L. Charnock 5 6
15 0 Doreen's Silver (Mrs D. Taylor), J. Calvert, 8-8 S. Freeman 7 5
18 023200 Mon Fleur (M. Houlston), L. Shedden, 8-8 M. Bray 7 9
21 000400 Timjay (D. Gill), R. C. Ward, 8-8 T. O'Ryan 5 3
22 Winsan (J. Patterson), D. Doyle, 8-8 J. Egan 1
9-4 Master Cutter, 5-2 Jan Marie, 9-2 Tribal Duel, 11-2 The Truant, 8-1 Mon Fleur, 12-1 Timjay, 16-1 Round Sixty Three, 20-1 others.

2.45 TADCASTER STAKES (3-y-o: £442: 1m)
5 0000 Feeling Blue (Mrs K. Bell), R. Bastiman, 8-9 D. Nicholls 5 2
6 026410 Gipsy Style (T. Dudley), J. Edwards, 8-9 G. Duffield 3
8 00030 Lofty Dreamer (Mrs J. Winch), P. Cole, 8-9 A. Bond 7
9 0-04000 Miss Willing (Mrs C. Willing), P. Mitchell, 8-9 R. Wernham 5 9
10 001-000 Rust Borough (W. Brown), D. Doyle, 8-9 — 5
11 000000 Shernangale (C. Stephenson), D. Yeoman, 8-9 Mrs M. Yeoman 4
12 001004 Slip Cradle (P. Etheridge), Hbt Jones, 8-9 J. Seagrave 1
13 300240 Tack Rule (W. C. Watts), Watts, 8-9 G. Oldroyd 6
15 000400 Tunstall Jane (W. Evison), W. Gray, 8-9 E. Apter 8
2-1 Tack Rule, 5-2 Lofty Dreamer, 4-1 Gipsy Style, 6-1 Slip Cradle, 10-1 Tunstall Jane, 12-1 Miss Willing, 14-1 others.

3.15 PONTEFRACT BOROUGH HANDICAP (£690: 1¼m)
1 300303 Alaska Highway (E. Pensor), R. Jarvis, 6-9-7 M. L. Thomas 5
3 3-10033 Snow Tribe (N. Hetherton), W. Elsey, 3-8-10 S. Salmon 3 1
7 10-0000 Jomy Prince (D) (R. Myers), C. Crossley, 4-8-3 J. Higgins 3
8 0-00004 Priddy Nice (P. Asquith), L. Shedden, 4-8-3 K. Lewis 5 6
9 300420 Caleta Prince (D) (R. Jones), D. Plant, 7-7-12 L. Charnock 5 2
12 4-40003 Salvo of Conkers (T. Johnson), J. Ormston, 4-7-8 J. Lowe 4
6-4 Snow Tribe, 3-1 Salvo of Conkers, 9-2 Alaska Highway, 6-1 Caleta Prince, 10-1 Priddy Nice, 12-1 Jomy Prince.

3.45 JUNIOR MISS HANDICAP (2-y-o fillies: £621: 6f)
1 024121 Venus of Stretham (D) (A. Hemmings), G. Blum, 9-4 J. Reid 3 1
5 034 Cheddar Pink (R. Bonnycastle), B. Hills, 8-3 P. Young 5 5
7 201123 Gold Cheb (T. Wilson), M. W. Easterby, 8-0 J. Skilling 9
8 340130 Night Glow (D. Kerr), S. Nesbitt, 8-0 D. Nicholls 5 7
9 0200 Tudor Pageant (H. Poyser), C. Brittain, 7-13 M. L. Thomas 3
10 0203 Emotion (M. Wyatt), M. Prescott, 7-12 G. Duffield 3
13 302 Thames (Mrs R. Stanley), J. W. Watts, 7-9 J. Lowe 11
14 0340 Abrovian (A. Greenwood), W. Elsey, 7-9 S. Salmon 3 4
16 004413 Chinese Falcon (D) (Mrs I. Raine), M. Naughton, 7-6 S. Webster 5 8
18 042114 Track Anna (T. Anthony), L. Shedden, 7-1 K. Lewis 5 6
19 00240 Cool Shula (R. Humphreys), C. Crossley, 7-0 W. Higgins 7 10
3-1 Venus of Stretham, 4-1 Chinese Falcon, 9-2 Gold Cheb, 13-2 Cheddar Pink, 8-1 Thames, 10-1 Emotion, 14-1 Night Glow, 16-1 Track Anna, 20-1 others.

4.15 HUDDERSFIELD HANDICAP (3-y-o fillies: £719: 1m)
3 0-31222 Conning Tower (Mrs S. Joel), H. Cecil, 9-3 A. Bond 2
4 1-33100 Tribulation (R. Bilborough), M. Prescott, 9-2 C. Nutter 7 5
6 012400 Dana's Return (CD) (A. Clore), B. Hills, 9-1 R. Cochrane 7 12
8 043340 Petite Souris (R. Cartwright), E. Carr, 9-0 C. Eccleston 8
11 1-00000 Gambling Melody (Mrs G. Rimell), M. Stoute, 8-11 J. Seagrave 3
13 014403 Another Pinta (C) (Mrs M. Ridge), R. Bastiman, 8-9 D. Nicholls 5 11
13 302132 Kirkby (C. Moores), R. Peacock, 8-7 G. Duffield 4
14 010300 Burriana (D) (R. West), E. Cousins, 8-5 — 9
15 02-000 Queen's Harmony (J. Fisher), P. Robinson, 8-5 P. Young 5 13
16 000-022 Starlit Wagon (H. Aplin), R. Hannon, 8-4 D. McKay 7
17 320313 My Sunny (J. Appleton), J. Calvert, 8-2 J. Lowe 1
20 034310 Some Dame (M. Sandberg), R. Jarvis, 7-12 M. L. Thomas 14
23 431001 Slingwrap (Mrs J. Gold), K. Payne, 7-7 S. Eccles 10
24 04-0000 Abalone (J. Taylor), L. Shedden, 7-7 K. Lewis 5 6
3-1 Conning Tower, 9-2 Starlit Wagon, 5-1 Dana's Return, 6-1 Kirkby, 7-1 Some Dame, 8-1 My Sunny, 10-1 Slingwrap, 12-1 Tribulation, 16-1 others.

4.45 KNOTTINGLEY STAKES (£414: 1¼m)
3 20-0303 Sunstantial (Mrs T. Hall), Miss S. Hall, 4-8-13 S. Salmon 3 6
5 223010 Five Card Stud (J. Fisher), P. Robinson, 3-8-8 P. Young 5 2
6 334 Burbling Brook (G. Crane), C. Brittain, 3-8-6 A. Bond 8
7 000u30 Great Reviews (A. Yermakov), H. Wragg, 3-8-6 M. L. Thomas 5
8 0420 Habitual (H. Law), K. Whitehead, 3-8-6 — 7
9 0 Mike Sierra (Mrs M. Sturgeth), I. Jordon, 3-8-6 J. Skilling 3
12 400004 Venetian Blind (Mrs J. Brunskill), E. Collingwood, 3-8-6 O. Gray 9
13 00-0 Black Jet (Mrs P. Garthwaite), L. Shedden, 3-8-3 — 1
16 0040 Desiroyal (J. Clabby), D. Ragson, 3-8-3 J. Egan 4
17 300340 Piccadilly Rose (Mrs M. Smith), L. Shedden, 3-8-3 — 10
5-2 Burbling Brook, 3-1 Five Card Stud, 9-2 Great Reviews, 6-1 Habitual, 8-1 Venetian Blind, 10-1 Piccadilly Rose, 12-1 Substantial, 20-1 others. *Doubtful runner.

Pontefract selections

By Our Racing Staff
2.15 Master Cutter. 2.45 Gipsy Style. 3.15 Snow Tribe. 3.45 Venus of Stretham. 4.15 Conning Tower. 4.55 Five Card Stud.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
3.45 Emotion. 4.15 Conning Tower. 4.45 Five Card Stud.

Taunton programme

2.0 AUTUMN STEEPLECHASE (£340: 2m)
1 sf-0211 Gay Manicos (D) (A. Harrison), Mrs Oughton, 11-12-8 R. Champion
2 00-2312 Fire Red (D. Molina), P. Cundell, 6-12-3 J. Francome
3 100p-20 Boltown Covert (S. Priest), N. Wakley, 6-11-12 N. Wakley
4 42p010- Cango (D. Livermore), D. Gandolfo, 6-11-12 W. Shoemark
7 040-010 Fern Beech (L. Oliver), Mrs Gaze, 8-11-12 R. Hyett
11 00-200 Red China (Mrs P. Blackburn), Miss Morris, 6-11-12 P. Dunstan 7
13 p30224 Whirlpool (M. Holloway), L. Kennard, 7-11-12 C. Jones 7
16 300- Ringchat (Judith Lady Dulverton), T. Foster, 5-11-7 G. Thorner
5-2 Gay Manicos, 3-1 Fire Red, 5-1 Fern Beech, 7-1 Whirlpool, 10-1 Ringchat, 12-1 Boltown Covert, Red China, 20-1 Cango.

2.30 WATCHET HURDLE (£272: 2m)
1 31024f Abellaro (D) (D. Proctor), A. Stevens, 5-11-8 R. Champion
3 0p Argentan (D. Jacob), A. Stevens, 5-10-12 N. Flanagan
4 Black Ace (A. Souch), Souch, 5-10-12 Mr R. Hoare 7
5 f- Blondestreak (Mrs M. Wickins), R. Akehurst, 5-10-12 A. Branford
6 004-044 Happy Snoopy (M. Dyer), Mrs Kennard, 6-10-12 P. Richards 7
7 0p000- Llanegar (P. Upton), Upton, 5-10-12 V. Soane
8 000-u02 Major Dash (Mrs S. Pattemore), S. Pattemore, 6-10-12 R. Linley
9 200000 Minnigaff (D. Lailey), S. Cole, 5-10-12 —
10 Raise The Wind (M. Maude), Mrs Maude, 5-10-12 Mr J. Darlington 7
11 0020-20 Runquest (B. Pike), J. Old, 6-10-12 C. Candy
12 000-000 Timothy Jon (G. Allen), O. O'Neill, 5-10-12 J. J. James 7
13 000000- Zanya (H. Barron), E. McNally, 5-10-12 B. McNally 7
15 000-0 Dorsier Rire (G. Stickland), C. Fox, 4-10-7 P. Warner
16 0040-40 Fair Streak (J. Rhind-Tutt), I. Dudgeon, 4-10-7 R. Floyd 5
18 0 Park Anna (R. Lawry), J. Cann, 4-10-7 S. G. Knight 7
20 000-p2p Taka Tangle (R. Keel), S. Matthews, 4-10-7 I. Gebbie 7
3-1 Runquest, 4-1 Happy Snoopy, 5-1 Major Dash, 13-2 Abellaro, 8-1 Taka Tangle, 10-1 Timothy Jon, Blondestreak, 12-1 Argentan, 20-1 others.

3.0 "CANNON ASSURANCE" HURDLE (Handicap: £643: 2m 3f)
2 12-1111 Cwm Castell (J. Trehearne), J. Thorne, 5-11-3 R. Linley
3 10-24pp Darcon (Mrs M. Hambro), L. Kennard, 9-10-11 J. Williams
5 202040- Cape Farm (T. Smith), T. H. Smith, 6-10-8 A. Turnell
6 0-04400 Le Sive (CD) (M. Holloway), L. Kennard, 9-10-8 C. Jones 7
7 00-332f Ocean Wave (Mrs E. Wildman), W. Wildman, 8-10-6 M. Wagner
8 000- Wayardo (F. Vaughan), W. Fisher, 7-10-5 N. Wakley
9 00-22p0 Psalm (C) (Admin of late P. Blackburn), Miss Morris, 6-10-4 M. Marshall 7
10 0-04412 Medway Melody (G. Parsons), D. Barons, 6-10-2 S. May
11 4-01040 Frederick John (Mrs M. Bayley), Mrs Kennard, 8-10-0 J. P. Richards 7
12 001u0-4 Palikera (G. Mullins), Mullins, 7-10-0 Mr R. Callow 7
13 1- Eric Victor (C) (F. Smith), I. Dudgeon, 5-10-0 R. Floyd 5
14 0-0311f Equivocal (Mrs H. Dufley), T. Forster, 5-10-0 G. Thorner
16 01-0030- Sarah's Choice (Mrs S. Reiter), R. Pipe, 7-10-0 S. G. Knight 7
18 0000-0 Hunting Song (R. Ellice), S. Cole, 7-10-0 V. Soane
19 The Jeanstan (Mrs S. Pattemore), S. Pattemore, 6-10-0 J. Francome
20 u3001-b Santiago (Mrs M. Ingram), C. Fox, 8-10-0 P. Warner
21 43040 Psidium's Gal (W. Hawke), Hawke, 8-10-0 T. Hallett 7
22 000-00 Macturk (Mrs V. Dusry), H. Payne, 4-10-0 J. Flower 7
23 0p030 Vengo (M. Pipe), Pipe, 7-10-0 Mr R. Treloggen 7
25 000-p Colonial Light (P. Allum), G. Underwood, 5-10-0 M. Barrett 7
9-4 Cwm Castell, 4-1 Ocean Wave, 5-1 Medway Melody, 7-1 Equivocal, 8-1 Eric Victor, 10-1 Psalm, Darcon, 12-1 Le Sive, 14-1 Frederick John, 20-1 others.

3.30 OCTOBER STEEPLECHASE (Handicap: £544: 3m 1f)
1 p20f0-2 Maniphe (CD) (Admin of late P. Blackburn), Miss Morris 11-11-7 N. Wakley
2 4401- Junior Lead (Mrs D. Baylis), D. Barons, 9-10-11 S. May
3 441400- Sixer (C) (G. Clay), Clay, 11-10-10 P. Warner
4 20001- Vindicate (Mrs S. Pattemore), S. Pattemore, 8-10-10 R. Linley
5 p0340-4 Just the Job (CD) (A. Wiseman), D. Gandolfo, 10-10-9 W. Shoemark
6 04-42p1 Irish Scholar (D) (K. May), J. Thorne, 8-10-0 P. Blacker
6-4 Maniphe, 7-2 Junior Lead, 5-1 Irish Scholar, 6-1 Vindicate, 8-1 Sixer, 10-1 Just the Job.

4.0 JUVENILE HURDLE (Div I: 3-y-o: £408: 2m)
2 33 Bill Hobbs (D. Molins), P. Cundell, 11-0 J. Francome
3 f0 Carsaig (J. Baulch), N. Wakley, 11-0 N. Wakley
4 Charhead (P. Allum), G. Underwood, 11-0 G. Old
5 00000 Doubtful Lad (F. Gorman), Gorman, 11-0 Mr D. Curtis 7
7 p Fatetto (J. Payne), Payne, 11-0 E. Wright
8 First Today (A. Costa), O. O'Neill, 11-0 M. James 7
9 Flamsteed (Mrs J. Davies), C. Davies, 11-0 B. R. Davies
10 0f4400 Mac (M. Old), D. Barons, 11-0 S. May
11 3 Moon Wind (W. Mingo), J. Cann, 11-0 S. G. Knight 7
12 3 Peace and Quiet (R. Jewell), M. Salaman, 11-0 J. Williams
13 3 Queen Alexandra (G. Daniell), G. Francis, 11-0 W. Turner 7
15 Skibble (Mrs A. White), T. Forster, 11-0 G. Thorner
16 Tudor Flame (A. Stevens), Stevens, 11-0 R. Champion
7-4 Bill Hobbs, 4-1 Skibble, 13-2 Queen Alexandra, 8-1 Flamsteed, 9-1 Moon Wind, 10-1 First Today, Peace and Quiet, 12-1 Mac, 14-1 Tudor Flame, 20-1 others.

4.30 JUVENILE HURDLE (Div II: 3-y-o: £408: 2m)
1 0031 Adamay (Miss C. Dillon), F. Rimell, 11-5 Mr S. Morshead 5
2 331 Captain Marker (D) (R. Overall), C. James, 11-5 W. Shoemark
3 41 Military Debt (S. Reiter), L. Kennard, 11-5 E. Wright
4 Bobette (Mrs R. Owen-George), N. Vigors, 11-0 A. Branford
6 0f Celanese (T. Powell), J. Bradley, 11-0 M. Williams 5
7 Chantry Rose (B. Hicks), Hicks, 11-0 J. Williams
9 pp Full Ahead (C. Mackenzie), D. Barons, 11-0 S. May
11 p Gwena Lad (J. Gadsdon), Gadsdon, 11-0 T. Hallett 7
14 0f2 Maple Tree (Mrs M. Llewellyn), A. Jones, 11-0 G. Williams 7
15 Master Karl (Mrs S. Pattemore), S. Pattemore, 11-0 R. Linley
17 40 Prince Hill (W. Williams), Williams, 11-0 Mr J. Frost 7
18 Princess Pirate (R. Selman), C. Dingwall, 11-0 D. O'Donovan
9-4 Military Debt, 3-1 Adamay, 100-30 Captain Marker, 8-1 Maple Tree, 10-1 Bobette, 14-1 Master Karl, 20-1 others.

Taunton selections

By Our Racing Staff
2.0 Fire Red. 2.30 Major Dash. 3.0 Cwm Castell. 3.30 Maniphe. 4.0 Tudor Flame. 4.30 Military Debt.

Newmarket selections

By Our Racing Correspondent
2.0 Mistress Page. 2.30 Christmas Candle. 3.0 ANNINA is specially recommended. 3.35 Hittite Glory. 4.10 Tanzor. 4.40 Inventory.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
2.0 Diamond Spray. 2.30 Christmas Candle. 3.0 Annina. 3.35 Royal Boy. 4.10 High Season. 4.40 Feather Bonnet.

Newmarket results

2.0 (2.2) QUY PLATE (3-y-o fillies: £690: 1¼m)
Light Lager, ch f, by Crepello—St Pauli Girl (S. Joel), 8-11 F. Durr (4-1) 1
Truly Brave, ch f, by Vaguely Noble—Bravery II (Mrs Abel Smith), 8-11 E. Eldin (5-2 fav) 2
Winning Look, b f, by Relko—Title Deed (R. Moller), 8-11 L. Piggott (7-2) 3
ALSO RAN: 7-1 Regal Twin, 9-1 Smiling (4th), 12-1 Blakes Lass, 14-1 Mary Kanga, 16-1 Igloo, Levante, 33-1 Slinky. 10 ran.
TOTE: Win, 40p; places, 15p, 12p, 18p; dual forecast, 56p. G. P.-Gordon, at Newmarket. ½l, 4l. 2min 40.68sec.

2.30 (2.32) LONSDALE STAKES (2-y-o: £840: 7f)
Scimone, ch c, by Amber Rama—Swingtime (P. Richards), 8-6 A. Bond (12-1) 1
Hor Bayone, br c, by Laser Light—Giordana (E. Ezredding), 8-6 F. Durr (9-1) 2
Kapala, ch c, by Kashmir II—Hurry Call (Mrs G. Balding), 8-7 L. Piggott (14-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 7-2 fav Bridstow, 15-2 Double Mask, 8-1 Nuns Habit, Prince Lambourn, 11-1 Harry Hall, 12-1 Prairie Tracker, 13-1 Sinh Baby, 14-1 Baby Bat, Super Jennie, 16-1 Come Weewanda, 25-1 Frinton Lodge (4th), Hindmburnick, Tumbling Dice, Nursery Rhyme. 17 ran.
TOTE: Win, 97p; places, 39p, 57p, 50p. H. Cecil, at Newmarket. 1½l, ¾l. 1min 30.55sec.

3.0 (3.1) PHANTOM HOUSE HANDICAP (£1,501: 6f)
Kiyoswanee, gr f, by My Swanee—Anagram (F. Iso), 4-7-8 N. Crowther (15-2) 1
Ribramble, br g, by Ribero—Bramble (H. Consey), 3-7-4 I. Jenkinson (8-1) 2
Pericet, b g, by Alan—Pinochle (Mrs G. Westley), 6-7-11 G. Baxter (11-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 7-1 It fav Royfern, Fais Waller, Shuffling, 10-1 Tolsoring, Gold Mark, Pleasure Garden, Merry Cricketer (4th), 14-1 Battlement, The Old Scarlet Lady, Tanaria, 20-1 P. stender. 11 ran.
TOTE: Win, 80p; places, 22p, 61p, 70p. J. Winter, at Newmarket. 2l, 1½l. 1min 14.17sec.

3.35 (3.37) CHEVELEY PARK STAKES (2-y-o fillies: £21,962: 6f)
Pasty, gr f, by Raffingora—Ma Marie (P. Williams), 8-11 P. Eddery (9-1) 1
Dame Foolish, b f, by Silly Season—Major Barbara (Ld H. de Walden), 8-11 A. Bond (33-1) 2
Solar, ch f, by Hotfoot—L'Anguissola (Mrs F. Fleetwood-Hesketh), 8-11 G. Baxter (14-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 3-1 fav Petipa, 7-2 Grey Home, 13-2 Outer Circle (4th), 10-1 Nagwa, 12-1 Harrapan Seal, Hayloft, 14-1 Guichet, 16-1 My Fair Niece, 20-1 Key of the Kingdom, 33-1 Enchanted, Everything Nice. 14 ran.
TOTE: Win, £1.13; places, 43p, £2.17, 64p. P. Walwyn, at Lambourn. Nk, nk. 1min 15.05sec. Nordic Salute did not run.

4.10 (4.14) ROWLEY MILE HANDICAP (2-y-o: £1,368: 1m)
Indus Warrior, ch c, by The Axe II—Sunward II (R. Tikkoo), 8-2 F. Durr (5-1) 1
General Ironside, gr c, by Sea Hawk II—Come Dancing (G. Weston), 9-0 L. Piggott (4-1) 2
Andy Rew, b c, by Lear Jet—Chantel Gold (G. Marshall), 8-2 J. Lynch (7-2 fav) 3
ALSO RAN: 8-1 Tucsedo, 12-1 Louise Valliere, Sweet Hortense, 14-1 Fair Victory, Sillion (4th), Swift Heron, 20-1 Wickwell, Baloon, Prince Pie Eye, Blackfool Girl. 13 ran.
TOTE: Win, 49p; places, 15p, 19p, 18p. B. Hanbury, at Newmarket. 2l, ¾l. 1min 42.59sec.

4.40 (4.46) EXNING HANDICAP (3-y-o: £1,377: 1¼m)
Space Leader, ch c, by Mr Leader—She's in Orbit (R. Zelker), 8-10 A. Bond (11-4 fav) 1
Amber Sun, ch c, by Amber Rama—Varinia (R. Tikkoo), 8-0 F. Durr (9-2) 2
Gerpoora, ch c, by Laser Light—Sky Green (Mrs E. Lester), 8-2 G. Baxter (7-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 6-1 Dred Scott, 7-1 Giselle, 8-1 Tiger Trail (4th), 10-1 Sweet Reclaim, Phrontis, 12-1 Gemini Miss. 9 ran.
TOTE: Win, 43p; places, 19p, 19p, 26p; dual forecast, £1.39. H. Cecil, at Newmarket. Hd, nk. 2min 16.93sec. Flower Centre withdrawn not under orders. Rule 4 applies to bets at board prices prior to withdrawal but not to SP bets. Flower Centre 6-1 at withdrawal. Deduction of 10p in the pound applies.
TOTE DOUBLE: Kiyoswanee, Indus Warrior, £11.60. TREBLE: Scimone, Pasty, Space Leader, £181.20. JACKPOT: Not won, no consolation paid. Today's pool guaranteed at £3,000.

Folkestone

1.15 (1.20) ROLVENDEN STAKES (Div I: 2-y-o: £438: 5f)
Margaret Street, ch f, by Green God—Grey Fleck (Mrs J. Fisher), 8-6 P. Young (evens fav) 1
Coxton, b f, by Inclination—Psyche Belle (R. Lingham), 8-8 R. Fox (11-4) 2
Snaffles, br c, by Habitat—Abanilla (B. Firestone), 9-0 F. Morby (15-2) 3
ALSO RAN: 11-2 Topi, 7-1 Beau Mask (4th), 12-1 Melantino, 14-1 Brown Darby, 20-1 Alkimos, Priam Prince. 9 ran.
TOTE: Win, 23p; places, 11p, 13p, 18p. P. Robinson, at Newmarket. 4l, 1½l. Withdrawn: Gillian Rosemary, Tuesday. Rule 4 applies to bets at board prices prior to withdrawal, not to SP. Tuesday 3-1 at withdrawal and Gillian Rosemary 16-1. Deduction 20p in £.

1.45 (1.46) HAWKHURST STAKES (£490: 7f)
Charta Pearl, gr c, by Gulf Pearl—Magna (D. Robinson), 3-9-7 B. Raymond (6-4 fav) 1
Crimson Coon, br c, by Tycoon II—Crimson Belle (H. Spearing), 2-7-9 J. Reid (25-1) 2
Princess Vivace, gr f, by Prince Regent (FR)—Pianissimo (Lady Clague), 3-8-11 G. Ramshaw (16-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 13-8 God Willing, 6-1 Charter Belle (4th), 10-1 More Music, 20-1 Rio Caci. 7 ran.
TOTE: Win, 21p; places, 14p, £1.10; dual forecast, £5.95. M. Jarvis, at Newmarket. ¾l, hd.

2.15 (2.17) HASTINGS HANDICAP (£474: 6f)
Fishy Tale, b f, by Runnymede—Fleur De Sol (H. Hart), 3-8-10 J. Reid (14-1) 1
Hareley, b f, by Hard Tack—Hiatus (Mrs J. Owen), 3-8-2 R. Fox (5-1 fav) 2
Sadair's Spear, gr c, by Palestine—Sadair's Bouquet (B. Swindells), 3-7-13 P. Gunn (10-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 6-1 Ianmer (4th), Mainstreet, 8-1 Town Jester, Wot Av I Mist, 10-1 Noirmont Point, Sillins Pride, 12-1 Grist Mill, King of Swing, 14-1 Olfa's Mead, 20-1 Monkey Touch, Hot Abbot, Wynsome Miss, Palingalyn, Varsity Match. 17 ran.
TOTE: Win, £1.49; places, 43p, 20p, 23p, 15p. G. Hunter, at East Ilsley. ½l, hd.

2.45 (3.45) RYE HANDICAP (£606: 1m 7f 100yd)
Bailito, b f, by Baldric II—Toe the Line (J. Fisher), 4-9-10 Joy Gibson (3-1) 1
Prince Antoise, b g, by Grand Roi—Ma Marie (Mrs M. Slade), 5-9-9 Franca Vittadini (3-1) 2
Silver Bing, br g, by Bing II—Silver Sally (A. Bullent), 8-9-9 Diana Weeden (9-2) 3
ALSO RAN: 5-2 fav B. Major (4th), 14-1 Water Pistol, 20-1 Dark Grey, Staraigo, 33-1 Sequence, Chatterbox. 9 ran.
TOTE: Win, 30p; places, 12p, 14p, 30p; dual forecast, 89p. P. Robinson, at Newmarket. 12l, ½l.

3.15 (3.18) ROLVENDEN STAKES (Div II: 2-y-o: £436: 5f)
Eugenie, ch f, by King Emperor—Ansone (J. Houlahan), 8-11 F. Morby (6-1) 1
Bill's Song, b c, by Song—Seamless (W. Pasmore), 8-11 J. Reid (16-1) 2
Bold Maiden, b f, by Bold Lad (USA)—Continuance (R. Tikkoo), 8-8 R. Fox (16-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 10-11 Denaneer, 3-1 Noble Memory, 8-1 Dual Control, 14-1 Serin (4th), 33-1 Kahipra, Miss Jiggs. 9 ran.
TOTE: Win, 83p; places, 29p, 42p, 29p; dual forecast, £5.98. R. Houghton, at Didcot. 2l, 3l. Stolen Ember was withdrawn not under orders. Rule 4 does not apply. Stolen Ember 20-1 at withdrawal.

3.45 (3.46) WINCHELSEA HANDICAP (£704: 1¼m)
Soldier Rose, b c, by Gallivanter—March Hose (Mrs M. Slade), 3-8-8 A. Murray (5-2 fav) 1
Petwood, ch f, by Petingo—Grove Hall (R. Lamb), 4-8-8 G. Starkey (4-1) 2
Sob Story, b m, by Weepers Boy—Relta (Lady Aitken), 5-7-10 R. Fox (15-3) 3
ALSO RAN: 4-1 Dusky Lin, 6-1 Aunt Ragusa, 10-1 St Tryst, 12-1 Collaborator, Royal Russet, 20-1 Goldania, 33-1 Trackers Request (4th), Long Bowman, Daruba, Dalola. 13 ran.
TOTE: Win, 23p; places, 16p, 22p, 20p. H. Price, at Findon. ¾l, ¾l.

4.15 (4.20) BATTLE STAKES (3-y-o fillies: £448: 1¼m)
Santeceu, b f, by Reform—Mae West (J. O'Keeffe), 8-11 B. Rouse (6-1) 1
Lobster Pot, gr f, by Silver Shark—Vottalina (E. Engel), 8-11 G. Sexton (33-1) 2
Tight Rope, b f, by Tower Walk—Alcohol (C. Nathan), 8-11 G. Ramshaw (11-4 fav) 3
ALSO RAN: 9-2 Whitsy, 5-1 Divided, 7-1 Snow Mountain, 8-1 Pippy Greene, 12-1 La Soveriegn (4th), 14-1 Lovery, 20-1 Camina, 33-1 Christmas Wish, Cockleshell, Miss Dallas, Quick Chorus. 14 ran.
TOTE: Win, 50p; places, 21p, 76p, 26p. H. Cecil, at Newmarket. 2l, sh hd. Sonseeahray withdrawn, not under orders. Rule 4 does not apply.
TOTE DOUBLE: Fishy Tale, Eugenie (paid on first leg), £96.85. TREBLE: Charta Pearl, Bailito, Soldier Rose, £12.70.

Pontefract

2.15 (2.16) NOSTELL STAKES (£362: 1¼m)
Iver, b g, by Tacitus—Goldella (G. Greenwood), 4-8-4 R. Millman (13-8 fav) 1
Fair Georgina, ch m, by Silver Cloud—Etoile d'Arcot (Mrs C. Pugh), 5-8-4 P. Steed (5-2) 2
Silver Teal, b f, by Meldrum—March Poulet (G. Kirk), 4-8-4 J. Buchanan (7-2) 3
ALSO RAN: 12-1 Hopeful Subject, 14-1 Fair Cop, 33-1 Spillers Jenny (4th). 6 ran.
TOTE: Win, 30p; places, 20p, 27p; forecast, 47p. A. Stevens, at Colerne. 2½l, 4l.

2.45 (2.49) UPTON STAKES (2-y-o: £460: 1¼m)
Japsilk, b c, by St Paddy—Geisha (G. Deards), 8-11 J. Curant (9-2) 1
Gulp, b c, by My Swallow—Brass (B. Wood), 8-11 T. McKeown (7-1) 2
My Wellie, b c, by Marcus Brutus—Snow Boots (W. C. Watts), 8-11 G. Oldroyd (9-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 3-1 fav Jetwitch, 8-1 Middlestone Lady, Square Gift, 11-1 Maxihot, 12-1 Gilken Queen, 14-1 Captain Lark, 16-1 Live Spark, 20-1 No Interference (4th), Prince Glen, Satan Power, Valrain, Brief Scandal, Half Moon Bay, Laura Rose, Linbain, Miss Mallat. 19 ran.
TOTE: Win, 47p; places, 16p, 23p, 30p. R. Hannon, at Marlborough. 3l, ½l.

3.15 (3.18) AUTUMN HANDICAP (3-y-o: £690: 1m)
Rustingo, b c, by Petingo—From Russia With Love (D. Robinson), 8-10 E. Johnson (8-1) 1
Virginia Drive, ch c, by Virginia Boy—Wood Grouse (B. Schmidt-Bodner), 9-0 J. Seagrave (15-8 fav) 2
Prince of Light, b g, by Laser Light—Royal Escape (R. Tarrant), 8-7 L. Charnock (6-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 6-1 Smith, 8-1 Alta, 12-1 Nevertire, Jamie, 16-1 Mister Chicken, 16-1 Glems Boy, Hot Shot, 20-1 Alcayde, Friendly Steve (4th). 12 ran.
TOTE: Win, 78p; places, 26p, 15p, 17p. M. Jarvis, at Newmarket. Nk, 2l.

3.45 (3.48) WHITLEY PLATE (Fillies: £582: 6f)
Esquinade, br f, by Silly Season—Esquilina (R. McAulay), 8-8 E. Johnson (4-1) 1
Quennelle, gr f, by Roan Rocket—Queen of Arisal (M. Wyatt), 8-8 P. Waldron (17-2) 2
Lucia, b f, by Lorenzaccio—Angelio (Mrs N. Murless), 8-3 R. Wernham (5-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 2-1 fav Bluehill, 12-1 Wilspoon Hollow, Last to Leave (4th), 16-1 Parbold, Yagoda, 20-1 Pickwood Sue, Dreaming, Bilelo, No Honestly, Skiddy River, Tallulah. 14 ran.
TOTE: Win, 55p; places, 46p, 28p, 18p. B. Hanbury, at Newmarket. ¾l, hd.

4.15 (4.18) BARNSLEY HANDICAP (£785: 5f)
My Eagle, ch h, by Ballyciptic—Darrigle (J. Parkman), 6-8-7 M. Simmonite (14-1) 1
White Emperor, ch c, by Great White Way—La Romana (P. Taylor), 3-7-2 K. Lewis (20-1) 2
Bala Girl, b g, by Welsh Saint—Cliodna (G. Morley), 3-8-0 P. Waldron (12-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 6-1 fav Fair Dandy, 7-1 Fairgold (4th), 15-2 Talares, 8-1 Silver Camp, 17-2 Jamar, 9-1 Bright Bird, 12-1 Canny Fella, Haberdasher, Shackle, 14-1 Muninga, 18-1 Aspara, 20-1 Golden Victory, Salamantar, Iron Grill, Travelling. 18 ran.
TOTE: Win, £3.14; places, 58p, 67p, 38p, 28p. A. G. M. Stevens, at Colerne. 1½l, ½l.

4.45 (4.46) MINOR HANDICAP (2-y-o: £631: 1m)
The Ryles, ch c, by Jukebox—Second Bloom (Mrs J. Campbell), 8-4 M. Birch (12-1) 1
Scene, ch f, by Welsh Pageant—La Colline (R. Hollingsworth), 8-2 R. Wernham (3-1) 2
Ribble Rouser, ch c, by Marcus Brutus—Ribble Reed (W. C. Watts), 7-8 K. Lewis (13-8 fav) 3
ALSO RAN: 6-1 Two New Pence, 7-1 Black Pyllis, 12-1 Black District (4th), 14-1 British Lion, 30-1 Breezy Girl, Party Song. 9 ran.
TOTE: Win, £1.45; places, 25p, 16p, 11p; dual Forecast £6.01. Miss S. Hall, at Middleham. ½l, 8l. Positive Dream, Home Waters did not run.
TOTE DOUBLE: Rustingo, My Eagle, £77.50. TREBLE: Japsilk, Esquinade, The Ryles, £6.75 (paid on first two legs).

Show jumping

A Shropshire lad's clean and brave performance

By Pamela Macgregor-Morris

Nigel Marmont, a Shropshire lad, who won his first major competition at the Royal International Horse show at Wembley in July, provided another reversal of form at the Everest Double Glazing show at the National Equestrian Centre at Stoneleigh yesterday when he rode Red Lion to victory in the Solaramic Stakes with the only clear round in the 10-horse final.

The planks in the treble, with which the course ended, and those coming out of a tight corner, which put the longer-backed, less tightly-compressed horses at a disadvantage in the approach, took a heavy toll of the top combinations. The adjustment from the wide-open spaces to the restricted confines of a small indoor arena has not yet been made by many of the best horses, who will be contorting themselves similarly next week.

David Broome, Ted and Elizabeth Edgar, Harvey Smith, Paddy McMahon and Michael Saywell all failed to qualify for the barrage, and though Graham Fletcher, with Tauna Dora, and Malcolm Pyrah, with Severn Valley, won through to the second round, they finished down the course. Tauna Dora got round in four, but with two time faults; Frederick Broome came unstuck at the combination with Sun Sovereign; and Deborah Johnsey, who alone had survived with two strings to her bow, retired her recently-acquired Moxey, who went so well in Rotterdam and St Gall, after a refusal and a fall.

Tony Newbery took up the running on Warwick III, who had the last fence down in 39.1sec. He was pushed back by John Whitaker on Ryan's Son, who had only one refusal, and finished in second place. Carolyn Bradley won the Sherpa Stakes, a qualifier for the Evette championship at Wembley, on Lady Inchcape's seven-year-old chestnut, Berna. A winner in-hand at Dublin, he was then sold to The Netherlands, and since coming here in the middle of May he has upgraded from C to A. The Pyrenean Young Riders' Stakes was a virtual replay of the European junior championship at the Austrian show at Dornbirn in August, with the four members of the British team filling the first four places—though the champion, Nick Skelton, on Everest OK, finished fourth, with victory going to Victoria Gascoine on Extra Special.

Harvey Smith has left the winning here so far to his 14-year-old son, Robert, who won the Summit Stakes on Mr Punch. Smith senior is perhaps more concerned with his intended assault on a vacancy for the executive committee of the governing body, and on the success of his recorded rendition of the old hit, True Love, due for release on Monday to coincide with the Horse of the Year Show.

SOLARAMIC STAKES: 1, N. Marmont's Red Lion; 2, J. Whitaker's Ryan's Son; 3, T. Newbery's Warwick III.

Riding courses under the apprentice training scheme are to be transferred next January from the National Equestrian Centre, Stoneleigh, to Goodwood. Making the announcement yesterday, Sir Desmond Plummer, the chairman of the Horserace Betting Levy Board, said the move had been necessitated by the withdrawal of gallop facilities by the Stoneleigh Estate.

Bloodstock sales

Bay filly by Sir Gaylord raises the highest price

On the third day of Tattersall's October Yearling Sales at Newmarket, a bay filly by Sir Gaylord made the highest price of the morning when bought for 17,000 guineas by Stud and Racing Services. Martin Burdett Coutts, an agent, secured the filly in the face of strong bidding. She was bought on behalf of Bud Willmot, a Canadian owner who has two fillies in training with Ian Balding.

Willmot, from Toronto, races extensively in Canada under the King Haven Farms, the second leading stable this season. The filly will also go to Ian Balding for her racing career. Sir Gaylord has sired many smart winners including Sir Ivor, the 1968 Derby winner, and Delmora, a leading three-year-old filly in France this year.

The dam, Babble On, has bred three winners including Bavard. Outer Circle's half-brother by Song, was bought by the British Bloodstock Agency for one of Peter Walwyn's owners at 15,000 guineas. He will run in the colours of Paul Hexter, who owns a useful two-year-old, Apres Demain.

Another agent, George Blackwell, who buys mainly for foreign clients, paid 11,500 guineas for a half-brother to Juliette Marny, who won this year's Oaks. By Hill Clown, the colt comes from a Worden II mare, Set Free, who has also bred a winner in Brazil. Blackwell also went to 10,000 guineas for a powerful bay colt by Lord Gayle. The yearling is out of Forlorn Chance, a full-sister to the sprinter, Forlorn River.

ENTERTAINMENTS

When telephoning use prefix 01 only outside London Metropolitan Area

OPERA AND BALLET

COVENT GARDEN 240 1066
THE ROYAL OPERA
Tomor. & Wed. 7.30 Das Rheingold. Sat. 5.30 Die Walküre. Mon. 6 Siegfried. (Jean Cox sings Siegfried.) Some seats at £11 avail. except Mon.

COLISEUM (01-836 3161)
ENGLISH NATIONAL OPERA
Tonight 7.30 Madam Butterfly: Tomor. & Tue. 7.30 Patience: Sat. & Wed. 7.30 La Traviata.

SADLER'S WELLS TH., Rosebery Ave. E.C.1. 837 1672. Until October 18.
THE ROYAL BALLET
Evgs. 7.30. Mat. Sats. 2.30. Ton't: Les Sylphides, Shukumei, Card Game. Tomorrow: The Dream, El Amor Brujo, Façade.

AUTUMN AT SNAPE MALTINGS
Sun., 19th Oct., 3 p.m. JEPHTHA (Handel) Peter Pears, Monteverdi, Choir and Orchestra Cond.: John Eliot Gardiner. Sun., 26th Oct., 3 p.m. NORTHERN SINFONIA ORCHESTRA Cond.: George Malcolm, harpsichord. Booking now: Festival Office, High Street, Aldeburgh, Suffolk. Tel.: 072-885 2935.

CONCERTS

QUEEN ELIZABETH HALL. Tonight 7.45 SHURA CHERKASSKY piano. Works by A. Scarlatti, Schubert, Beethoven, Chopin, Rachmaninov, Balakirev.

ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL. Tonight at 8. LSO. André Previn. Kyung-Wha Chung. Haydn: Symphony No. 96. Prokofiev: Violin Concerto No. 1. Brahms: Symphony No. 1.

THEATRES

ADELPHI THEATRE 01-836 7611. Evgs. 7.30. Mat. Thur., Sat. 3.0. JEAN SIMMONS ANGELA BADDELEY JOSS ACKLAND in A LITTLE NIGHT MUSIC "Music that ravishes the senses, a show kissed with genius."—Guardian. Seats available for Matinee today.

ALBERY 836 3878. Evening 7.45. Sat. 3.0 & 8.0. RSC in Tom Stoppard's TRAVESTIES. Last 2 weeks. Ends Oct. 11.

ALDWYCH 836 6404. Recorded booking info.: 836 5332. (Royal Shakespeare Company) Evgs. 7.30. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2.30. LAST THREE WEEKS Harley Granville Barker's The Marrying of Ann Leete "MIA FARROW AS ANN PROVES AN INSPIRATION" Observer.

AMBASSADOR'S 836 1171/3212. Evgs. 8.0. Sat. 5.30, 8.30. Tu. 2.30. HAPPY AS A SANDBAG New Hit Musical by Ken Lee. "Wonderful" Mir. "A Winner" ES.

APOLLO. 437 2663. Evenings 8.0. Mat. Thurs. 3.0. Sat. 5.0 & 8.30. MARGARET LEIGHTON ALEC GUINNESS A FAMILY & A FORTUNE FINAL WEEK—must end Saturday

ARTS THEATRE CLUB. 836 3334. Great Newport St. (adj.) Leics Sq. Underground. Instant temp. Membership avail. 15p Evgs. Tuesday to Sunday at 8. ANNIE ROSS, MIRIAM MARGOLYES KENNEDY'S CHILDREN 'a blockbuster' Clive Barnes N.Y. Tms

CAMBRIDGE THEATRE. 836 6056. Michael DENISON, Derek GRIFFITHS, Val PRINGLE, Norman BEATON in THE BLACK MIKADO "The best musical of 1975" S Times. Evenings 8.0: Wed., Sat. 5.0 & 8.15.

CARNABY ST. THEATRE W1. 329 7382. Comedies by DOROTHY PARKER. Mon.-Sat. 1.15 p.m.

COCKPIT. 402 5081 8-11 Oct. 8.0 pm. MAD WOGS & ENGLISHMEN a multi-racial romp revue from THE INTERNATIONAL EXTRAVAGANZA

COMEDY. 930 2578. Eves. 8. Sats. at 5.30 & 8.30. Mats. Thurs. 3. HAYLEY MILLS FRANCIS MATTHEWS LEIGH LAWSON A TOUCH OF SPRING Directed by Allan Davis "THIS JOYOUS COMEDY" Ev. News

CRITERION. 930 3216. Pic. Circ. Air Con. Evgs. 8.15. Mat. Thu. & Sat. 5. Tom Stoppard's ROSENCRANTZ AND GUILDENSTERN ARE DEAD "is brilliant & enjoyable". Time Out. Limited Season.

DRURY LANE. 836 8108. Eves. 7.30. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2.30. MICHAEL CRAWFORD in BILLY A NEW MUSICAL "MICHAEL CRAWFORD—A WHOPPING WONDERFUL STAGE STAR". News of the World. "HE AND HIS SHOW ARE A TREAT". S. Express.

DUCHESS. 836 8243. Evenings 8.0. Fri., Sat. 6.15, 9.0. ALIVE ON STAGE OH! CALCUTTA! NOW IN ITS 6TH YEAR "Breathtakingly beautiful"—S. Tel. "The nudity is stunning"—D. Tel.

DUKE OF YORK'S. 836 5122. Mon. to Fri. at 8. Sats. 5 & 8.30. Reduced price Mats. Thur. 3. BERYL REID "measureless joy" HARRY H. CORBETT "performance to treasure" KENNETH CRANHAM in JOE ORTON'S COMEDY ENTERTAINING MR SLOANE

FORTUNE. 836 2238. Evenings 8.0. Sat. 5.30, 8.30. Thurs. 3.45 red prices SLEUTH "THE BEST THRILLER EVER" N.Y. Times. 6th GREAT YEAR. LAST 4 WEEKS—End Oct. 25.

GARRICK. 836 4601. Evenings 8.15. Mat. Wed. 3.0. Sat. 6.0 & 8.40. RICHARD BRIERS "Hilarious."—E.S. ABSENT FRIENDS "ALAN AYCKBOURN'S FINEST FUNNIEST PLAY"—Harold Hobson.

GLOBE THEATRE. 437 1592. BEST PLAY OF THE YEAR. Evening Standard Drama Award RONALD PICKUP in THE NORMAN CONQUESTS by ALAN AYCKBOURN LIVING TOGETHER. Tnt. 8.15. Sat. 3.30. Wed. 3.0: R'ND & R'ND THE GARDEN. Tomor. Mon. Wed. 8.15: TABLE MANNERS. Sat. 5.30. Tues. 8.15.

GREENWICH. 01-858 7755. Opens tonight 7.0. Subs. 8.0. Mat. Sat. 2.30. Noel Coward's THE VORTEX

HAMPSTEAD. 722 9301. Evgs. 8. THE ECSTASY OF RITA JOE by George Ryga

HAYMARKET. 930 9832. Evgs. 7.45. Mat. Wed. 2.30. Sats. 4.30 and 8.0. JOHN CLEMENTS in Ronald Millar C. P. Snow's THE CASE IN QUESTION "An excellent evening's entertainment . . . an enthralling story." S. Times. MUST END OCTOBER 18.

HER MAJESTY'S 01-930 6606. Prevs from Oct. 9 at 8.0. Oct. 11 at 5.0 & 8.30. Opening Oct. 16. Richard JOHNSON, James SMILIE, Dilys HAMLETT, Caroline VILLIERS. London's Beautiful New Musical THOMAS AND THE KING

KING'S HEAD. 226 1916. Evgs. 8.0. 95p Dinner opt. £1.85 STEVEN BERKOFF'S "EAST" "is a real tour de force."—Gdn.

KING'S ROAD THEATRE. 352 7488. Mon. to Th. 9.0. Fri., Sat. 7.30, 9.30. ALIVE ON STAGE THE ROCKY HORROR SHOW "BEST MUSICAL OF THE YEAR" —Evening Standard Drama Award.

LITTLE ANGEL MARIONETTE THEATRE, 14 Dagmar Passage, N.1. 01-226 1787. Sat. Oct. 4th, 11 a.m., 3 p.m. and 5 p.m. The Nine Pointed Crown. Sun., Oct. 5th, 3 p.m.. The Nine Pointed Crown.

LYRIC. 01-437 3686. THE SEA GULL Directed by Lindsay Anderson. Previews from Wed. October 22.

MAYFAIR THEATRE. 01-629 3036. Evenings 8.15. Sat. 5.30 & 8.45. Billie WHITELAW, Barbara FERRIS and Dinsdale LANDEN in ALPHABETICAL ORDER "Michael Frayn's comedy is a delightful experience."—E. Stan.

MERMAID. 248 7656. Food 248 2835. Evgs. 8.0. Mat. Thurs., Sat. 4.0. STEPHEN MURRAY, BERNARD MILES ON THE ROCKS by BERNARD SHAW "ONE OF SHAW'S VERY BEST." SEATS FROM 75p to £2.50 OR COMBINED DINNER AND THEATRE TICKET FOR £4.95. Opening Oct. 27 (Reduced price previews Oct. 24, 25) FARJEON REVIEWED A Musical Revue

OLD VIC. THE NATIONAL THEATRE. 928 7616. Today 2.15 (Reduced price Mat.) Tonight at 7.30: COMEDIANS by Trevor Griffiths. Tomor., Mon. & Tues. 7.30. Sat. 2.15 & 7.30 (last perfs. of) ENGAGED Wed. next at 7.30 PHAEDRA BRITANNICA NT at B.A. 7.30 [illegible] Ton't 8.00 BLOODY NEIGHBOURS (seats £1).

PALACE. 437 6834. Mon. to Th. 8.0. Fri. & Sat. at 6.0 & 8.40. JESUS CHRIST SUPERSTAR

PALLADIUM 437 7373. Evgs 7.30. Mats. Wed., Sat. 2.45. LAST FEW WEEKS OF TOMMY STEELE IN LONDON'S MOST BEAUTIFUL MUSICAL HANS ANDERSEN MUST END NOV. 1 Seats NOW at theatre & agents

PALLADIUM. 01-437 7373. Opening December 17. LULU RON MOODY, RACHEL GURNEY in PETER PAN

PICCADILLY. 437 4506. Mon.-Thur. 8. Fri. & Sat. 6: 8.40. KWA ZULU "Probably the most compulsively enjoyable musical show in London" F.T. "A joyous occasion indeed" S. Exp.

PRINCE OF WALES. 930 8681. Prevs. nts. 8.0. Sat. 5.30 & 8.30. Opens Oct. 8. HARRY SECOMBE as "Schippel" in a comedy THE PLUMBER'S PROGRESS

QUEEN'S. 01-734 1166. Evenings 8.0. Mat. Thur 3.0. Sat 5.30 & 8.30. ALAN BATES in OTHERWISE ENGAGED A new play by SIMON GRAY Directed by HAROLD PINTER

THEATRES

RAYMOND REVUEBAR THEATRE 734 1593. At 7 p.m., 9 p.m., 11 p.m. PAUL RAYMOND presents THE FESTIVAL OF EROTICA '75

REGENT. 323 2707. Evenings 8.30. Fri., Sat. 7.0 & 9.15. 2ND YEAR OF SENSATIONAL STAGE SHOW OF THE SEVENTIES LET MY PEOPLE COME AN ADULT MUSICAL "Never a dull moment"—E. News. 100 tickets held for sale at door.

ROUND HOUSE. 267 2564. Eve. 7.30. Mat. Thu. 2.30. Sat. 5.30, 8.30. PALACE OF WONDERS BURLESQUE MUSIC HALL COMEDY

ROYAL COURT. 730 1745. Last perfs. Ton't & Tomor. 8. Sats. 5 & 8.30. HELEN MIRREN TEETH 'N' SMILES By David Hare "Totally wonderful." New Mus. Exp.

ST. MARTIN'S. 836 1443. Evs. 8. Mats. Tues. 2.45. Sats. 5 and 8. AGATHA CHRISTIE'S THE MOUSETRAP WORLD'S LONGEST-EVER RUN 23RD YEAR

SAVOY. 836 8888. Evenings at 8. Mats. Wed. at 2.30 & Sat. at 5. Barbara MULLEN and Derek BOND in AGATHA CHRISTIE'S MURDER AT THE VICARAGE

SHAFTESBURY THEATRE 01-836 6596. Opens tonight 7.0. Subs. Evgs. 7.30. Mat. Wed., Sat. 2.30. LIVE ON STAGE ARTHUR LOWE JOHN LE MESURIER, CLIVE DUNN in DAD'S ARMY A NOSTALGIC MUSIC & LAUGHTER SHOW OF BRITAIN'S FINEST HOUR.

SHAW 01-388 1394. Evenings 8.0. FURTHER ASPECTS OF MAX WALL

STRAND. 836 2660. Evgs. 8.0. Mat. Thurs. 3.0. Sat. 5.30 & 8.30. DORIS HARE Richard CALDICOT, Andrew SACHS NO SEX PLEASE WE'RE BRITISH Directed by Allan Davis LONDON'S LONGEST LAUGH 5th year

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE 01-836 9988. Ev. 8. Mat. Tues. 3. Sat. 5.30 & 8.40. AMANDA BARRIE, PAUL EDDINGTON in ALAN AYCKBOURN'S ABSURD PERSON SINGULAR "BEST COMEDY OF THE YEAR" Evening Standard Award, '73.

VICTORIA PALACE. 01-834 1317. Evenings 8.0. Wed., Sat. 6.0, 8.45. MAX BYGRAVES "SWINGALONGAMAX" Song & Laughter Spectacular with Great Company MUST TERMINATE OCTOBER 25.

WESTMINSTER. 834 0283. Evgs. 8. Sats. 5.15, 8.30. Wed. 2.30. Bristol Old Vic. Musical Story of the Great "Gilbert & Sullivan" Partnership. TARANTARA! TARANTARA! "A SHINING GEM" D.M. "This delightful show." E.N. "Full of life and wit." Harold Hobson, Sun. Times.

WHITEHALL. 930 6692/7765. Evgs. 8.0. Fri., Sat. 5.45, 8.45. "ORTON'S richest & funniest." Gdn. WHAT THE BUTLER SAW Dir. by Lindsay Anderson. "I came away aching with laughter." D. Mail.

WINDMILL THEATRE. 437 6312. PAUL RAYMOND presents LET'S GET LAID Featuring JOHN INMAN ■ ARE YOU BEING SERVED? ■ Twice nightly at 7.0 & 9.0 2ND SENSATIONAL YEAR

WYNDHAMS. 836 3028. Mon.-Fri. 8. Sats. 5 & 8. JOHN GIELGUD RALPH RICHARDSON National Theatre Production HAROLD PINTER'S NO MAN'S LAND Directed by PETER HALL "GREAT ACTING AT ITS HIGHEST PITCH." Ev. News. Limited Season.

YOUNG VIC (by Old Vic) 928 6363. Tnt., Fri., Mon. at 8: Tue. at 7: Sat. 8.15 OTHELLO. Also booking MACBETH. NEW JOHN LENNON PLAY.

TALK OF THE TOWN. 01-734 5051. From 8.15. Dng. & Dncg. At 9.30 New Revue SWEET TEMPTATION and at 11 p.m. THE PLATTERS. Opening Monday next: CLEO LAINE

CINEMAS

ABC 1 & 2, Shaftesbury Ave. 836 8861. Sep. Perfs. ALL SEATS BKBLE. 1: THE GODFATHER PART II (X). Wk. & Sun.: 2.45, 8.00 (Last 7 days). 2: BLACK CHRISTMAS (X). Wk. & Sun. 2.00, 5.30, 8.30. (Last 7 days).

ACADEMY ONE. 437 2981. The tragedy of Cyprus. Michael Cacoyannis's ATTILA '74 (A). Prog. 1.30, 3.45, 6.10, 8.30.

ACADEMY TWO. 437 5129. Masaki Kobayashi's masterpiece KASEKI (A). Showing 12.40, 4.10, 7.40.

ACADEMY THREE. 437 8819. Marcel Carnes LES ENFANTS DU PARADIS (A). Show times 4.45, 8.0.

CASINO. 437 6877. EARTHQUAKE (A). You'll FEEL it as well as see it in SENSURROUND. Sep. perfs. daily. 2.30, 5.30, 8.30. Bookable.

COLUMBIA, Shaftesbury Ave. (734 5414). THE WIND AND THE LION (A) in 70mm. Cont. progs. Wk. 1.00 (not Sun.), 3.10, 5.40, 8.10. Late show Sat. 11.00.

CURZON, Curzon St., W.1. 499 3737. Sidney Lumet's LOVIN' MOLLY (AA). Progs. 1.55 (not Sun.), 4.0, 6.15, 8.30. Last 7 days.

DOMINION, Tott. Ct. Rd. 580 9562. DEVIL WITHIN HER (X). LION CITY (U). Cont. progs. Wk. & Sun. 2.30, 5.10, 7.55. Late show Fri & Sat. 11.15.

EMPIRE, Leicester Square. 3 DAYS OF THE CONDOR (AA). Progs. Daily 2.30, 5.30, 8.30. Sep. Perfs. All seats bookable. No phone bookings.

GATE CINEMA, Nott. Hill. 727 5750. DOUBLE BILL—ALICE IN THE CITIES (U). 1.45, 5.20, 9.15. & Ozu's OHAYO (U). 3.30, 7.30. SUNDAY BLOODY SUNDAY (X) & THE WILD CHILD (U). 11.15.

LEICESTER SQUARE THEATRE. 930 5252. See! Hear! Feel! TOMMY (AA). The Film Event of the Year. Sep. Perfs. 1.30, 4.30, 8.00. Sun. 4.30, 8.00. All seats may be booked.

ODEON HAYMARKET. (930 2738/2771). SHAMPOO (X). Sep. perfs. Wk. 1.15 (not Sun.), 4.45, 8.15. Shampoo at 1.55 (not Sun.), 5.30, 8.55. Late show Fri. & Sat. 11.45. All seats may be booked.

ODEON LEICESTER SQUARE. (930 6111.) James Caan. ROLLERBALL (A). Sep. progs. 1.15, 4.15, 8.00. Late show Fri. & Sat. 11.30. All seats may be booked.

ODEON MARBLE ARCH (723 2011/2) THE REINCARNATION OF PETER PROUD (X). Sep. perfs. Wk. 2.45, 8.00, Sun. 4.00, 8.00. Late show Fri. and Sat. 11.45.

ODEON ST. MARTIN'S LANE—HOME OF DISNEY MOVIES—for info. 240 0071. Box office 836 0691. LADY AND THE TRAMP (U). Sep. progs. Wk. 2.30, 6.00, 8.45. Sun. 2.45, 5.30, 8.30. Bookable. Last 2 weeks.

PARIS PULLMAN, Sth. Ken. 373 5898. Bresson's LANCELOT OF THE LAKE (A). Pgs. 4.40, 6.10, 8.30. Must end October 16th.

PLAZA 1 & 2 Regent St. 839 6494. Box Office open 11 a.m. to 7 p.m. (not Suns.). 1 MANDINGO (X). Progs. Sep. Perfs. Daily, 1.15, 5.30, 6.00, 8.35. All seats bookable eve perfs. 2 GONE WITH THE WIND (A). Progs. Sep. Perfs. Daily 2.- 6.50. All seats.

RITZ, Leicester Sq. 437 1234. NASHVILLE (AA). Progs: Daily. 1.45, 4.50, 7.55.

SCENE 1. Leic. Sq. (Wardour St.) 439 4470. Cont. Perfs. Dly. from 12.45. Lte. Show Fri. & Sat. 11.30. CONFESSIONS OF A POP PERFORMER (X). Progs. 12.45, 2.55, 5.05, 7.15, 9.25. Lte. Show Fri. & Sat. 11.30.

SCENE 2. Leic. Sq. (Wardour St.) 439 4470. Cont. Perfs. Dly. from 12.30. Lte. Show Fri. & Sat. 12.05. YOUNG FRANKENSTEIN (AA). Progs. 12.30, 2.45, 5.05, 7.25, 9.45. Lte. Show Fri. & Sat. 12.05.

SCENE 3. Leic. Sq. (Wardour St.) 439 4470. THE TOWERING INFERNO (A). Sep. Perfs. Dly. 2.00, 5.20, 8.40. Lte. Show Fri. & Sat. 11.45. Seats Bkble—All Perfs.

SCENE 4. Leic. Sq. (Wardour St.) 439 4470. 2nd YEAR. The Film Everybody's Talking About. THE EXORCIST (X). Directed by William Friedkin. Sep. Perfs. Dly. 12.30, 3.00, 6.15, 9.00. Lte. Show Fri. & Sat. 11.50. Box Office Open Daily 10-8. Sun. 12-8. Seats Bkble—All Perfs.

PRINCE CHARLES, Leic. Sq. 437 8181. 2nd Great Year EMMANUELLE (X). Sep. Perfs. Dly. (inc. Sun.) 2.45, 6.15, 9.00. Lte. Show 11.45 Fri. & Sat. Seats Bkble. Lic'd Bar.

TIMES CENTA, Baker St. (935 9772). David Hockney in A BIGGER SPLASH (X certificate). Daily 1.05, 4.55, 8.45. Late shows Fri & Sat. 10.45. Sundays 4.55 & 8.35. THE LONG GOODBYE (X). Dly. & Sun. 3.00, 6.55.

WARNER WEST END. Leicester Square. Tel: 439 0791. 1. Paul Newman THE DROWNING POOL (A). Cont. progs. Wk. 1.35, 3.40, 6.05, 8.25. Sun. 3.50, 5.55, 8.20. Late show Sat. 11.00. 2. Telly Savalas, James Mason, Robert Culp INSIDE OUT (A). Cont. progs. Wk. 2.10, 4.15, 6.20, 8.30. Sun. 3.30, 5.30, 7.55. Late Show Sat. 11.00. 3. Steve McQueen, Paul Newman THE TOWERING INFERNO (A). Sep. perfs. 1.25, 4.40, 7.35. Late show Sat. 11.05. All seats may be booked.

EXHIBITIONS

MONTRES ET BIJOUX An exhibition of the world's finest and most original watches with prize-winning jewellery from the International Prix de Genève. Admission free. 10 a.m.-5 p.m. Monday to Friday 1st to 17th October, at Goldsmith's Hall, Foster Lane, London, E.C.2 (near St. Paul's Underground).

ART EXHIBITIONS

ACKERMANS 3 Old Bond Street, London, W1X 3TD. Recent Paintings and Drawings SIR PETER SCOTT. 25th Sept.-11th Oct. 10-5.30 p.m. Sats. 10-1 p.m.

ANTHONY d'OFFAY, 9 Dering St., W.1. RICHARD CARLINE. Mon.-Fri. 10-5.30. 01-629 1578

ART EXHIBITIONS

ANTHROPOS GALLERY specialists in Ethnic Art. 65/67 Monmouth St., W.C.2. 01-836 8162. Europe's finest collection of New Guinea & Eskimo Art. A new Exhibition of SHONA sculptures commencing 10th October. Open Mon.-Wed., 10 a.m.-8 p.m. Thurs.-Sat. 10 a.m.-midnight. Sun. 1-7 p.m.

BRITISH MUSEUM.—Turner Watercolours. Wkdys. 10-5. Suns. 2.30-6.

CANADA HOUSE GALLERY, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. 01-930 9741. Alberta Arts from the collection of the Alberta Art Foundation. Mon.-Fri., 9.30-5. Sat., 9.30-12 noon. Until Oct. 31st.

COMMONWEALTH ART GALLERY. 01-602 3252. Ten Jamaican Sculptors. Until 5th Oct. Weekdays 10-5.30. Sunday 2.30-6 p.m. Admission free.

COURTAULD INSTITUTE GALLERIES, Woburn Square, W.C.1. CLOSED for reorganisation. RE-OPENING Saturday, 4th October.

FIELDBORNE GALLERIES, 63 Queens Grove, N.W.8. 586 3600. PHYLLIS LAWSON Paintings North & South America & Europe.

FISCHER FINE ART, 30 King St., St. James's, SW1. 01-839 3942. JULIUS BISSIER—Watercolours and Paintings. PAUL KLEE—Paintings, Drawings and Watercolours. Until 24 October. Mon.-Fri., 10-5.30. Sats., 10-12.30.

FINE ART SOCIETY 148 New Bond Street. 01-629 5116. SUMMER EXHIBITION

GALERIE AZIZA presents "THE BRITISH SEASON 1975" at 13 Carlos Place, W.1 (ex O Hana). Tel: 499 1563

GALLERY 21, 13a Grafton St., W.1. FABIAN PEAKE & PHYLLIDA BARLOW Drawings. Until 18 Oct. Mon.-Fri. 10-5.30: Sats. 10-1. 493 6832.

GIMPEL FILS, 30 Davies St., W.1. 493 2488. GEORGE RICKEY mobile sculpture.

HAYWARD GALLERY, South Bank, SE1 (Arts Council). ANDREA PALLADIO and THE GEORGIAN PLAYHOUSE until 12 October inclusive. Mon.-Fri. 10-8. Sat. 10-6. Sun. 12-6. Adm. 50p. Children, students and OAPs 25p. (10p all day Mon. and 6-8 Tues.-Fr.)

LEFEVRE GALLERY: Contemporary Paintings and Drawings. Weekdays 10-5. Saturdays 10-1. 30 Bruton Street, W.1. 493 1572 3.

MARLBOROUGH, 6 Albemarle St., W.1. JOHN PIPER. New Paintings. Also New Graphics. Mon.-Fri. 10-5.30. Sat. 10-12.30. Until 25th Oct.

NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY, Augustus John—Life and Times. Until 26th Oct. Admission 20p. Wkdys. 10-5. Suns. 2-6.

NEW GRAFTON GALLERY 1a Grafton St., W.1. 499 1800. MARY FEDDEN

PARKIN GALLERY, 11 Motcomb St., S.W.1. 01-235 8144. CHARLES MAHONEY (1903-1968). Memorial Exhibition. 1st-25th October.

PHOTOGRAPHER'S GALLERY, 8 Gt. Newport St., W.C.2. 240 1969. Exhibition: Spit books, frames, prints. Tues.-Sat. 11-7. Sun. 12-6. Closed Mon.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS. HOMMAGE A TERIADE. French Graphic Art of Picasso, Matisse, Chagall, etc. Until 12 Oct. Wkdys. 10-6. Suns. 2-6. Adm. 40p. Mondays 20p. And THE PRIVATE ROOMS AND COLLECTED TREASURES. Until 31 Oct. Wkdys. 10-6 (closed Tuesdays). Suns. 2-6. Adm. 50p. Students and pensioners half price.

ROY MILES GALLERY 6 Duke Street, St James's, London, S.W.1. ENGLISH PAINTINGS for COUNTRY HOUSES Mon.-Fri. 10-6.

TATE GALLERY, Millbank, S.W.1. RICHARD SMITH. Seven Exhibitions 1961-1975. Until 28 Sept. Wkdays. 10-6. Suns. 2-6. Adm. 30p. School-children, students & OAPs 15p.

GATE CINEMA NOTTING HILL DOUBLE BILL! "It's funny . . . sheer entertainment." S. TELEGRAPH Alice in the Cities. "Delightful . . . enchanting double bill." OBSERVER "Special magic . . . an evening that shouldn't be missed." GUARDIAN OHAYO.

THE ARTS

Brave attempt on a demanding opera

Der Freischütz
New, Oxford

William Mann

Glyndebourne Touring Opera has always drawn its repertory from operas already presented during the summer festival opera season at home. This autumn a new production has been expressly prepared for the touring company. Choice fell upon Weber's *Der Freischütz*, still standard repertory in Germany and always Weber's best known opera, though in recent years our own opera companies have fought shy of it.

Some remembered that audiences laughed aloud at events or lines which are intended to touch the heart or chill the spine. But it is also difficult nowadays for a producer to stage the scene in the Wolf's Glen, complete with the essential scenic hallucinations, for an audience accustomed to fairly sophisticated modern horror films; to make the black huntsman Samiel visible and terrifying, even perhaps to realize the rustic milieu credibly.

It may be thought hubristic, too, to attempt a new production of *Der Freischütz* with the restricted spectacular resources of a touring company. John Cox, who is Glyndebourne's director of productions, decided to dare, and even go against established Glyndebourne policy by performing the work in English, making a new translation (remarkably faithful but not silly) with David Parry. Much can be done with lighting, especially projection; and it is churlish to turn down an opera that includes the Hunting Chorus, the Bridesmaids' song, Agathe's two gorgeous arias, Max's "*Durch die Wälder*", Aennchen's two cheerful solos, and indeed the ever-favourite overture, bits of which turn up again during the three acts (here done, Glyndebourne-fashion, as two—*Freischütz* is not a long opera).

The rustic scenes succeed best. The production begins well with Kilian's triumphal procession, complete with trophies of marksmanship as specified, the cheerful teasing of downcast Max by jolly peasants, and a delightful, simple staging of the famous Waltz—John Rawnsley's bluff north-country Kilian an engaging figure here. I liked, too, the staging of the Bridesmaids' scene, simply and charmingly done with tokens for the bride.

John Fraser's settings depend largely on a background of curtains arranged to look like tree-trunks—evocative enough until the trunks are knocked by clumsy foresters staggering under the burden of copious and gigantic corpses of slaughtered animals. The trees make a less satisfying background to the cut-out suggestions of the ochre hunting-lodge where Agathe resides and where the permanent zigzag duckboards look most inconvenient.

The Wolf's Glen is all too straightforwardly suggested, with curtains that present the visions hazily and in duplicate; the rock at the back is hardly *a hazard for Max. The scene's* gruesome effect depends here on the cavernous voice, relayed by PA system, of Brian Holmes as an always invisible Samiel, and the virtual nudity of Caspar as he forges the magic bullets—my wife was much *taken by Malcolm King's* physique, though I thought him rather skinny, even if persuasively tormented by the ordeal, and if he must undress, why not Max also?

The production prompts further reservations about the class-system. Are the rangers and Cuno's family as posh as they look and sound? The story suggests not, and the spoken dialogue (as so often in *Singspiel*) does not suspend disbelief. The solo characterization itself seems unconvincing. Raymond Gibbs's Max, dry and bland of voice, exudes chronic depression quite unheroically. Mr King, when clothed, makes a stuffy, tentative villain though "Schweig, schweig" was strongly sung. Peter Knapp's Prince seemed all too languid, Thomas Lawlor's Hermit handicapped by apparel and facial fungus.

The two leading ladies (Linda Esther Gray and Elizabeth Gale) were both ill on Tuesday, in Oxford. Roslyn Riley, also audibly handicapped by a cold, showed a lively and attractive personality as Ann. Rosalind Plowright, jumping in as Agathe (if the opera is sung in English, why call her "A Garter", rather than Agatha—unless P. G. Wodehouse has spoilt the name for us?), sang her two *difficult arias creditably*, "*Und ob die Wolke*" with real beauty of tone, darkly glowing, and a sense of poetry, though she stands and moves stiffly as yet.

Oxford's New Theatre has to accommodate an opera orchestra in the front stalls: the Bournemouth Sinfonietta under Kenneth Montgomery sounded loud and heavy, though appreciative of Weber's music. I am certain audiences will want to hear *Der Freischütz* again — surely in Kind's antiquated rustic German rather than any modern substitute. Mr Cox and Mr Fraser, for all their bravery, do not incline me to leave *Freischütz* on the gramophone for the same in any theatre, until a producer of genius discovers how to visualize it anew.



Raymond Gibbs and Linda Esther Gray — Photograph by Donald Cooper

Odd goings-on in Florence

Florence

So *Just Another Saturday*, the BBC *Play for Today* by Peter McDougall about an Orange march in Glasgow, duly won the Prix Italia for a television drama at the international festival here of broadcasting, while as expected the Prix Italia for a television documentary also went to the BBC for *Joey*, its programme about a spastic. For the record it may be added that Japan won the radio drama and Hungary the radio documentary. Britain's other entry for television drama, the Granada play on the *Watergate tapes, must* just be deemed (expletive deleted) unlucky. For like the winner it was much in the character of this contest.

A play is a play is a play. But life is real and life is earnest. The bulk of the television drama *entered* for *the* Prix Italia has serious, didactic tones. War and politics, social change and progress—such are the recurrent themes. That goes for the documentaries, too. Indeed, the margin between the two is often blurred. The choice of category is arbitrary. It is left to the entrant.

Thus Australia gave us its documentary account of Vietnam, while Switzerland looked at starving Bangladesh. West Germany's drama had a family growing up in Hitler's day. Norway produced a play about a strike—a sore subject, just now, in stoppage-ridden Florence. And alongside the BBC documentary on a spastic East Germany showed us the impressive advances that can come with electrodes implanted in the brain. It noted, of course, the ominous possibilities when the brain can be controlled from a distance but it left their development to the reactionary West.

The Japanese documentary *offered daunting viewing* at first to a Westerner. It set out the chronological record of a landscape painter decorating a Buddhist temple. The plan proposed great sweeps of mountain, sea and sky. The task was prodigious. The techniques were *involved. But gradually, as you* watched, the wonder grew that the artist could work away at all the tiny flecks of detail while keeping in mind his grand design.

Design seems basic to the productions of Radiotelevisione Italiana. Is it just the influence of Florence that makes you feel that each is conceived as a work of art? Certainly the drama *entry, which recreated the* youth of an old lady as she remembered it, gave us one composition after another that might have been done in oils. Not for nothing was the entry called *Living Pictures*. There was aesthetic satisfaction, too, in Italy's documentary, where Zita, once Empress of Austria and Hungary, looked back as archive, camera and music created a montage of Vienna's imperial past.

So, like Florence, the festival showed us beauty. But it brought us some odd experiences, too. The sight, for instance, of the talented and delectable Diana Rigg getting herself to a nunnery had to be seen to be believed. The trouble, however, about the *American CBS production of In This House of Brede*, where she did just that, was that, you never did believe it. Perhaps we have been spoilt by the glimpses that Alan Whicker and others have given us of the real thing, but you never could accept this celluloid account of the cloistered life. The schoolgirl who conceived a passion for the new nun at the gates and followed her inside as soon as she could did allow Miss Rigg to set her jaw in the line, well known from *The Avengers*, that indicates no hanky-panky. So she got on with the job of instructing some Japanese novices while an old nun pealed the chimes and I wondered if I had bats in the belfry to be watching *such saccharine nonsense*. Gwen Watford was the lady abbess. She could normally make us believe in the Indian rope trick on television. But not even she could invest the House of Brede with any hint of spirituality.

There was precious little spirituality about a documentary from Denmark, but at least it was steeped in some sort of faith. For it took us to the Appalachian Mountains of West Virginia to meet that curious sect of serpent handlers. There *we saw a Vietnam veteran* bitten by one of the snakes and to the beat and blare of hill-billy hymns we watched him die with the name of his Saviour on his lips and stretched out in agony as if he too was on a cross. All this we saw *in the best television* manner of the fly on the wall. The fly can only have marvelled at the strangeness of man.

We in turn could only marvel at the strangeness of Salvador Dali. For amid the programmes of experimental television to be seen outside the competition there was a film he has made with West-Deutscher Rundfunk. One can only say that by comparison the visit our own *Aquarius* series paid to him a while ago seemed as logical as Euclid Book One. For they were bearding the painter. Here, however, he was bearding us, to upset our ideas about art. *So he took us to High Mongolia* where the hallucinatory mushroom grows. He showed us its shimmering landscapes and its translucent lakes. His stentorian voice led us on a conducted tour. Then he explained that all the pictures had really been seen through an electronic microscope. They came in truth from the effects of acid on the metal ring of his ball-point pen. Well, you know, he always was a bit of a nib.

His film had its longueurs, but once *or twice it* made us laugh. There were Chaplinesque touches in turn from Finland with a drama entry about a dockside bum and the mistaken identity that brought him close to becoming a millionaire. This slowly-moving, lovingly-made saga was really a *satire* on capitalism, but then it turned to cock a black-comedy snook at religion. And it all became too much. Every laugh, it seemed, must have a serious purpose. All humour had to conceal a lesson.

So a word must be left for *The House that Johnny Built*, a story by Frank O'Connor dramatized by Radio Telefis Eireann. Here there were no lessons to be learnt, no morals to be drawn. It was *just* the tale of a bachelor who had made his money and was looking round for a bride. It was not a production for the television pundits. It was naive. You could fault it all along the line, but it was funny and it seemed to come from the heart of Ireland. At the Prix Italia, where broadcasters speak only to broadcasters, there is always the danger of an in-growing intellectualism. It can always do, then, with a touch of the blarney.

Leonard Buckley

Concert for Chile

Albert Hall

Robert Shelton

How unusual to watch a foreign-language song movement thriving and taking root in London! Conditioned by exile, goaded by its deep-felt angers and resolves, a vibrant coterie of young Chilean folk-singers has been steadily increasing its sway here in the past year.

In the third, and most ambitious Chile relief fund concert, on Tuesday night, two groups, a woman singer and a narrator, stirred a large audience in a memorial programme to Victor Jara, the singer-poet who was executed by the junta two years ago.

On the face of it, you would assume that these performers were monochromatic militants pleading a special cause. Yet careful and subtle programming of songs built more than a political platform. Of course, *there were battle hymns* that thundered slogans, but there were many other less hortatory works that sang of love of life, of a special landscape, of social dreams marred, but still alive. Not surprisingly, a passionately involved audience responded to the lament for the five recent targets of Spanish firing-squads. Anti-Franco chants sounded for several minutes.

Quilapayun, a seven-man group now based in Paris, took the honours for cavalier strength and sheer charm. Its singalongs, "La Batea" and "Tio Caiman", were irresistible, even if you did not know the meaning of the lyrics. Inti-Illimani, currently working out of Rome, comprises six youths who capture the lonely wistfulness of a distant countryside with feeling and flavour. Naturally, both groups brought on enough instruments to surprise *an ethnomusicologist*.

Several remarkable performances came from Isabel Parra, accompanied by Patricio Castillo. She has an unforgettable alto voice whose powers transcended language and idiom. Sebastian Graham-Jones read *with eloquence translations* of songs, mostly by Jara, as well as his last unfinished poem "Chile Stadium", where, among five thousand political prisoners, he fell.

National music based on folk tradition can be a reservoir of a *popular ethos. If a troupe of* Chileans admittedly driven by special circumstances, can light such fires, what other national musics have we yet to hear?

'He had everything'

James Dean—the first American teenager
BBC 2

Michael Ratcliffe

"It was a different time when James Dean was alive . . . a foreign time . . . *but to many* people James Dean belongs to today." It was only with the awful bathos of his conclusion—solemnly calculated to make anyone who was around 20 years ago feel that they could not possibly Belong to Today—that Ray *Connolly's programme* set aim directly at the bopper market and the kids who, we are told, are descending from all over to buy their zoot suits and loafers from Acme Attractions on the King's Road.

Mr Connolly, by intelligent, touching and *straightforward* combination of archive and interview, had already shown without difficulty that the mythology of James Dean has indeed survived analysis and disenchantment because Dean was a prescient phenomenon, dying at precisely *the right* moment in exactly the right way. He was pre-drugs, pre-Rock, pre-Beats, and preserved enough of his mystery to pass, as it were, into the speculations of eternity. He was, for a number of years, confidently expected to return *from* the dead. His entire career, from Pepsi commercial to *Giant*, had only lasted four years. There had to be more.

Sammy Davis, Jnr. said everyone remembered a different Jimmy Dean. Nicholas Ray, who directed *Rebel without a Cause*, had no doubt that his talent would have surpassed all but Olivier's; Carroll Baker wearing coffee voile remembered never having a conversation with him and how mean he had been to grope her under the table during her first day before the cameras; Natalie Wood, very sleek, thought he was not a rebel at all, but merely clamouring for attention and companionship; Leslie Caron, who seems to have become marvellously French again, spoke of his obsession with Brando. The two most intelligent and spectacular actresses Dean worked with—Geraldine Page and Julie Harris—were not called (no rating in *the King's Road*?). *John* Carlsen thought, and still thinks, Dean was a complete fake. Myths often are, of course.

A sculptor called Kenneth Kendall showed us a pair of (I *think* he said) "distressed" *jeans from Rebel* together with other relics of his Dean collection—two ties from *East of Eden*, a cummerbund from *Giant*—and a very intense lady called Maila Nurmi sat in a coffee shop and ventured the view that Dean had been bisexual. "Bullshit", growled Mr Ray from behind stubble and black eyepatch, "he was normal"—adding with majestic indifference, "whatever that is." (Somebody once calculated that if Dean had really slept with all the homosexuals who claimed him he would have had to live for more than 100 years.)

Dean's immediate juniors were the most articulate. "Before James Dean", said Sal Mineo, "you were either a baby or a man. There was nothing in between." And best of all was Dennis Hopper photographed by Mr Connolly and his producers tearing across the desert in an old truck like a hero of *Easy Rider* as redirected by Elia Kazan. Hopper spoke of Dean as a wonderful teacher *of acting, and told a* very funny story about Raymond Massey's reactions on first meeting the foul-mouthed *Wunderkind*. He summed up to: "Jimmy had everything. He had Brando behind him in one hand, saying 'Screw you', and Montgomery Clift in the other, saying, 'Help me'." That was it.

NPO/Muti

Festival Hall

Alan Blyth

The programme of the New Philharmonia's concert on Tuesday was nothing if not cosmopolitan—an Italian conducting a German's view of Scotland, another Italian writing about Swiss history, and an Argentine pianist playing a Russian concerto. This last was Martha Argerich, in one of her most inspired moods, tackling Prokofiev's third piano concerto.

The work has been a trifle over-exposed of late, but Miss Argerich as is her wont made fresh what might have been stale. It is no news that she has some of the most lithe fingers in the business, but I have seldom heard, even from her, *such mercurial playing as in the* outer movements. Refusing to answer in kind an accompaniment that was sometimes overbearing, she never treated Prokofiev's most difficult writing as an excuse for bravura display. Everything was at once brilliant and refined. In the Adagio and the slow section of the Finale, her musing over some of the composer's most wistful ideas suggested a thorough understanding of both sides of his idiom. The finale's main ideas can seem more positively rhythmical, but in the context of the whole interpretation, Miss Argerich's approach seemed right.

Prokofiev is one master of orchestration; Mendelssohn is another, at least in his *Scottish Symphony*. Riccardo Muti was at pains to balance the lovely wind writing carefully against *the strings throughout*, and the sound of the whole orchestra had a mellow warmth precisely in accord with this most fully mature of Mendelssohn's symphonies. Muti reminded us that he was Italian by the way he moulded the slow movement's main theme as though it was a Donizetti *cantilena*, which indeed it is.

Indeed, line played a major part in his whole concept of the work, which sang truly from start to finish, even at some cost in the Scherzo to rhythmic, clan-gathering brio. Brio was the last thing missing from his reading of the *William Tell* overture, whose famous final section would surely have brought the whole of Switzerland in revolt against tyrants. *It was preceded by a* mellifluous account of the *Ranz des vaches*, prophetic of Berlioz, and the cellos at the start had much love lavished on them. Muti rightly had the solo players on their feet at the overture's end.

John McCabe

Purcell Room

Stanley Sadie

The Haydn piano sonatas are rarities on the concert platform. There is a widespread belief—and, much as one would like to discredit it, events seem to bear it out—that they are essentially music for the domestic pianist, while the Mozart sonatas are concert music. John McCabe played three of them, no less, on Tuesday.

I am not quite sure what, if anything, he proved with his thoughtful, rather inward performances, which were not the work of someone trying to advocate a dubiously popular cause. But he certainly showed *their* variety. One was an early-*to-middle* period F major piece, its first movement relishing *some almost Scarlattian flour*ishes and repetitious figuration, its second a rococo Adagio with some finely chiselled detail, its finale a minuet ingeniously varied.

An earlier sonata, in C minor, proved even more *absorbing. Mr McCabe played* its first movement slowly and seriously, laying careful emphasis on its structural stresses with a certain elasticity of tempo. I wish he had taken the Andante a little slower; but he did make it quite surprisingly taut and dramatic, drawing on its inbuilt harmonic and melodic tensions. And he used a dynamic range in the finale that might *be thought* excessively wide for early Haydn. In the very late C major sonata such extravagance was more in place; but there were passages to tax his fingers in the outer movements and, pensive though the Adagio was, neither there nor in the finale did he really convey the music's spirit of adventure.

His playing of Mozart, the early K281 sonata, seemed notably less committed and less characterized: again a carefully formed reading, by a musician with a keen awareness of structure, but lacking in spirit, in lightness, in spontaneity, though not without warmth in the slow movement.

Tippett's Second Sonata was thoughtfully played, too: but *this is music needing a prodi*gious command of the keyboard—its disparate blocks of material have to be strongly and even effortlessly characterized if they are to ring against one another with the proper resonances. But Mr McCabe gave a *telling* performance of his own *Aubade*, music of some romantic imagination, where dark, turbulent ideas assert themselves beneath gentler ones to which they subtly add new meanings.

Peter Katin Quintet

Queen Elizabeth Hall

Stephen Walsh

Although Peter Katin's name stood in large type on the billing for Tuesday's chamber concert, he was at almost exaggerated pains not to dominate the performances in which the piano figured. Partly as a result of that Mozart's G minor Piano Quartet came over as a less momentous piece than usual, and Schubert's *Trout* was largely an affair of half-lights and delicate water-colouring. Here there was much to charm the ear, but not always a ready sense of the music's vigour and masculinity.

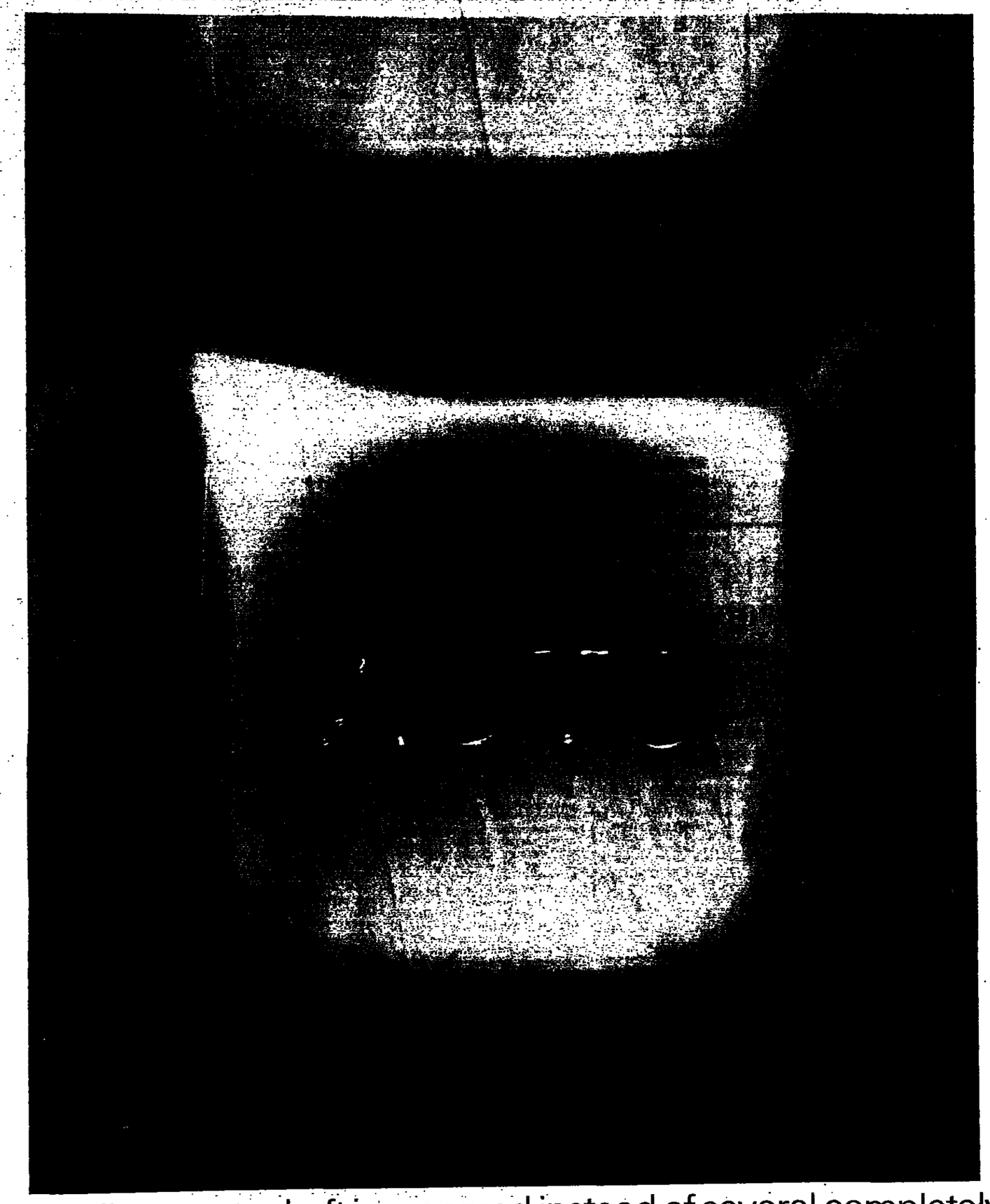
As an evening of chamber music, in the most precise meaning of the term, it was a distinct success, with a good deal of beautiful and polished playing all round and a high standard of ensemble, particularly in the Schubert, with its dashing rhythmic figurations. The Mozart was damaged, if anything, by that slightly over-cautious type of phrasing which one perhaps has to accept from players who have not played extensively together. The Andante lacked breadth, and the Allegro first movement often sounded unrhythmic, not because the rhythms were inexact but because they were unemphatic. Easily the best playing here was in the enchanting Rondo. In the Schubert it was the eponymous *variation movement* which glittered most brightly, with delightfully clear part-*playing in which every line* made its effect.

In between, Christopher van Kampen and Rodney Slatford gave Rossini's duetto for cello and double bass a performance of more skill and seriousness than it really deserves. How solemnly Rossini himself intended the music is not recorded, though no doubt he banked his £50 fee (for one evening's work) with a straight enough face. There is cleverness in the way the double-bass's limitations are disguised. But the only worthwhile music is in the slow movement, which has a lovely cello tune.

Some of the notices on this page are reprinted from yesterday's later editions.

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Flaws in the 'Soviet master plan' theory

Dear Lord Chalfont,

Thank you for your courteous reply (September 15) to my article of September 10.

You quote figures from the 1975-76 edition of *The Military Balance*. Here are some quotations from the text which leave a different impression: "The numerical pattern over the years so far has been a gradual shift in favour of the east; qualitatively Nato has more than held its own. In future the advent of new weapons systems . . . may cut into the Warsaw Pact's advantage in tank and aircraft numbers. . . . . New technology has strengthened [Nato] defence . . . an overall balance can be said to exist today."

> If we approach the Russians with suspicion they are likely to respond in the same terms

The question whether the Russians want the Americans in Europe is open. of course. but there are indications: Mr Brezhnev helped to defeat Senator Mansfield's efforts to withdraw troops by agreeing to the Vienna negotiations at a crucial moment; the Soviet proposals in Vienna are aimed primarily at reducing German forces, not American; when the Russians eventually came round to accepting American participation in the Helsinki conference they did so with absolutely no signs of stress; provided they sustain their new relationship with the Americans it is in their interest to seek joint approaches to certain European problems—a senior Soviet diplomat once said: "You look after your Germans and we will look after ours."

And now to the broader issues. We are discussing three related problems—the motives behind Soviet policy, the Western response, and the West's own problems. Starting with the first, I do not know what intelligence officers are taught but I cannot believe they are taught to oversimplify intentions of potential enemies or to assess them on weak evidence. Soviet statements, whether public, private, or set out in planning documents (especially old ones) cannot be taken as reliable evidence of intention because the system imposes a language and frames of reference which may influence but do not necessarily determine policy.

Russian policy contains a mixture of elements. There is a strongly defensive element easily explained by Russia's historical experience of military and ideological invasion, by her material backwardness and by the postwar superiority of the Americans and their allies. There is also an expansionist element running through Russian traditions and now reinforced by the claim to be the leading centre of an inexorable historical movement. This reincarnates the old religious belief in Moscow's mission as the "third Rome". It is a living political force because the legitimacy of the system depends on demonstrating that history is moving according to the laws it propounds. Thus there is a strong temptation to give these laws a push from time to time. But immobilism can also be justified by saying that history will do the work itself. Ideology does not actually compel the Soviet Union to export revolution.

In practical terms this means that the Russians can, if need be, adjust their ideology to their policies or their policies to their ideology. They can respond to situations and be influenced by the environment in which they operate.

This is where Western responses are important and where the danger of the "master plan" theory lies. I think that if we see Soviet policy primarily in terms of an unfolding plan our own responses will be distorted and our troubles increased at home and abroad.

On the simplest level, if we approach the Russians with total suspicion and mistrust they are more likely to respond in the same terms. If we persuade ourselves that everything they do is part of a systematic attempt to destroy us we condemn our own policy to sterile defence. But if we are ready to explore with care, caution, and healthy scepticism, the possibility that other types of relationship are possible there is more likelihood of an equivalent response.

There are areas where our interests overlap in avoiding war, spending less on arms, cooperating on world-wide problems such as nutrition and pollution, and trading with each other. While these areas may provoke rivalry as well as cooperation there is no reason why we should always lose. The vital point is that if Soviet interests and motives are, as I suggest, mixed and variable their responses can also be mixed and variable and there is a possibility that their intentions can be modified over the years. This is what I meant when I said, perhaps confusingly, that arguments about Soviet intentions are almost irrelevant. They are almost irrelevant *if* we adopt a pragmatic rather than a doctrinaire approach and test their intentions in constructive diplomacy.

We do not have to believe their intentions are benevolent. We merely have to believe that they contain a reasonable measure of rationality. Of course, they will try to expand their influence if they think they can get away with it. If we hand them Portugal on a plate they will be tempted to take it. To me their efforts there are evidence of adventurous opportunism, not a master plan.

As for the rest of western Europe, there is only room to make the brief point that Moscow does not wholly control the Communist parties of the area. It tries to influence them and sometimes fails, as it has now failed to get a pan-European conference. Sometimes it feels rather threatened by their infectious ideological diversity.

Here again, the master plan theory can distort our responses. People who vote Communist in Italy, France, Portugal and elsewhere do so largely in response to national problems. It is certainly true that west European Communist parties are a potential force for the extension of Russian influence, though the Russians themselves may sometimes doubt this (they did not, for instance, want the French coalition of the left to win the last election), but it is dangerous to see them as a direct arm of a Russian conspiracy. They represent a body of dissent within our own society which should be taken very seriously. They also represent a body of thought which attracts certain types of people in its own right. Some aspects of Communism reflect almost universal human dreams. It perverts these dreams (forgive the brevity here) partly because of its association with the Russian tradition, partly because it is based on a very inadequate view of the nature of man and society, and partly because it claims a monopoly of truth which inevitably corrupts. But the dreams remain.

It is in terms of this sort that we should approach the problem, not in terms of external conspiracies which could cause us to dig our own graves more quickly. I do not think I am, as you suggest, urbanely sceptical about "the very real dangers which confront the liberal democracies of the west". I agree they exist. I am just respectfully sceptical about your responses to them.

Yours sincerely,

Richard Davy

Ronald Butt

The question from Blackpool: which of the two Labour parties will come out on top?

Blackpool, Oct 1.

Mr Wilson has told the Labour Party the truth, which some of us in the naughty press have been saying for some time. Labour faces a dangerous assault from a far too powerful extreme left-wing "infestation" (the word is Mr Wilson's) in its constituency organizations, the membership of which is now far too small to be truly representative of Labour voters.

The Prime Minister, it is true, was in passing quite severe on the counter-tactics of Mr Prentice's stalwarts of the Social Democratic Alliance in naming members of the National Executive Committee who, by the political company they have sometimes kept, and the attitudes they have struck, could be said to have given aid and comfort to communism.

Even Mr Roy Jenkins, while again declaring his uncompromising support for Mr Prentice, has thought it wise to dissociate himself from such tactics, while Mrs Shirley Williams, has also let her disapproval of the SDA's pre-conference tactics be known. Certainly, on a short tactical view the misgivings of the senior Labour moderates are probably right. Since Labour is a party which can only be handled by its leaders if they talk in one key and act in another, it is safe to say that the manoeuvre of the SDA has certainly done Mr Prentice some harm.

Yet, in a longer view, can we be quite so confident that the SDA was wrong to come straight out with it? As one member said when asked about the political rift: "What have we got to lose?" They are all members of the rank-and-file themselves who are increasingly conscious of their minority position in the party organization vis-à-vis the left, and know better than any Tory can what is happening to their party.



For Mr Wilson at Blackpool—adulation and a stinging rebuke.

The danger to Labour is great precisely because it does not simply arise from Marxist constituency infiltration. Not unnaturally, Mr Wilson confined himself to that aspect of the matter, but if that was all there was to worry about, and if the broad mass of the party was in good shape, there would, perhaps, be no great need for concern about places like Newham. The truth is that this sort of constituency aggression is chiefly a cause for concern because there are people high in the party organization and in responsible positions who are prepared to condone it and thereby virtually to support it.

Labour's real problem is that there is now a tripartite structure of sentiment which provides bonds between the way-out constituency Marxists, the extreme left-wingers, and the broad mass of inchoate left-wing sentiment which now dominates the constituency party, which therefore feels that it cannot bring itself to condemn the farther left.

The truth of this analysis is not simply demonstrated by the bitter resentment of the Government's economic policies which has prompted the conference to throw the Chancellor of the Exchequer off the Nec, important though that is. Even more startling was the immediate repudiation of the Prime Minister's view of the constituency problem by left-wing members of the Nec. Here, surely, was a concrete confirmation of the SDA's case about the political motivation of some who are high in the party's hierarchy.

Now what Mr Wilson was actually proposing was that constituency membership ought to be bigger and more representative, but the left-wing, skilled at word-manipulation, distorted this to mean that he wanted to take decisions away from the (present) party workers and give it to "those who are too lazy or too uninterested to take part in the work of our party. . . ." In other words to the ordinary, decent Labour voter who has hitherto preferred to lead his life in other ways than playing caucus politics.

As for the dismissal of Mr Healey from the Nec, there is one more thing to be said. Superficially it might be read as no more than a petty gesture by the conference in compensation for the vote of acceptance reluctantly given to the Government's economic policy. This would be to misunderstand it. The defeat of Mr Healey and the move to the left in the Nec represents what the labour constituencies, who choose members of parliament, want. The conference's vote of support represents what the unions, on balance and with reluctance, have decided is in their interest.

The distinction is significant. There is, at the moment a fashion of laying all the troubles of the Government and the Labour Party on the unions, and it is true that their self-interest over wages has done much to create our problems, though less than the maladroit policies of successive governments. But in the last analysis, the unions represent ordinary reasonable people—and that, ultimately, is the brake upon their actions. If there is a rescue to come for the Labour Government, it will be from the rank and file of the unions; if there is danger it will be from the Labour Party constituencies.

The shrewdest half-truth of the conference was uttered by Mr Heffer when he talked about the bloom of socialism withering in the frost of ministerial office. This is not true in the sense that, over the years, socialism has increasingly become a norm over wide areas of social and economic policy. But it is true in the sense that when the Labour Government is confronted with the facts of arithmetic in its management of the economy, it finds that it cannot satisfy its party and also provide a free society based on a genuinely mixed economy. Too many people in the Labour Party now wish its leaders to do neither of these things. They want a socialist society to be precipitated by what they call the breakdown of capitalism—and they want it pretty soon. That is the significance of the capture of all the party organs of power by the left—from many, if not most, constituencies to the NEC and Transport House. This conference has marked a new separation between the party inside Parliament and the party outside. Such a separation could not, of course, endure indefinitely, if only for financial reasons. It remains to be seen, when they come together again, which side has won. For the time being there are two Labour parties.

The battle does not end with this conference. Mr Wilson and Mr Healey have to contend with foes within the gate and they must know this, even if they cannot say it. It is a long time since a Labour Prime Minister has had to listen to such a rebuke as Mr Benn issued in public yesterday when, quoting Clement Attlee's statement that private ownership was the cause of our ills, and public ownership the remedy, he said: "We have not heard that sort of language for well over a generation." Mr Wilson will have to put that snub in his pipe and smoke it until events have finally decided which Labour party is to come out on top: the party of Mr Healey and Mr Wilson, or the party represented by this year's conference.

Socialist battle cries bring cold comfort to the people looking for homes

At the best of times, housing policy is not easy for governments. All too often their interventions seem to make matters worse rather than better: their bright ideas lead to distortions and scarcity rather than to more and better homes. But a period of inflation and retrenchment such as this is peculiarly difficult; and while the supply of new housing has improved against last year's very bad figures, there is a great deal of nervousness about what will happen over the next year or two.

The tightening grip on public spending and the fall in real incomes are almost certain to mean that neither local authorities nor would-be private owners will be able to afford anything near what they want.

Since they came to power last year, the Government has needlessly made things worse than they should have been. In one respect I would not criticize Mr Crosland: he has appreciated the need for a steady flow of mortgage money through the building societies, and the home buyer has benefited as a result.

But even this has been vitiated by his drastic pruning of local authority mortgage money (as opposed to other parts of the housing budget), the discouragement and often blocking of council tenants from buying their homes and vague threats about the system of support for home owners.

For the rest, the record is extremely unimpressive. Council house building has certainly increased, but the cost (particularly of borrowing) has been getting more and more out of hand, and the signs are that a sharp downturn is on the way. Moreover, a substantial proportion of the ever increasing subsidies has not gone into the provision of new housing at all, but to the Government's use of housing policy as an ingredient in its incomes policy.

More and more support has gone to keeping rents down. Earlier this summer Mr Crosland steeled himself to slip away from this policy and to move towards a real increase in the proportion (under a half) of housing revenue accounts borne by rents. But the July counter-inflationary policy brought a complete reversal of this, with the decision to provide an extra £80m to keep next year's rent increases down from £1 or so to about 60p a week.

Given that the generous rebate system brought in by the Housing Finance Act of 1972 still stands to take care of hardship, this appoach seems foolish in terms of both public expenditure and the realities of housing finance.

The worst mistakes, however, have stemmed not so much from economic folly as from ideological bigotry. At a time when there is a desperate need to make the best use of existing stock, we have a Rent Act which does all it can to frighten off the potential letter of furnished accommodation. At a time when the pressing need has been for more homes, we have had an expensive programme of municipalization (now admittedly curtailed) which does precious little to provide them. At the same time, the improvement programme has fallen back, while the prolonged use of housing policy as part of incomes policy has meant that once again private landlords have not been getting a fair return, and therefore have no incentive to stay in the rented market.



Mr Crosland: Appreciated the need for mortgage funds.

On top of this, we have the Community Land Bill which will certainly—if it goes through—make the supply of land more difficult in many areas, and do nothing to help owner occupation; and we are now threatened with an impractical assault on the tied agricultural cottage system. We also have a construction industry which is understandably highly nervous about present trends, and is already suffering once again from being used as an economic regulator.

Against this unpromising background the Conservative Party has embarked on a new review of housing policy. It is by no means complete, but a number of clear themes are emerging.

Housing policy has clearly got to tie in with our overall policy on inflation and public spending. This is not going to be easy, when housing in many areas remains such a blot on our society: it can work only if we go all out for value for money.

This means strong encouragement for home-ownership. The cost to public funds of subsidizing an average new council house is something like three times the equivalent tax relief on a new private house mortgage.

In supporting home ownership, we must work closely with the building societies—one of our big assets. But we also need to develop new ways of helping the less well-off enter the market. Last year, we put forward the 9½ per cent mortgage maximum, together with grants to top up savings towards house purchase. Exactly what we could bring in in the future must depend on current economic circumstances. Indeed, the best thing government could do for housing is to provide a stable economy. But our commitment is clear.

In particular, we want to give council tenants every encouragement to buy their own houses. Quite apart from the satisfaction and sense of involvement that this gives, there is also a substantial benefit to public expenditure in council house sales. The fall in receipts from the sale of council houses between 1972-73 and 1974-75 was no less than £276m. To this end, we need to develop ways of converting rents into savings for house purchase.

Giving away council houses seems to me less attractive. Alongside the loss of local authority revenue which would normally result, it could breed a great sense of unfairness. Nor are we at the point where we can do without new council building—certainly for special needs, but also still in many areas for the ordinary young family. But it must be provided with a close to its economics — housing revenue accounts are going to have to rely substantially less on national and ratepayer subsidies—and on the premise that where somebody is able to move into his own home there is every reason to encourage him to do so.

Council housing still also badly needs to be humanized, both in its design and in the way it is managed.

The other urgent need, if we are to make use of what we have got and to avoid the persistence of homelessness and squatting, is to put new life into the private rented sector. I do not accept that this sector need or should die. If it does, it will be the poor who suffer most. If we can reverse the trend we shall give ourselves more badly-needed flexibility and we shall encourage people to use rather than hoard their spare housing space.

But to bring this about, fair rents must be allowed to move up with other costs, and controlled rents to be eased out in such a way that both landlord and tenant gain. And the folly of the 1974 Rent Act must be ended, perhaps through a measure like the "shorthold" or short term tenancy agreement between willing parties put forward by Sir Brandon Rhys Williams in a recent private member's Bill. We need also to look at the legal framework within which the law of landlord and tenant operates, as well as at the urgent problem of squatting.

Whether in the longer term we can attract new investment into the private rented sector is a big question; but it will be a loss if it cannot be done. The difficulty is twofold: the level of rents that would be required to make such investment worthwhile and confidence that another government would not disrupt the system. The first might be met in part by some system of depreciation or even grants under strict conditions. The second demands recognition that there is nothing intrinsically wrong about the fair commercial provision of houses to let.

In this respect as in others (notably the land question) the need is to get away from old socialist battle cries and to try to evolve an agreed approach based on commonsense and the aspirations of individuals and families. It should not be impossible.

Timothy Raison

The author is Conservative MP for Aylesbury and Shadow Spokesman for the Environment.

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The Times Diary

Tendencies in the bourgeois sector

Michael Leapman reports from the Labour Party conference in Blackpool:

Every morning as delegates arrive at the Winter Garden, dozens of pamphlets and journals are thrust on them. Some announce meetings to be held that day, some are varied interpretations of the previous day's conference proceedings, and some are protests on single issues. From those in the latter category can be formed, by assiduous collection, a fine compendium of righteous indignation.

"Let the voice of the people be heard", demands one put out by the International Disarmament Forum. "Real disarmament is the greatest challenge ever faced by human society", declares another, but not everyone agrees. The World Development Movement, for instance, directs outrage to the fact that the grain used for livestock in Britain could feed the entire population of Ethiopia.

Abortion is a fundamental issue, according to the Women's Abortion and Contraception Campaign of Liverpool. An organization called Life agrees, but has the opposite view on it. The Workers' Revolutionary Party wants us to protest against police raids on its premises, and the Defend the 16 Campaign similarly demands concern for the people being tried under the Incitement to Disaffection Act.

Anti-Apartheid draws our attention to British participation in a £20m ferrochrome plant in Eastern Transvaal. The Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen wants more and better rail transport. Our support is invited for the Clay Cross councillors, Sri Lanka tea workers, Namibia. Cyprus, the East Moors steel works and import controls on Japanese television tubes. Mario Soares of Portugal is denounced.

Then there are the more general exhortations. The Revolutionary Workers Party (Trotskyist) cries: "The Labour left must organize itself as a tendency on an anti-capitalist programme and policy." The same pamphlet reveals: "The trip of Thatcher to the United States . . . is part of the preparation for civil war, a turning—by representatives of big bourgeois sectors—to extra parliamentary actions."

The daily briefing sheets from the fringe factions are also good value. Today's *Chartist Briefing*, published by Socialist Charter, describes Harold Wilson's speech as a "cover up job" and also gives a vivid if one-sided report of alleged fisticuffs at a meeting organized by *Militant*, a rival journal.

But I was most touched by *Conference Commentary*, published by the right-wing, or moderate, *Socialist Commentary*. "Conference has got off to a good start", it reported moderately. "From the moment that this year's chairman, Fred Mulley, opened the proceedings, it was clear that the natural common sense of the Labour Party would put to flight the wild fantasies of some commentators." There are many ways of viewing the same event.

Protocol

MPs were getting more used to the presence of John Stonehouse yesterday. Perhaps inspired by Mary Wilson's generous gesture in greeting him on Tuesday, some of his colleagues sat quite close to him in the conference chamber.

But there was still uncertainty as to how to greet him. An MP was earnestly debating this ticklish problem of protocol with some comrades, when Stonehouse loomed alongside. "Ah, hi John", said the MP. "Er . . . how's things?"

Yardstick

Harold Wilson's attitude towards the views of Tony Benn could be gauged accurately yesterday by noting the points in Benn's speech at which the Prime Minister applauded. "We were not elected", said Benn, "only to nurse an unjust and ineffective system through yet another crisis so that it can recover its vitality and be handed back to the same people in whose interests it will always operate", and Wilson banged his hands together. He did so again when Benn declaimed: "We are not just here to manage capitalism but to change society and to find its finer values."

Then Wilson discovered his pipe needed his urgent attention. So he was not able to applaud Benn's quotation from Clement Attlee: "The cause (of the trouble) is the private ownership of the means of life. The remedy is public ownership". And Wilson's hands remained apart when Benn went on: "We have not heard that sort of language for well over a generation—but we have not had a slump of these proportions for at least as long." Wilson must think Benn is about half right.

Boots

I fear that the pace of all the late night lobbying, the parties and the mayor's social, have finally told on P. H. Simpligessverk, my political analyst. He did not turn up for this morning's scheduled interview with Justow Serious of the BBC. But Serious is a resourceful broadcaster, so he rushed out of the BBC studio in the Imperial Hotel and grabbed the first person he saw in the corridor. It turned out to be Fred Socks, who cleans the shoes for the hotel's famous guests. Here is an excerpt from the interview.

Serious: Now Mr Socks, that's a funny name for a man who cleans shoes. Just how often have you been ribbed about it? Socks: Oh, many times. People say I missed my vocation. But there wouldn't be much call in an hotel like this for a man who cleans socks, would there?

Serious: Probably not. Now Fred (I'll call you Fred because you're a member of the working class) tell us about the shoes of the leading figures at this conference. Just how intriguing are they?

The Labour Party has long felt the difficulty of reconciling ideology with mateyness and this was reflected precisely yesterday in the trouble Fred Mulley, the chairman, had in knowing how to address delegates. Turning one woman away from the rostrum, he said: "Comrade, you can't speak on the resolution, love."

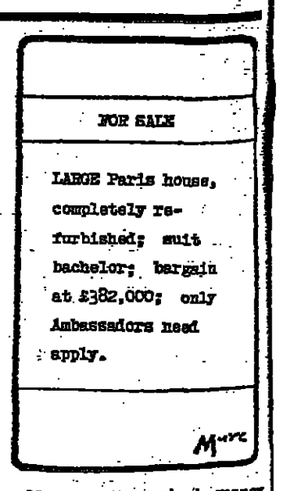
Wage claim

The Power of Women Collective, the British branch of the international campaign for Wages for Housework from the State, held a meeting in Conway Hall in London on Tuesday night. It was meant to be an open meeting, but was in fact open to women only. Victoria Radin went along:

Only some 20 women turned up in the chilly hall, a fact which was explained by the chairperson on the grounds that most women had to stay home with the kids.

While the meeting assembled, two women sang inspiriting songs in Italian and English. "There'll be a lot of wages due for every time we smile", they sang, with the sweetest of grins.

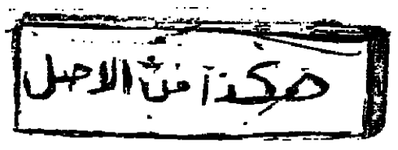
Suzie Fleming, co-author of *All Work and No Pay*, just publishing by the Falling Wall Press, gave some insight into the limitations of the campaign, which dissociates itself from politics, economics, and men.



If women received money from the state for housework they could be more choosy about taking jobs, she said. If they had the additional money from paid housework, they could buy steak instead of spending the day trying to make something appetizing out of a scrag end of lamb.

There was much sympathy from the audience, but disagreement on the terms proposed by the collective, who want all women, whether they are full or part time housewives, to be paid for shopping, cooking, cleaning and doing their own laundry. Men who do housework would have to fight for wages separately, they said.

PHS



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CLEAR AND NECESSARY

The problem of confidentiality in government is genuinely a difficult one, because two types of public interest contradict each other. There is the legitimate public interest, as seen by Sir John Hunt, the Secretary of the Cabinet, to maintain sufficient confidentiality for men to express frank opinions in Cabinet or, as Sir John would argue, in the Civil Service, knowing that they will not rapidly be published; there is the equally genuine public interest, which is expressed most clearly by the American press, that in a democracy the process of government should be fully known by the governed.

In our judgment these two public interests exist independently of each other so that neither can be made an absolute. In the United States the consequence of the almost total destruction of confidentiality in recent years, both before, during and after Watergate, has been that the United States Government cannot keep any secrets at all, and certainly cannot rely on keeping them save perhaps in the most narrowly defined military sphere. This has virtually destroyed the effectiveness of the CIA, although most Americans believe that the CIA —while it may have been mismanaged—is a necessary counterpart to the world strength of Russian intelligence.

Nowadays American newspapers cannot even keep their own secrets, so total is the development of the principle of non-confidentiality. At this extreme certain legitimate operations of government become impossible, it even becomes difficult to produce good newspapers. On the other hand the doctrine of total confidentiality, or the doctrine of confidentiality as it was advanced by Sir John Hunt and the Attorney General in the case of the Crossman Diaries, would mean that except when formally announced the decisions of government would become a private matter. The power of the bureaucracy would be immensely enhanced because it would not be possible to discover at any useful time what the true reasons for decisions had been. Great divisions inside governments would be hushed up and it would be possible to maintain that bland and impenetrable front of public relations which governments only too often prefer. Government would be smooth, superficial, arbitrary and unresponsive.

The Lord Chief Justice has found that the publication of Cabinet discussion can be restrained by the courts. He has based his finding on an earlier finding by Lord Salmon in *The Queen v The Lewes Justices*, 1973, and on an extension of the principle of confidentiality developed in the case of *Argyle v Argyle*, 1967: a bizarre case to have become one of the stones in the arch of our constitutional practice.

We regret that this great extension of the doctrine of confidentiality into the public field has been made by judicial interpretation. In the case of the Crossman Diaries there was a perfectly clear if utterly ridiculous statute dealing with the matter. The Attorney General for fear of involving himself in greater difficulties did not choose to proceed under the relevant statute, which is the Official Secrets Act. When there is a statute, and particularly in a matter on which the Government have announced that they intend to legislate, it is a pity to substitute the Common Law for the will of Parliament; it is even more a pity in a matter vital to the conduct of political life. But that was the Attorney General's choice.

The Lord Chief Justice has borne in mind not only the precedent of confidentiality in *Argyle v Argyle* but also the other public interest that of freedom of speech. It is not surprising that he should find his precedent for giving judicial weight to freedom of speech in a recent judgment of Lord Denning, the Master of the Rolls, in *Re "X"*, 1975. He has laid down a condition. He has laid it down that the courts must decide whether restriction of publication is necessary in the public interest and that the courts should only grant an injunction when "this is clearly necessary in the public interest".

Although this is a matter that should have been proceeded upon by statute, Lord Widgery seems to us to have found a formula on which statute could properly be based. On the one hand he rules that there should be a legal right to preserve confidentiality, but on the other hand he rules that the court has to be satisfied that the public interest clearly requires it as a matter of necessity. It is for the court to decide and not the Secretary of the Cabinet: rightly so. Provided necessity is narrowly and properly interpreted Lord Widgery's formula provides a good balance.

This has, in fact, set the Crossman Diaries free, on the grounds that any indiscretions they may contain, at least so far as volume one is concerned, are sufficiently long ago not to involve the public interest in a clear and necessary way. It has also set free or restored to the discretion of ministers the advice given by civil servants and that, perhaps, Sir John Hunt will regret. We have, therefore, a realistic judgment of the particular case and a rational principle on which to base the reconciliation of conflicting public interests in the future. It is not a bad day for the freedom of the press; nor is it a bad day for the wisdom of the law.

EVEN MORE FOOLISH THAN BARBARA CASTLE

Mrs Barbara Castle told the Labour Party at Blackpool yesterday that she did not want to get into a bitter battle with the medical profession over private practice, but she received little help from the conference towards that sensible objective. Against her express recommendation the conference voted for a composite resolution calling for the complete abolition of private practice as a long-term aim, and much else beside. It is inconceivable that such sweeping and unrealistic propositions, going far beyond the manifesto on which the party fought the last election, could be accepted as Government policy.

As a first step towards the abolition of private practice the resolution wants all private medical care outside the NHS to be brought under Government control and all private patient insurance plans to be prohibited. It also calls for the complete abolition of all health charges, a very substantial immediate increase in health expenditure and the public ownership of the pharmaceutical and other industries which are major suppliers to the NHS.

Even if the Government wanted to put such a programme into effect there are just not the resources available. The significance of the resolution is not therefore that the Government will take it as a command to pursue such impractical policies but that it is likely to make it more difficult for Mrs Castle to reach a reasonable compromise with the doctors over her own less sweeping but still thoroughly unsatisfactory proposals.

That is important because it is the patient who suffers when there is bitter conflict between the Government and the profession. The NHS came into being after a long and damaging battle between the Government of the day and the doctors. That conflict was not edifying but it did produce a workable compromise which has provided the framework for medical care in this country to the present day. It is that compromise, of which the arrangements for private practice were an integral part, which is now threatened.

The medical profession is remarkable as a general rule for the divisions within its ranks but the Government's plans to separate private practice from NHS hospitals and to limit the size of the private sector called forth last week a united and uncompromising response from a variety of medical organizations, including the Royal Colleges and the British Medical Association whom one does not necessarily expect to find in the same corner.

The interest of doctors and patients do not always coincide and no Government ought to concede the right of the doctors or any of the other medical profession to determine by themselves the pattern of health care in Britain. But the doctors are justified in this instance because *Mrs Castle's plans are both* unnecessary and objectionable in principle. She intends to separate so far as possible the practice of private medicine from NHS hospitals. The abolition of pay beds would deprive the NHS of some £40m a year, a source of income that the Treasury would not be rushing to make up in the present economic climate.

But there is also the certainty that splitting the public and private health sectors would deprive the NHS of skilled manpower. That arises not only because some doctors, forced to choose, choose the private sector, but because it accelerates, and the fear of it is already accelerating, the emigration of doctors. This has induced the Government to propose limiting the size of the private sector by licence. So it is intended to curtail individual freedom as a means of safeguarding the public from the consequences of the Government's own actions. Ministers will need to think again if a damaging conflict is to be avoided and the pity of Blackpool is that the conference has probably restricted Mrs Castle's freedom of manoeuvre.

CHINA—UNCERTAIN BUT NOT UNHOPEFUL

China's national day has hitherto been an occasion for proclaiming political confidence and celebrating economic progress with much fanfare. Political will, military power, economic determination were all made manifest by the vast demonstrations in Peking over which Chairman Mao Tse-tung annually presided. For some years now those demonstrations have not been held. Instead public gatherings in the capital's parks serve—as they do on May day—for mass festivities at which some of the nation's leaders make their appearance. Is this change simply attributable to Chairman Mao's inability for reasons of health to endure the rigours of a long march past? Or the character of the celebration a sign of China's more restrained view of its national endeavours? Neither explanation seems sufficient. The lowered tone still seems to suggest continuing political uncertainties dating from the cultural revolution.

Yesterday there seemed to be even more of this uncertainty. Since the march past in Peking was dropped the annual joint leading article of the party and army newspapers has continued to set out the current political texts and to give an outline of progress from which the world could feel the outlines of change in China. Now the outline must be so blurred that it is not given at all. There was no text this time, only the mute portrait of the Chairman carried in *People's Daily*. Last year there was stress on unity of country and of party since without this unity China would be open to attack by "class enemies at home and abroad". This year the state of the party and of the army—and of the relations between the two—were not trumpeted as they were last year. No assured voice has spoken.

Certainly the top leadership of the party as exemplified by its political bureau looks as much of a patchwork as it has done ever since the tenth party congress two years ago. It is not a leadership that has evolved in power and purpose or become experienced in partnership. The old guard gets older. A new generation has made no headway into positions of prominence. The uncertainties of the political future multiply as Mr Chou En-lai's withdrawal from the scene becomes even greater than Chairman Mao's.

The only assured voice is that of Mr Teng Hsiao-ping. He did speak at the banquet on the eve of the national day and made economic development his theme. True, there were the usual phrases from the Maoist textbook about the alternatives of revolution and war in the world and the growing danger of a world war against which China must be prepared. But Mr Teng's assurance over China's economic future was not clouded by these wooden formulations. Nor is there reason why it should be if the political movements that have impeded China's economic growth since the cultural revolution finally die away. A country that in 1960 set itself the target of passing British steel production within fifteen years is now reliably forecast as capable of passing Saudi Arabia's oil production in the next fifteen. When the old political era ends a new economic one may begin.

Elderly patients' queue

From Lord Amulree

Sir, It was with some surprise and much regret that I read today of the decision from the DHSS to cut the pay of agency nurses, and that this will mean the closing of beds in many hospitals in the country. I have always thought that the object behind the NHS was the care of the sick: this decision will lead to many patients, including the elderly, either receiving no treatment at all or having to wait longer for this: the queue, about which the Secretary of State has rightly expressed much concern, will inevitably grow longer.

I hold no brief for the employment of agency nurses but if their employment is necessary to keep beds in use, it seems strange that a political decision should stop this now. Aneurin Bevan never allowed his own political feelings to interfere with the orderly development of the service: it is sad that his successor cannot follow his example.

For many years I was closely involved with the organization and working of the geriatric department of a large London hospital and it gives me much grief and pain to read that the geriatric services are among those most likely to be early sufferers from this ill-thought and doctrinaire gesture, and I can only hope that a more enlightened and humane approach will soon become evident.

I remain, Sir, Your obedient servant,
AMULREE,
Consulting physician, University College Hospital,
House of Lords.
September 30.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Pitfalls on path to devolution

From Mr Tam Dalyell, Labour MP for West Lothian

Sir, Your leader "Pitfalls on the path to devolution" pinpoints the least bad reason for having a Scottish Assembly, namely the myth of an Assembly that was not created. The trouble with your leader is that you assume that the real argument in Scotland is about forms of government. It is not. It is about the oil revenues.

First, let us suppose an Assembly is concocted without control over the revenues from oil finds north of a line east of Berwick. Every ill or grievance, real or imagined, would be attributed to the fact that Edinburgh government was denied the fruits of North Sea oil. And sooner or later, given the swings of politics, there would be a government in Edinburgh pledged to separation. Anyone who suggests either that the SNP leadership would be satisfied with anything less than independence for Scotland, or that come an Assembly the SNP would wither away, is living in Political Fairyland.

Secondly, let us suppose that Westminster and Whitehall give control of the oil revenues to the Edinburgh Government. (One trembles to think about the effect on the pound Sterling on the foreign exchange market within minutes of such an announcement!) Out of oil, imagine that old age pensions in Dundee would be higher than in Leeds, teachers would be paid substantially more in Edinburgh than in Cardiff, the Health Service per head in Blackburn, West Lothian, would have more resources than in Blackburn, Lancashire, unemployment benefit would be higher in Fife than in Ebbw Vale, and housing in Clydeside would be hugely advantaged over housing on Merseyside.

Even though they be Ministers of enormous natural goodwill, how could Mr Healey, Mr Callaghan, Mrs Castle, Mr Foot, and the Prime Minister, their successors or any other English politicians then be expected to settle down and work out a thoroughly friendly and co-operative policy with Scotland? Divorce does not breed cooperation and mutual help. And without English cooperation and mutual help, for all the oil in the North Sea, my children and their generation would be living in a poorer country, in many senses.

Fantasy? Alas, no. Mr Douglas Crawford MP prattles away about the £Scots floating up and up and up, past the Swiss Franc and the Deutsch Mark. Mrs Ewing MP and others, put it more crudely, "Rich Scots, Poor Britons".

Devolution of decision-making, yes. For example, let the regions, Strathclyde, Lothian, and the Western Isles decide their own licensing laws, much of their own planning regulation, and many other matters, currently the responsibility of Westminster.

But if an Assembly is set up we are on the road to the break-up of Britain. It does not help much that within the first decade of separation Scotland would be re-applying for membership of the United Kingdom.

The Cabinet would be wise to face the music now, confess that the whole Assembly proposal was ill-thought out, and decide to fight the next election confronting the people of Scotland with the basic question, "Do you want to remain part of Britain, or don't you?" Even electorally, appeasement of the SNP attitudes is counter-productive.

If this is asking too much, then at least members of the Cabinet should absolutely refuse to allow the Parliamentary guillotine to be used on the Bill to set up an Assembly. Any Cabinet member who concurs in the use of the guillotine cannot shirk his or her responsibility for allowing the break-up of Britain.

Yours etc,
TAM DALYELL, Vice-Chairman of the Parliamentary Labour Party; Chairman of the Scottish Labour group of MPs,
House of Commons,
September 30.

Public legal services

From Miss Susan Marsden-Smedley

Sir, The Legal Action Group has not proposed a "National Legal Service staffed by salaried lawyers" (Diana Geddes, September 9). We have indeed proposed a national Legal Services Commission to run publicly financed legal services, in place of the confusing overlap of responsibilities that at present fall to the Lord Chancellor's Office, the Home Office and the Law Society. But we envisage that legal services themselves would continue to be provided, as at present, by both the private profession and salaried solicitors, each contributing its particular skills.

A Legal Services Commission is not another bureaucratic panacea. The present overlapping responsibilities are inhibiting new developments. We have one Government department (the Home Office) responsible for legal aid in criminal cases, and another (the Lord Chancellor's Department) for the civil legal aid scheme; while the Law Society is responsible for administering the latter and acting as paymaster in part of the former. Consequently, no one single body has responsibility for introducing even a simple innovation, such as a network of duty solicitor schemes in magistrates' courts with proper pay and back-up facilities.

The Home Office should cede its criminal legal aid responsibilities to the Lord Chancellor's Department (is it, in any case, desirable that the department responsible for catching suspected criminals should also be responsible for getting them lawyers?); and, so as to ensure the independence of lawyers, the Lord Chancellor should establish a Legal Services Commission to run the publicly financed section of legal services. Until this happens, we will limp along, introducing piecemeal reforms and failing to make the best use of money and legal manpower, while people's need for legal help goes unmet.

Yours faithfully,
SUSAN MARSDEN-SMEDLEY,
Director,
The Legal Action Group,
28A Highgate Road, NW5.

Tests for World Council of Churches

From the Bishop of Bristol

Sir, The letter from the Rev George Austin (September 29) serves to illustrate how right was your *Religious Affairs Correspondent* to say in his article (September 22) that the Nairobi Assembly of the World Council of Churches will be a severe test of the delegates from the Western Churches.

It is a fact that we white westerners are a minority in the world scene and a minority who are, understandably, not greatly admired by the Third World in which the larger part of mankind lives. The World Council reflects this fact in such attitudes as led to the Programme to Combat Racism, whether we like it or not.

The first duty of westerners, as *Mr Longley emphasized, is* "to understand what the others are saying". He also said that "there are some serious and fruitful questions which western theology can put to the Churches of the Third World", *but our questions will not* be taken seriously unless we can show that we have tried to understand why some Christians, whose integrity cannot be denied, arrived at conclusions which we do not like.

The crisis for the World Council itself is of a different order. How can an assembly, and the movement which it represents, *both* be free to express the outlook of the majority of its members *and* retain the *loyalty of minorities within it who* object to the majority views?

As a member of the Central Committee of the World Council of Churches I have often been critical of aspects of its policy and have more than once had to accept that I was defeated after open debate. But I still believe that the World Council of Churches has a right to voice the consensus of the majority of its members. It is not true to say, as Mr Austin does, that the World Council of Churches has presented "the so-called theology of liberation . . . as the authentic voice of the Third World". It has presented it not as *the* authentic voice, but as *an* authentic voice.

The African Lutherans, whom Mr Austin quotes, are another authentic voice: the pacifist minority in all Churches are another, etc. etc. The World Council's perennial problem is how to be just to the minorities within it without reducing all its statements to a catalogue of differing views and inhibiting any action at all because it does not command *unanimous approval. In a world in* which some divisions are even deeper and more bitter than they were at Uppsala in 1968, this is I believe the most serious challenge to all the delegates to Nairobi in 1975.

I am, yours faithfully,
†OLIVER BRISTOL:
Bishop's House,
Clifton Hill, Bristol.
September 29.

From The Bishop-Suffragan of Damaraland (Namibia)

Sir, I refer to the letter of the Rev'd G. Austin which appeared in your columns on September 29 under the headline, "Third World and the Church."

The expenditure on arms makes it clear that all countries in Christendom (whatever that means) do not accept pacifism as a realistic political attitude. Many people serving within the armed forces of the world are Christians. Very few Christian leaders advocate pacifism. The corollary to all this is that in certain circumstances the use of military force is accepted as a justifiable expedient to counter either a threat to the State or to oppose injusice and aggression. That is how the last war started.

At this point it would be good to clarify what is meant by "violence" and "terrorism". The words have bad connotations and suggest actions conceived in passion and hatred that should never be condoned by Christians. Another way of looking at some situations is to use the words "military force" and "freedom fighters". Within a situation of injustice it will depend on whether one is of the oppressors or the oppressed which will determine what words are used.

Liberation armies are the creations of political parties and not the Christian Church. So too, in fact, are national armies. The point in question is not "does the church support violence and terrorism?" but rather, "does the church accept that the decision of an oppressed people to use military force to bring about political change is a legitimate choice?"

Within that situation will the Church condemn the decision of the oppressed to use force as one of the components of change? Will the Church understand the factors which have led to this situation and accept that it is legitimate for Christians to take part in the military struggle? Will the Church stand by those engaged in physical liberation, minister to *them* and encourage them?

It is true that we must try to love both the oppressor and the oppressed. However, there are notable differences in those two states of life. The oppressor has the power and authority to take the initiative at any moment and to say, "Sorry! This state of affairs *must end*". The oppressed, unless change comes, must exist under the circumstances of injustice and deprivation and have no constitutional power to change the situation. It is from within the restricted *parameters of their lives that the* oppressed, and there are oppressed people in the world, begin to say, "If they will not change we shall fight for change". In those circumstances I, for one, am prepared to stand with the oppressed.

Yours faithfully,
RICHARD WOOD,
The Abbey, Sutton Courtenay,
Oxfordshire.
September 29.

Television journalism

From Mr Nicholas Harman

Sir, The Birt-Jay article (September 29) on the defects of television journalism was interesting, and probably could not have made its points much more briefly. I read it carefully in just five minutes. Read *aloud on the television—even* without the inevitable scraps of illustrative film—it would have taken more like a quarter of an hour, and seemed like eternity. On the page I could skip back and check that Birt and Jay had said what I thought they had said. You can't play back a television commentary.

In other words, *viva voce* speech is a slow and unreliable vehicle for reasoned exposition and argument. Print is quick and efficient. Surely that is why, while television can wonderfully show us people and events, its attempts to analyse their significance are so often rubbish, and tedious rubbish too.

Television producers and journalists are quite often conscientious and ingenious fellows. Some of them, and notably Mr Birt and Mr Jay, turn out honourable work. The *fault lies not in the men but in* the medium. And you can't put that right by organizing it better.

Yours faithfully,
NICHOLAS HARMAN,
74 Stockwell Park Road, SW9.
September 30.

Protests at executions in Spain

From Sir John Colville

Sir, If I were General Franco, I should send warm thank-you letters to the Heads of the EEC Governments. They have pulled his chestnuts out of the fire.

I have been in Spain during the recent events and have discussed them with Basque bankers, Catalonian cab-drivers and Madrid matrons. They all agree that whereas before the executions of the terrorists the majority of Spaniards were opposed to them, the antics of the EEC governments and the burning of the Spanish Embassy in Lisbon have rallied moderate opinion behind the General. With astute attention to public relations the Government have allowed the Spanish press to publish full accounts of the foreign demonstrations and have quoted the more viciously anti-Spanish articles in British and European newspapers.

Of course a lot of Spaniards know that putting up barricades in the Champs Elysées and throwing paving stones is an old and much cherished French custom; that the West German Government feels it essential to justify their own futile handling of terrorist blackmail; that a peripatetic Dutch Prime Minister, urging his Cabinet to join him in a protest march, is a cartoonist's delight; and that the Norwegians believe it a sign of liberal respectability to support every militant cause, from Lumumba onwards, without enquiring at all deeply into origins or objectives.

No doubt a lot of Spaniards also sympathize with Mr Callaghan, for whom this affair so unfortunately *synchronized with the Labour Party* conference. They must, however, question the sanity of the TUC in inviting still higher unemployment by advocating a trade boycott of a country which buys a lot of British industrial and commercial products.

Whether the old-fashioned nonsense of recalling our Ambassador for consultation will satisfy the lunatic fringe of the Labour Party I doubt: but they might reflect that, on the Spanish precedent, one way of rallying popular support for their divided and unrepresentative party would be the hanging of a few IRA *terrorists for treason.* At the last minute Mr Jenkins might be induced to allow shooting instead.

There would be an immediate riposte by Senator Kennedy and the Irish Americans might well threaten to boycott next year's Independence celebrations. This would go far to win back the electoral support the Government so desperately need, especially if, at the same time, the Norwegians could be induced to burn down the British Embassy in Oslo which, unlike the Spanish Embassy in Lisbon, would be no great loss in Europe's Architectural Heritage Year.

I am, Sir, Your obedient Servant,
JOHN COLVILLE,
Madrid.
September 29.

From Mr D. Bradley

Sir, Mr Drapkin's jibe (September 30) at protests over the executions of the "murderers" of policemen in Spain is, of course, too complacent.

No doubt those responsible for the "vociferous concern" on which he comments do not have his faith in the legal system of a regime which permits the torture of suspects, denies them the right to legal representation and an open trial and whose trademark is the garotte.

Yours faithfully,
D. BRADLEY,
London School of Economics & Political Science,
Houghton Street, W.C.2.
September 30.

From Mr G. M. Lindey

Sir, The Soviet Union debauches democracy, perverts justice, tyrannises its subjects and wilfully destroys innocent people. The test of the sincerity of those who explode with rage about the truly tragic events in Spain is the universality of their democratic principles.

They fail the test.

Yours faithfully,
G. M. LINDEY,
11 Austin Friars, E.C.2.
September 29.

Long silence

From Mr Sidney Campion

Sir, Well on the way to 85, and needing a new hearing aid to cope with my increasing deafness, I applied for one of the new free ear-level aids supplied by the Government. I was told that I could not have one until I was 90. Fair enough if the supply position is that bad, but I am now wondering how, in the meantime, I am going to hear the melodious notes of the golden trumpet calling me home?

Yours sincerely,
SIDNEY R. CAMPION,
13 Argyle Court,
Argyle Road,
Southport, Lancashire,
September 30.

Retaining cultural identity in school

From the Headmaster of Carmel College

Sir, I cannot agree with many of the arguments currently being presented on behalf of the direct grant and independent schools. I should however like to press a specific denominational point of view.

The cultural differences between Judaism and Christianity cannot be underestimated. In schools, students of history will inevitably pick up aspects of church involvement and issues in Britain and on the Continent. A student of English will have to be familiar with the religious background of Chaucer, Shakespeare and Milton. However flaccid religious programmes on television may be they do at least convey some Christianity. Even commercial bastardizations of Christmas and Easter have a religious residue.

Judaism has its own history, its own literature, philosophy, law and ethos. After-school tuition and Sunday schools are pathetic vehicles for conveying any of this mass of material. Even Jewish day schools are limited in the time they have for Jewish studies unless they wish to underplay the secular. Few Jewish homes are now capable of instruction either in religious knowledge or values.

It is against this background that a residential school can do so much. The Jew, and the Mohammedan for that matter, in this country have to struggle hard to maintain a significant cultural identity. Despite my reservations about boarding education in absolute terms, I see no better way to convey a religious and moral atmosphere that is different to the prevailing norm of society, whilst at the same time educating young people to compete *in society at large.*

The state system currently will not provide denominational boarding education. If the policy of the abolitionists is to bring about a watering down of cultural identity, *then let them come out in the open* and say so. I have always believed that internationalism did not commit its adherents to the abolition of varying cultures and beliefs but only to the abolition of conflicts between them. After *all Politics* is divisive, shall we therefore abolish Politics? Freedom to my mind must allow for minority cultures to perpetuate themselves.

It is a moot point as to whether the state system of education actually helps or hinders Church of England morality. There are many better able than I to take up cudgels on behalf of the religion of the land.

Yours faithfully,
J. ROSEN,
Carmel College,
Mongewell Park, Wallingford,
Oxfordshire.

Life-boat fund

From Captain Nigel Dixon, RN

Sir, I find it difficult to open a newspaper nowadays without finding some reference, usually in the financial columns, to a mysterious facility known as the "life-boat fund". The latest reference was in the letter you published today (September 26) on the liquidity of Burmah Oil.

If my understanding is correct the "life-boat fund" is something to which major companies turn when they have no other hope of survival. If so, it is very properly named.

Unfortunately the repeated use of the term has led large numbers of supporters of the RNLI to assume that some operation is being mounted in the City of London to provide the RNLI with all the funds it needs. Regrettably this is not so, though I would like to pay tribute to those concerned in the City who *have always supported the RNLI* and are continuing to do so.

Perhaps we could reach some compromise, whereby every time use was made of the "life-boat fund" a royalty would be payable to the RNLI for the use of its name by dispensers, by receivers, or by both.

Yours faithfully,
N. DIXON, Director,
Royal National Life-Boat Institution,
West Quay Road,
Poole, Dorset.

The Greek trireme

From Lord St Davids

Sir, What is seldom understood about galleys is that they actually spent very little time rowing. They rowed to get out of harbour, or to manoeuvre in battle, or in a calm. But Mediterranean and Adriatic calms are usually short and limited to fairly fixed times of day.

The calculations recently produced on galley speeds are interesting, but the naval textbooks reveal that a galley can make 4 knots for the first hour, but after that its speed drops by one knot every subsequent hour, so that 4 hours of rowing reduce it to a standstill.

A galley expecting to go into battle sails up to the last possible moment in order to rest its chiourme. It then not only stows its sails but also lowers its spars to reduce its windage. Anyone who has tried to push a sailing-vessel to windward under motor will understand why. It is nearly impossible under oars. The windage of the oar-bank itself becomes a factor.

No reserve chiourme could be carried, for victualling and security reasons. They anyway normally outnumber the seamen in a galley by over 10-1, and have to be treated as likely to be hostile. There were very few free rowers. Most were slaves, war prisoners or criminals. Then, also, the tonnage of food and water they needed had to be calculated against the propulsion power produced.

Galleys made wonderful fighting vessels in the Mediterranean before the days of sea artillery. Lepanto, in 1581, was the greatest galley battle ever fought.

Drake's guns at Cadiz smashed the Spanish galleys which attacked him to matchwood in 1587. Not one galley sailed with the Armada in 1588, nor ever again took part in any major battle in any sea.

Yours faithfully,
ST DAVIDS,
15 St Mark's Crescent,
Regent's Park, N.W.1.

Shopping/Prudence Glynn

● Left to right: Two outfits in fabrics designed by Mary Quant exclusively for ICI fibres and available to the home dressmaker.
Mid-calf cape with hood, made in a knitted double jersey fabric with a hairy surface. The fabric contains Crimplene and is called "Random 1", width 1.70m at £3.25 per metre. Cape pattern used was Simplicity 6839.
Button through blouse with a tie waist is made in a soft, lightweight silky print jersey fabric, in 100 per cent Crimplene. It is called "Cecily", width 1.50m at £2.85 per metre, and was also used to completely line the cape. Blouse pattern Style 1176.
An "A" line skirt which gently gathers to the waistband, is made in a coordinating double jersey fabric containing Crimplene. It is called "Samarkand", width 1.60m at £2.99 per metre. Skirt pattern used was Style 1236.
All garments here are in fabrics from Epatra, and were made in shades of bilberry. Other information and colours are available at Singer Fabric shops throughout the country, or by post from Singers, Whitgift Centre, Croydon, Surrey. Mail order, 40p, p & p.
Ankle boots by Russell & Bromley called "Colette" at £19.99 in colours black, brown and rust.
Portfolio and bag, made in printed canvas bound with leather and designed by Roger Saul. Portfolio made in three sizes from £15 at Peter Marlow International Ltd, 6 Albert Gate Court, 124 Knightsbridge, London, SW1. Bag with detachable shoulder strap from Fenwicks of Bond Street, London, W1, at £27.95.
An overdress with wide sleeves and an elasticated waist is made in a new soft double jersey containing Crimplene and wool. It is called "Poppy 1" from Shipley Jayes, 1.45-1.57m wide at £3.29 per metre. Colours are red brick and gold, available from selected Debenham stores or by post from Debenhams, Oxford Street, London, W1. Mail order 35p, p & p. Overdress pattern used was McCalls UK 107, and was teamed with a blouse pattern, McCalls 4181, and made in "Crepe Celestial" from Epatra. High-heeled shoes by Russell & Bromley called "Floozy" at £13.99. From main branches in assorted colours of leather, patent and suede. Clutch bag from Russell & Bromley, in colours burgundy, green and brown at £19.99.

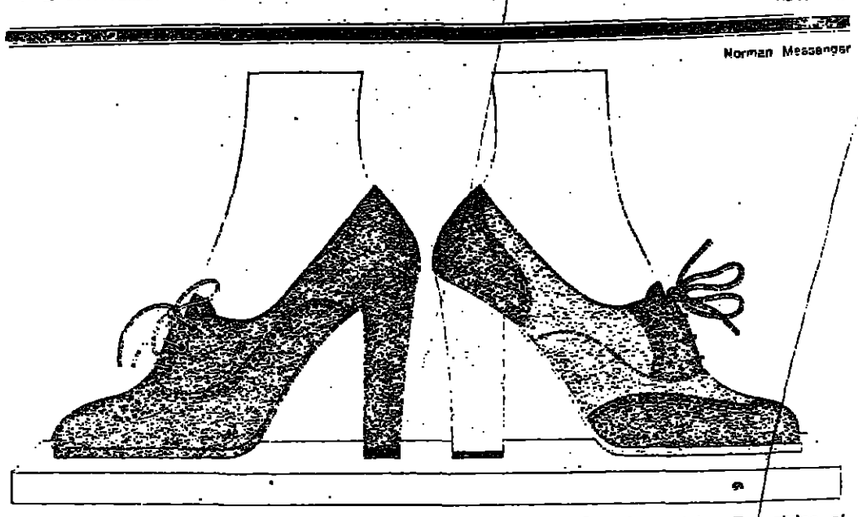


● My advice on buying a winter coat is, don't. None of the designers who set trends—that is the people whose work is going to be in every window next year and the year after—is doing conventional coats, for the simple reason that there is such a schism over skirt lengths and widths and for the nervous a revival of trousers that coats have become part of an ensemble, not a good old cover-all.

You can of course buy a winter coat, but are you going to have it waisted, or full, or belted, or raglanned, or what? And for such an expensive investment (and whatever it costs it is expensive if you are only going to wear it for one year) are you ever going to be confident that it is right? My advice then, is go for a shawl, a cloak, a cape, a mac with a scarf, a poncho, anything loose, unconstructed and informal, which really will go over anything. Dresses should be equally versatile. Hence our choice of patterns for the very nice, expensive looking Mary Quant fabric designs for ICI just into the shops now. Photograph by Dick Polak at the TWA Terminal, London W8.


Harry Kerr

Norman Messenger



● Good value comes to him who waits. The British Shoe Corporation, about whose activities I have made many oblique references in the past, has put its bulk to good purpose and generated real leather, beautifully styled, very chic recherché-looking, St Laurent-style shoes for under £15. The suede and leather pair would pass muster in any stately home and the glacé kid have that high, narrow heel that makes the sturdiest foot look delicate. Please do not tell me that "under £15" is still ridiculously expensive. Nothing is expensive for your feet, and I refuse to suggest you wear unbreathing, unmoving synthetics unless condemned to. (If you have to, then never say "My feet hurt". France's Minister for Women, Francoise Giroud, was told long ago, and remembered, that it is far more appealing to say "My foot hurts". Somehow it sounds much nicer.)

● Left to right: Two styles of lace-up shoes available from selected branches of Saxone and Lilly & Skinner. ● Plain leather shoes with punch holes called "Sabot". In colours black, brown and green. Sizes 3-8 at £14.99. ● Suede and leather shoes with a stack heel called "Grenadier". In colours rust suede and leather and brown suede and leather. Sizes 3-8 at £13.99.

« ● I do not know whether the film *Shampoo* has had a dramatic effect on the hairdressing trade, but off the top of my head I would say that, since hard times make for a discriminating customer the salons which are doing well are the ones which offer real service and convenience.

Richard Conway was an original half of the Richard Henry hair salons in the late '50s. They sold out to Imperial Tobacco in 1958 and in 1962 Richard Conway left the company. Imperial Tobacco subsequently closed the salons, but Mr Conway progressed in hair. He started the Ginger Group, which has regular salons plus a practice salon, and now, the apotheosis perhaps of his career, he has an extremely pretty shop called Club 4th de March in Sloane Square.

There is no historical or political significance in the name, March 4 happens to be his birthday, and being half Portuguese he likes to include "de" in titles. Mr Conway, nothing if not tenacious, had his eye on the premises for ten years before the car sales showroom which incongruously looked out on the little paved square closed down. Even then, there was a drama, for no sooner was the awning up, the potted trees in situ, the side-walk tables and chairs placed, and a Parisien cafe boundary wall established on the pavement than Mr Conway was told to take it all down because it contravened the regulations. He took it down, hopeful to get it back one day, but in any case the Club 4th de March has *lots* to offer.

It really is a club, although membership formalities are minimal, but you can sit there, meet there, read magazines, telephone, have a nice lunch (unlicensed, but they offer you a glass of wine on the house). For anyone coming up from the country to be able to have your hair done and meet friends at the same time the club idea seems an excellent one. The surroundings, done by Michael Haynes, are fresh and attractive, the staff friendly, and though the Club is grander than *the Ginger Group salons* the service and the convenience particularly as I have said for those without a London base, are worth a lot.
Club 4th de March, 49 Sloane Square, SW1. Telephone 01-730 8113.

● For those who like to feel that their skin is taken care of by natural products and the idea of a small, personalized treatment range more appealing than the more widely known preparations, I suggest trying the Natrodale creams which have just been brought out by J. I. Rodale. They smell nice, taste nice, and feel good on the face, and they come direct to you (complete with one of those beauty booklets which combine cosiness with exhortation) from the manufacturers. The 50g jar of night cream costs £2.25, there is no postage and packing charge, and you can find out more about Natrodale from J. I. Rodale and Co Ltd, Chesnut Close, Potten End, Berkhamsted, Herts.

● Apropos my piece on school uniforms earlier this week, provident mothers have told me that The Children's Bazaar Ltd, 162C Sloane Street, has an excellent collection of boys' second-hand suits, etc of the *right* colour and shape for various public schools. The "outgrown before outworn" cry rings loudest from parents of boarding school children whose wardrobe is, because of the laundering complications, both more rigid and more extensive than that of day schools.


Illustration/Rosemary Brantley

● One effect of the inflationary cost of eating out is going to be eating in, but unlike the Americans we have so far been rather slow on producing lounging and leisure clothes which are sufficient fun to make changing worth while and not so dressy you feel that quiche lorraine off the lap is not doing your outfit justice. Wolsey, basically a lingerie firm, have eroded a few more fashion barriers by getting Jane Cattlin to design a group of pretty, not too outre leisure clothes which the hedonistic could wear to bed, the practical could wear for dinner and the romantic could wear . . . well, work it out. One of the nicest designs are these pyjamas, made in soft matt jersey with the correct "Zandra Rhodes" fluted edges.

●Right: A pyjama set, selected from a new collection of "Eightflirties" by Jane Cattlin for Wolsey. Made in a soft washable Tricelon jersey, in colours biscuit, moss green, cyclamen, coral, smoke blue and plum. Style LJ12, sizes 10-16, at £21. Available from Harrods, Bentalls, Kingston, Allders, Croydon, Rackhams of Birmingham, Jolly's, Bath, and Beatties, Wolverhampton.

Problem

COMPLIMENTARY PENGUIN

A hectic week for Problem. Our service was recommended in a new Penguin Guide to London which is very gratifying when you've all been busy providing French shorthand/typists, German letter-translators, suitcase repairers, collapsing-ceiling menders, instant house-removers, 6-year-old's-birthday-present choosers, etc. If you've got a practical problem we've usually got a practical and civilised solution. Don't believe us—believe Penguin. Join Problem. Send for our leaflet to 179 Vauxhall Bridge Road, London SW1, or ring

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COURT CIRCULAR

KENSINGTON PALACE
October 1: The Duke and Duchess of Gloucester today visited RAF Halton, Buckinghamshire.

Their Royal Highnesses travelled in an aircraft of the Queen's Flight.

Lieutenant-Colonel Simon Bland and Miss Jennifer Thomson were in attendance.

YORK HOUSE, ST JAMES'S PALACE
October 1: The Duchess of Kent today opened the Divisional Police Headquarters at Lincoln.

Her Royal Highness, who travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight, was attended by Miss Jane Pugh.

Birthdays today

Sir Peter Aitken, 70; Miss Alfreda Baker, 78; Viscount Bledisloe, QC, 76; Marshal of the RAF Sir Dermot Boyle, 71; Professor R. H. Graveson, QC, 64; Mr Graham Greene, 71; Sir Harry Greenfield, 77; Mr Eric Hoskins, 66; Commander Sir Douglas Marshall, 69; Lord Todd, 68; Air Marshal Sir Geoffrey Tuttle, 69; Lieutenant-Colonel E. C. T. Wilson, VC, 63.

Receptions

HM Government
Mr J. H. McCluskey, Solicitor General for Scotland, and Mrs McCluskey were hosts last night at a reception at Edinburgh Castle on the occasion of the visit to Scotland of Mr Peter Lougheed, Premier of Alberta.

Institute of Chartered Secretaries and Administrators
Mr D. C. L. Marwood, President of the Institute of Chartered Secretaries and Administrators, was host of a reception held yesterday at 16 Park Crescent for members and their guests after the institute's annual service at St Marylebone Parish Church.

Dinners

Law Society
The Lord Chancellor attended a dinner yesterday evening held on the occasion of the opening of the Legal Year, by the President of the Law Society and Mrs Liggins, the vice-president and Mrs Napley, the chairman of the overseas relations committee and Lady Whitshaw and members of the council of the Law Society at the Law Society's Hall in honour of judges and lawyers from America, Australia, Canada, Europe, Malaysia and New Zealand. The Chairman of the Senate of the Inns of Court and the Bar and Lady Rawlinson were among the guests.

CBMPE
The CBMPE annual dinner was held yesterday at Grosvenor House, when guests from the oil industry and other organizations were present.

The principal guest and speaker was Lord Kearton, Chairman-designate of the British National Oil Corporation. Mr A. T. Wright, GEC Power Engineering Limited, Chairman of CBMPE, was in the chair.

Nazdrowians
Lord Ebbisham and Mr K. J. C. May received the guests at a dinner given by the Nazdrowians at the Café Royal last night in honour of Mr G. F. N. Reddaway, HM Ambassador in Warsaw. Sir Eric Berthoud and Sir Thomas Brimelow were among those present.

Lord Russell of Killowen

Sir Charles Ritchie Russell, a Lord Justice of Appeal, has been appointed a Lord of Appeal in *Ordinary with the title of Baron* Russell of Killowen, of Killowen in the county of Down.

Today's engagements

Princess Margaret, as president, attends a dress show in aid of the NSPCC, Chateau Impney Hotel, Droitwich, 7.45.

Duke and Duchess of Gloucester attend the preview of a flower festival in aid of the Cancer Research Campaign, Penshurst Place, 7.30.

Dolls: A study of their history and development 1750-1970, Bethnal Green Museum, 10-6.

Exhibition of a man-carrying glider designed by Sir George Cayley, 1773-1857, Science Museum, South Kensington, 10-6.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr P. de Savary and Miss A. Breen
The engagement is announced between Paul, youngest son of Mr and Mrs J. de Savary, of Chedington Court, nr Beaminster, Dorset, and Ann, daughter of Mr and Mrs A. V. Breen, of Heron Court, Zeal Monachorum, Crediton, Devon.

Mr J. W. R. Donaldson and Miss C. E. Munro of Foulis
The engagement is announced between John, second son of the late N. F. G. Donaldson and Mrs John Dunlop, Camoquhill Douglas, Balfron, and Charlotte, daughter of Captain and Mrs Patrick Munro of Foulis, Ardgillie Lodge, Dingwall.

Mr P. L. Evelyn and Miss E. D. Johnson
The engagement is announced between Paul, only son of Mr and Mrs John Evelyn, of Waterlooville, Hampshire, and Elizabeth, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Nick Johnson, of Carshalton Beeches, Surrey.

Mr R. F. McKearney and Miss M. M. Rossiter
The engagement is announced between Roger, elder son of Mr and Mrs P. McKearney, of Whyteleafe, Surrey, and Miranda, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs H. T. Rossiter, of Ringwood, Hampshire.

Mr J. P. Madden and Miss P. J. Abrahams
The engagement is announced between John, younger son of Mr Jack Madden and the late Mrs Jean Madden, and stepson of Mrs Prudence Madden, of Point View, Emsworth, Hampshire, and Penny, daughter of Mr and Mrs Ian Abrahams, of 48 Campden Hill Square, London, W.8.

Mr A. D. Marten and Miss M. E. Belsham
The engagement is announced between Anthony Derek, son of Mr Neil Marten, MP, and Mrs Marten, of Swalcliffe House, Banbury, Oxfordshire, and Margaret Easton, daughter of Mrs Mary Belsham and the late Mr John Belsham, of the Shooting Lodge, Brancaster, Norfolk.

Mr A. C. H. Pacquement and Miss E. J. Coates
The engagement is announced between Alain, eldest son of M. and Mme François Pacquement, of Paris, and Elizabeth, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Harold Coates, of Hereford.

Mr A. M. Smiley and Miss C. Coade
The engagement is announced between Andrew Smiley, second son of Major and Mrs Michael Smiley, of Castle Fraser, Aberdeenshire, and Sarah Caroline, daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel C. Courtenay Coade, of Wellknowe House, Cartmel, Cumbria, and of Mrs R. R. Walker, of 37 Edgerton Terrace, London, SW3.

Mr P. A. K. Smith and Mlle M.-C. A. M. Le Dault
The engagement is announced between Paul Arthur Kirwan, eldest son of Mr and Mrs M. K. Smith, of Epsom, Surrey, and Marie-Claude Anna Michelle, only daughter of M and Mme M. Le Dault, of Le Petit Vinet, 44120, Vertou, France.

Mr C. R. E. Verney and Miss M. Lindberg
The engagement is announced between Christopher Verney, of Trevella, Truro, Cornwall, and Madeleine Lindberg, of Rosenkill, Stockholm, Sweden.



Judges' service: Mr Justice Goff walking in procession with other judges to the House of Lords yesterday after a service at Westminster Abbey to mark the beginning of the Michaelmas Law sittings. The service was attended by the Lord Chief Justice, the Master of the Rolls and the President of the Family Division. Afterwards the Lord Chancellor's breakfast was held in the Royal Gallery of the House of Lords.

Shambles site yields finds of London's medieval past

By Philip Howard
The excavations of the Post Office site off Newgate Street are yielding important early medieval material in addition to the evidence of prehistoric and Roman settlement in London, reported in *The Times* yesterday.

The remains of the notable twelfth-century church of St Nicholas Shambles have been uncovered after being buried since 1547, when the church was demolished. The first historical reference to St Nicholas in the Shambles dates from 1187. Part of the church has been excavated, and three distinct building phases noted.

Dr Gilyard Beer, formerly of the Ancient Monuments division of the Department of the Environment, has dated a broken tomb slab to the twelfth century, probably when the church was founded. Many skeletons are being recovered from the churchyard by the London Museum's department of urban archaeology; they will prove invaluable for the study of medieval burial patterns and physiology.

At the Dissolution of the Monasteries; the adjacent large conventual church of Greyfriars was converted into the parish church of Newgate and St Nicholas was demolished. The priest's house became the hall of the Butchers' Company, until it was destroyed by the Great Fire of 1666.

Those finds from the past are reminders that in medieval times that part of Newgate was London's principal meat market or shambles; as well as, incidentally, a corrective to anybody tempted to use "shambles" erroneously to mean chaos.

Beneath St Nicholas evidence of London's first Great Fire has been found; the conflagration, AD125 to AD130 in the time of Hadrian. The evidence consists principally of burnt wattle and daub and burnt "silhouettes" of beam slots and post-holes. An extensive pebble surface has been uncovered in the same area, possibly indicating a road surface. Its alignment is as yet uncertain.

The northern two thirds of the site of more than an acre became the garden of Grey Friars approaching a holocaust, of Monastery in 1240. A thick layer of garden soil was imported to level the area and provide good tilth for the monks' vegetables. That garden survived long after the Dissolution of the Monasteries, until at least 1617.

The pre-thirteenth century layers were safely preserved beneath the blanket of garden soil, which was finally interrupted in a few places by Victorian basement foundations. Much of that area has still to be excavated, but it is already producing domestic pottery of the twelfth century

Former church becomes college library

By a Staff Reporter
The new All Saints' library at Lincoln College, Oxford, was inaugurated yesterday by Dr Walter Oakeshott, former rector of the college. The library, which was converted from the former All Saints' Church at a cost of £400,000, is to be officially opened next week by Mr Harold Macmillan, Chancellor of Oxford University.

Conversion work began in 1972. The former church's magnificent ceilings have been restored, and the two-level library now houses reading rooms and shelving containing books and manuscripts

All Saints' Church was appropriated by Lincoln College when it was founded in 1427. It was rebuilt in 1760, and was made redundant four years ago. The building was offered to Lincoln College by the Oxford Diocesan Trustees.

The land on which the library stands has not been deconsecrated, in case the building ever reverts to its original use. Funds for the restoration were raised partly through private donations. Money was also given by the Historic Buildings Council, the Pilgrim Trust, and various other charitable organizations. Lincoln College provided £100,000.

Church of England sets £20m target

By Our Religious Affairs Correspondent
The Church of England needs to raise at least another £20m next year to maintain its present level of activity and to provide an adequate living standard for the clergy, according to a report by the Archbishops' Advisers on needs and resources, published today.

The report intimates that the extra £20m would be raised if each churchgoing member gave an additional 20p a week to the church. The present rate of giving is thought to average about 30p a week.

The advisers last issued a comprehensive report on the church's finances in 1973. Since then there has been a considerable acceleration in the rate of inflation and the beginning of an economic recession. Nevertheless, when the advisers introduced their report at a press conference on Tuesday they were confident that the church would rise to the occasion.

The Dean of Windsor, the Right Rev Lancelot Fleming, chairman of the advisers and former Bishop of Norwich, said: "There is an urgent situation, but it is not a panic situation. I believe it is within the competence of church people to provide what is needed."

The advisers include Sir Ronald Harris, First Church Estates Commissioner, and Sir Arnold France, chairman of the church's Central Board of Finance, who are the two men most concerned with the Church of England's financial affairs.

Sir Ronald emphasized on Tuesday, as does the report, that the first priority for any new money ought to be the raising of clergy stipends. An additional £2m was required through increased weekly giving to bring them up to the minimum acceptable level.

If what was not done, the church would have to face some searching questions about its present ministry. The advisers said the Church Commissioners were finding it increasingly difficult to pay the clergy, and that additional money had to be found.

There was some limited scope for parishes to economize, and the advisers commend the sharing of church premises with other denominations during the winter to save heating costs. But there was a limit to such sharing if the church was to continue to provide, as a matter of course, a complete national network of parish churches.

The report states that inflation has made the position "unprecedented in scale and urgency". It recognizes that the size of the fund-raising effort required is a new and considerable task.

"But the members of all the other churches in England have always shouldered the responsibility of providing financially for their own ministry, and so, to a greater extent than in the Church of England at present, do the Episcopal Church in Scotland and the Church of Ireland."

To plan on the assumption that church members will fail to respond to the appeal would be "planning the end of the Church of England that we have hitherto known".

The Church's Needs and Resources; (Church Information Office, Church House, Westminster, SW1; 35p).

OBITUARY

LORD ROYLE
Former Labour MP

Lord Royle, who was Labour Member of Parliament for West Salford from 1945 to 1964, died on September 30, at the age of 79.

Charles Royle was born on *January 23*, 1896 and was educated at Stockport Grammar School. He had more radical political views than his father, who had sat as a Liberal for Stockport in the 1923-24 Parliament, and from his early days was a convinced Socialist. He became chairman of the Stockport Labour Party, and for six years until 1935 was a Labour member of the local council. Later he became for a time president of the Stockport Trades Council, and was for nine years a member of the executive.

At the General Election of 1935 he made his first attempt to enter the House of Commons when he unsuccessfully contested Lancaster, a strong Conservative seat. In 1938 Royle was selected as prospective Labour candidate for West Salford. It seemed as if the next *General Election might come* soon, but the war intervened, and it was not until the summer of 1945 that he realised his Parliamentary ambitions. He did not receive office during the Labour administration of 1945-1950 but he was in a position to make valuable contributions to the many debates concerned with the future of the welfare state, then in process of formation.

His experience was particularly useful to the Ministry of Food, for from 1939 to 1945 he had been a meat agent under that Ministry, and in 1942-43 he was president of the Manchester and Salford Meat Traders' Association. He had strong views, which he never attempted to conceal, on any proposal to nationalize the meat trade. On foreign affairs he inclined to the left wing of his party, and he was one of the signatories to the notorious telegram to Signor Nenni during the Italian elections. By the time the 1950 General Election took place *the political pendulum* had begun to swing away from Labour but this had no effect on Royle's hold on West Salford.

He was then appointed to the *Government Whip's Office as a* Lord Commissioner of the Treasury. At the 1951 General Election he had a straight fight with a Conservative and retained the seat comfortably. He continued to serve in the Whip's Office though this time on the Opposition side. His left wing views on foreign policy, however, once again got him into trouble with his leaders in 1954.

He was one of three Opposition Whips who joined in the revolt of some Labour members against their own front bench by forcing a division on the manufacture of the hydrogen bomb. Disciplinary action was taken against them all.

He continued to retain the West Salford seat in subsequent general elections, retiring in 1964. He was created a life Peer the same year.

He was an Honorary Fellow of the Institute of Architects and a JP for Brighton in 1959. He married in 1919 Florence Smith. They had one daughter.

DR J. M. BARNES

P.N.M. writes:

Your obituary of the late Dr J. M. Barnes gives a clear account of his distinguished career and rightly points out *that greater official recognition* might have been expected had he lived longer. I would like to add a few words on John Barnes as a scientist and as a person. He had an extraordinary grasp of biomedical science in its widest sense and an unrivalled flair for seeing the essentials of a scientific paper or lecture.

His powerful intellect and outstanding capacity for getting on with people at all levels of the scientific hierarchy enabled him to build up the Toxicology Research Unit from very small beginnings into one of the larger establishments of the Medical Research Council. His own scientific output and reputation could undoubtedly have been greater if he had been less unobtrusive and unselfish in his help to others. It is certainly true to say that he contributed more to the establishment of toxicology as a branch of science than anyone in this, and perhaps in any other, country.

MR JACK LANG

Mr Jack Lang, a former Premier of New South Wales and a founder member of the Australian Labour Party, has died in Sydney at the age of 98.

Known as the "Big Feller" because of his size and political aggressiveness John Thomas Lang was premier of New South Wales from 1925 to 1927 and from 1930 to 1932 during which time he introduced the 44-hour week, workers' compensation and the state insurance office. He was dismissed from office by the State Governor, Sir Philip Game in 1932 on a point arising from his refusal to allow *the state to pay interest on its* public debts.

He was Member of the House of Representatives for Reid, NSW, from 1946 to 1949.

Alexander Golovanov, Chief Marshal of the Russian Air Force from 1944 until Stalin's death, has died at the age of 71. In a career that started when he joined the Red Army in 1919, he had also served with the *CHEKA and OGPU* secret police.

H. S. DEIGHTON

A.W.J. writes:

Your obituary of H. S. "Bertie" Deighton did not mention that he was a favourite pupil of Professor F. M. Powicke, at the time our leading *medieval scholar*. A tutor's perception once led Powicke to remark: "The trouble with Bertie"—who was by then a clergyman—"is that he has no sense of sin." While this probably accounted for his somewhat muted performance in the Church of England, it also explains the happiness his many friends and pupils found in Bertie's tolerant and genial company.

When it came to writing books, perfectionism warred against productivity, but if volumes that should have seen the light lie in typescript on the shelves, his sharp intelligence and wit and wide knowledge, *illustrated in his* published papers and reviews, will not be forgotten by the friends and colleagues he enlivened and who miss him so keenly. He would have made a great don, if he had not at heart—always the boy born in Sussex—preferred the life of a countryman.

DR. W. B. SUTCH

Dr William Ball Sutch, former head of the New Zealand Department of Industries and Commerce, has died in Wellington at the age of 68.

Dr Sutch, who was born in Britain, had held a number of top New Zealand Government jobs in economics and trade fields. An outspoken left winger he had eventually had to resign his cabinet post several years ago. Earlier this year he was acquitted on charges under the Official Secrets Act after proceedings during which two members of the staff of the Soviet Embassy in Wellington left New Zealand, after official complaints against their activities.

Mr George E. Gather, OBE, of Callow Hall, near Ashbourne, who died on Friday, was for many years chairman and managing director of Richard Cooper and Co, Ltd., and Knitted Garments, Ltd, at Ashbourne. For more than 20 years he was a member of the executive committee of the Trades Association for the Underwear and Knitwear Industry of the *United Kingdom* and served as its chairman from

Marriages

Mr R. C. W. Llewellyn and Miss S. C. Miller-Stirling
The marriage took place yesterday at St Paul's, Knightsbridge, between Mr Robert Crofts Williams Llewellyn, elder son of Sir David and Lady Llewellyn, of the Old Rectory, Yattendon, Berkshire, and Miss Susan Constance Miller-Stirling, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs Hubert Miller-Stirling, of 32 Rutland Court, Rutland Gardens, SW7. The Rev D. Harris officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Victoria and John Ewen and Sasha Berry. Mr Robin McCall was best man. A reception was held at the Hyde Park Hotel.

Mr W. Ludgrove and Miss J. J. Carmichael
The marriage took place quietly in London on October 1 of Mr William Ludgrove, eldest son of the late Mr W. T. Ludgrove and Mrs Ludgrove, and Miss Janet Jane Carmichael, younger daughter of the *late Colonel C. A.* Carmichael and Mrs Carmichael.

Mr T. Mathew and Princess Olga Romanoff
The marriage took place yesterday of Mr Thomas Mathew, son of the late Mr Francis Mathew and of Mrs Francis Mathew, of Les Roses de France, Théoule Alpes-Maritimes, France, and Princess Olga Romanoff, daughter of Prince and Princess Andrew Romanoff, of Provender, Faversham, Kent.

A service was held at the Russian Orthodox Church, Emperor's Gate. The Right Rev Archbishop Nickoden and the Very Rev Archimandite Nicanor officiated. A second ceremony took place at the Brompton Oratory. Father Napier officiated. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a gown of white moiré silk with a court train. Her white tulle veil was held in place by a tiara of fresh lilies-of-the-valley. She was attended by Viscount Glaudine and Lady Patricia Graham Toler, nephew and niece of the bridegroom, and Miss Katrina Mathew, sister of the bridegroom. Mr Francis Antony Mathew, brother of the bridegroom, was best man.

A luncheon was held at the Dorchester Hotel, Park Lane. The honeymoon is being spent abroad.

Latest wills

Mrs Martha Ellen Spedding, of Barnsley, South Yorkshire, left £85,799 net. After personal and other bequests she left the residue equally between the Royal National Institute for the Blind and the Royal Association in Aid of the Deaf and Dumb.

Ethel Eliza Burrows, of Tunbridge Wells, Kent, left £12,412 net. She left all her property to the parish priest of the Roman Catholic community in Tunbridge Wells.

Other estates include (net, before duty paid; no duty shown):
Lambert, Mr Norman Leo, of Newton, Kirkham, Lancashire £126,234
Muggleston, Mr Harold, of South Normanton, Derbyshire, intestate. £217,028

Naval promotions

The Royal Navy announces the following half-yearly promotions on the special duties and Women's Royal Naval Service lists:

Provisional selections for promotion to commander and captain (Royal Marines) to date Oct 1, 1975, are confirmed.

The following promotions have been approved with effect from Oct 1, 1975, subject to medical fitness.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER (seaman): D. A. Barlow, D. G. Odell, D. D. Weston, J. K. Dempsey, R. E. H. *Childs*, P. J. *Stembridge*, B. Walsh, J. S. S. Thake.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER (engineering): J. F. H. Croft, T. J. Strong, B. R. Edyvane, J. A. Lewis, J. W. Smith, M. R. Berry, K. J. Loram, W. A. Weir, D. S. Harries, J. R. Cannish, R. W. Curtis.

TEMPORARY LIEUTENANT: T. R. Mitchell, G. A. Everett, P. Dixon.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER (supply and secretariat): M. J. Jenkins, D. F. Pulford, R. E. Burns.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER (medical services): N. Carter.

Royal Marines
The following officers have been provisionally selected for promotion to *date as shown*:

MAJOR (March 8, 1976): R. L. Ingram.

CAPTAIN (April 1, 1976): G. Whitley, S. T. Jones (local captain), J. S. Ingram (local captain).

WRNS
The following have been selected for promotion and will be promoted when the next vacancy in the higher rank occurs:

SUPERINTENDENT: N. C. Thomson.

CHIEF OFFICER: O. V. Thomas.

FIRST OFFICER: J. E. Nicholas.

The following officers have been selected for promotion with effect from Oct 1, 1975:

SECOND OFFICER: H. C. Young, A. V. Kitson, M. E. Mitchell, S. A. Evans, J. A. Moyle, B. E. Morley, C. E. Dyer, M. E. Cole, C. Warrilow, S. M. Battersby, R. E. Curren, D. A. F. Mahony.

WRNR
FIRST OFFICER: E. R. McLintock.
SECOND OFFICER: V. T. Allen, G. A. Shilcock.

Premium Bonds

Winners of the £75,000 and £25,000 Premium Bond prizes for October are: £75,000: 6TP 283378. The winner lives in Dyfed. £25,000: 2MF 166364. The winner lives in Islington, London.

Fellowship in memory of librarian

By a Staff Reporter
The syndics of the Cambridge University library have decided to endow a fellowship to commemorate Tim Munby, one of the choice and master librarians and bibliophiles of this age.

Dr A. N. L. Munby, librarian of King's College, Cambridge, for *nearly 30 years, chronicler of the* collection of that obsessive bibliomane, Sir Thomas Phillipps, and one of Britain's great bookmen, died last December.

The Munby fellowship will be for research in those branches of bibliography study to which he was a major contributor. It will be associated with the rare books department, or, when appropriate, the manuscripts department of the university library.

The research is also intended directly or indirectly to be of benefit to scholars using the research collections

The syndics are appealing for at least £50,000 to set up the fellowship. Their appeal is sponsored by a long list of eminent men that reads like a roll call of the academic establishment, and reflects *Dr Munby's wide intel*lectual and social friendships

Contributions to the appeal may be sent to the Syndics of the University Library, West Road, Cambridge, CB3 9DR.

Vatican keeping Dutch in suspense over primate

From Sue Masterman
The Hague, Oct 1

Roman Catholics in the Netherlands await with suspense the announcement, expected before Christmas, of a successor to Cardinal Bernard Alfrink, who tendered his resignation after his seventy-fifth *birthday* on June 5.

Cardinal Alfrink is considered by many to be the guiding force that managed to avoid the threatened schism between a large section of the Dutch Catholic church and Rome. He is seen in Holland as a moderate figure, leaning slightly towards orthodoxy but deeply involved in humanitarian questions

Some circles in the Vatican, however, consider him guilty of fanning the progressive flame.

The Vatican's answer to Holland's progressive trend was the appointment in 1971 of the orthodox bishop, Mgr A. Simonis, to the Rotterdam diocese, and in 1972 the even more controversial appointment of Mgr Jan Gijsen *to Roermond in the predominantly* Catholic south.

The former was the last on a long list of candidates submitted by the Rotterdam diocese and the latter, his diocese complained, did not answer to the "profile" of a new bishop which they had submitted to Rome.

Feelings ran so high over Mgr Gijsen's appointment that he was ordained in Rome, and not in Roermond, and no official representative of his diocese was present although Cardinal Alfrink took part in the ceremony. The new bishop then proceeded to dismiss most of his predecessor's clerical staff, and to take over personally many of the responsibilities his predecessor had delegated.

The extent of the conflict between the bishop and the main theological seminary in his diocese is such that he has set up a new seminary run on the orthodox lines which he approves.

When Cardinal Alfrink tendered his resignation the speculation started concerning his successor. *Will the Vatican, the Dutch ask,* take this chance to get its grip back on the Roman Catholics in The Netherlands by appointing yet another orthodox and controversial figure? Or will the Pope listen to the arguments put forward by Cardinal Alfrink himself and by a group of prominent Dutch catholics, including former Prime Ministers, and elder statesmen, in favour of a moderate successor who can continue to hold the church together?

£185 for a corkscrew breaks auction record

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent
Sotheby's yesterday broke all auction records for a corkscrew. It was a rare example of Charles Hull's 1864 patent single-lever corkscrew, with a royal coat of arms on an oval tablet. The price was £185, which tops the £160 paid last February for a rare variation of Thomason's 1802 patent. It was sold to Mr G. E. Tate, a corkscrew collector.

A modest sale of Impressionist and modern paintings brought modest prices, with a sprinkling of unsold lots. The top price was £850 (estimate £300 to £400) for "Les Promeneurs de Dimanche" by Louis Vivin. Sterberg secured a crayon portrait of Hermine David by Jules Pascin for £65 (estimated £300 to £400).

At Sotheby's Belgravia, Victorian furniture and sculpture brought stronger prices than the sale two weeks ago which the trade had chosen to boycott. Prices often doubled or trebled estimates. A pair of French mahogany secretaires with marble tops and elaborately turned brass colleau decorations made £2,000 (estimate, £400 to £700).

The sculpture section attracted bidders with Middle East connections. A marble figure of Venus 4ft high made £1,100 (estimate £250 to £450) selling to the Mansour Gallery. Alexander paid £950 (estimate £600 to £1,000) for a three-foot bronze signed "L. Madrassi" of a satyr and a girl, and £780 (estimate £60 to £120) for a Napoleonic battle scene, 1ft 10½in across in bronze by E. de Labroue. At 0.8 per cent the sale's unsold proportion was exceptionally low.

Christie's sale of important jewels saw just under 10 per cent unsold, with prices much in line with expectations. A brooch pendant comprising a sapphire of 34.06 carats in a diamond border made the top price at £32,500 (estimate £40,000 to £50,000). A brilliant cut diamond weighing 11.76 carats and mounted as a ring made £16,500 (estimate £15,000 to £20,000).

A pair of antique diamond *brooches of flower, leaf and rib*bon bow design which once belonged to the Russian imperial family were bought by S. J. Phillips for £1,700 (estimate £2,500 to £3,000).

Glendinings yesterday were selling a group of coins and artifacts from the Meeresteijn, a Dutch East Indiaman that was wrecked off Jutten Island, 65 miles northwest of Cape Town, in 1702. The consignment had been recovered by Mr James Robertson, of Cape Province, and realized £14,201. A 1632 Philip IV ducatoon made £155.

£560 for dish: A sale of Oriental ceramics at Phillips totalled £13,075. A rare Ming blue and white saucer dish was sold to Caan for £560 (estimate £400 to £500). A sale of Oriental works of art totalled £13,649.

At Bonham's, a sale of twentieth-century paintings, drawings and graphics totalled £10,800. Tollemache bought "Il Diavolo Zoppo", by Filippo de Pisi, for £980 and £700 was paid by Tooze for Cecil Kennedy's vase of red, pink and yellow roses.

£19,923 for stamps: In a three-day sale which ended yesterday, £19,923 was realized for a collection of stamps, proofs and essays of the Falkland Islands offered by Harmers in Bond Street (our Philatelic Correspondent writes). Imperferate corner blocks of six from plate proofs of the 1879 penny, sixpenny, one shilling green, and one shilling sepia-black stamps, accounted for £1,600.

The balance of the British Commonwealth sale brought the total for the three days to £53,030.

25 years ago

From The Times of Monday, October 2, 1950

Television from air

A Bristol Freighter carrying a BBC television camera, which took off from North Weald airfield yesterday, enabled viewers to see by television scenes from the air.

The programme opened with the aircraft at 1,250ft over Victoria station. Battersea power station and the Oval cricket ground came into view, and the aircraft proceeded by way of Lambeth Bridge, the Houses of Parliament, Westminster Bridge, Whitehall, and Trafalgar Square. The flight continued over Buckingham Palace, Westminster Abbey and the Houses of Parliament, Waterloo station, and the Festival of Britain site. Down-river the aircraft circled St Paul's Cathedral before flying over the London docks.

During the flight various other aircraft were seen.

Windsor Castle

The following arrangements at Windsor Castle have been announced for 1976:

The state apartments will reopen at 10.30 am on January 5 until 3 pm on March 20, when they will close for the Easter visit. They will reopen at 10.30 am on May 8 and close again at 5 pm on May 31 for the Ascot visit, reopening at 10.30 am on June 26. Christmas closure will be from 3 pm on December 4 until 10.30 am on January 3.

The state apartments, Queen Mary's Dolls' House and the exhibition of Old Master Drawings will be open at the following hours: January 1 to March 20, 10.30 am to 3.00 pm, closed Sundays; March 21 to May 7, 10.30 to 5.00, closed Sundays; May 8 to October 23, Monday to Saturday, 10.30 to 5.00, Sundays, 1.30 to 5.00; October 24 to December 31, 10.30 to 3.00, closed Sundays.

Queen Mary's Dolls' House and the exhibition of Old Master drawings will be closed on Good Friday, April 16, June 14, Christmas Day and December 27. The precincts of the castle will remain open throughout the year (including Sundays) from 10 am to one hour before sunset or 4 pm, whichever is the later, except on *June 14*.

Caddinets on display

A pair of seventeenth-century silver gilt caddinets, owned jointly by the Queen and the Department of the Environment, were yesterday put on display in the Jewel House at the Tower of London. They were used for holding individual sets of cutlery and salt on the dinner table.

University news

Reading
The title of emeritus professor has been conferred on Professor P. F. Holt, professor of chemistry, and Professor V. Mallinson, professor of comparative education.

Appointments:
Professor H. M. Frey, professor of physical chemistry to be dean of the faculty of science, and Professor P. D. Hall, head of the department of geography, to be dean of the faculty of urban and regional studies, both from October 1 for three years.

Renew acquaintance with an old friend

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£560 for dish: A sale of Oriental ceramics at Phillips totalled £13,075. A rare Ming blue and white saucer dish was sold to Caan for £560 (estimate £400 to £500). A sale of Oriental works of art totalled £13,649.

At Bonham's, a sale of twentieth-century paintings, drawings and graphics totalled £10,800. Tollemache bought "Il Diavolo Zoppo", by Filippo de Pisi, for £980 and £700 was paid by Tooze for Cecil Kennedy's vase of red, pink and yellow roses.

£19,923 for stamps: In a three-day sale which ended yesterday, £19,923 was realized for a collection of stamps, proofs and essays of the Falkland Islands offered by Harmers in Bond Street (our Philatelic Correspondent writes). Imperferate corner blocks of six from plate proofs of the 1879 penny, sixpenny, one shilling green, and one shilling sepia-black stamps, accounted for £1,600.

The balance of the British Commonwealth sale brought the total for the three days to £53,030.

Science report

Research: Important work abandoned

Research projects of great scientific importance have been abandoned because of financial stringency, the Science Research Council says in its annual report, published yesterday. A radio-telescope and an X-ray satellite have been cancelled despite their excellent scientific justification.

The other large schemes, which would provide special laboratories for advanced investigation of biological specimens and other physical materials, have been deferred.

As the largest of the government-funded research councils, the Science Research Council spent more than £85m last year. The money is divided between support for university research, work in the organization's research institutes, and the British contribution to international organizations such as the European Organization for Nuclear Research, the European Organization for Space Research and Nato scientific schemes.

Because the international contributions are large, more than £21m last year, the research council has been caught between the effects of the decrease in the value of sterling and the Government's squeeze on spending at home.

The report contains an explanation of how the research programmes are chosen to maintain the health of fundamental science and engineering in Britain. Professor Sir Sam Edwards, chairman of the council, describes 15 large schemes that should be financed if the standards of higher education and research are to be maintained.

In the current financial climate some of those schemes have been cut or modified. As part of general restraints the number of post-graduate studentships offered have been reduced from 3,950 last year to 3,600 this year.

Spending on programmes of high cost, such as high energy physics research, has been restrained to allow resources to be gradually moved to the direct support of research in universities and polytechnics and for the provision of central facilities to be used by any research group.

By Pearce Wright
Science Correspondent

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Stock Exchange Prices

Prices down again

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Sept 22. Dealings End Oct 3. § Contango Day, Oct 6. Settlement Day, Oct 14.

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

For Really Discerning Drinkers HIGH & DRY Really Dry Gin

BRITISH FUNDS

High 1974/75	Low	Stock		Price	Ch'ge	Int. only Yield	Gross Red Yield
98½	88¼	Exch	6½% 1976	98¼	-1/16	6.616	10.982
97 11/16	88	Treas	6¼% 1976	96 5/16	-1/16	6.731	10.710
101 15/16	94¼	Treas	10¼% 1976	99 9/16	-1/16	10.575	11.084
95¼	84¼	Treas	6½% 1977	94 5/16	-1/16	6.825	10.647
94¾	81¾	Elec	3% 1974-77	93¾	-1/16	3.221	8.142
103¾	95¾	Treas	11½% 1977	100¾	-⅛	11.428	11.138
88½	84	Treas	3% 1977	87¾	-1/16	3.420	9.564
90¼	78¼	Trans	4% 1972-77	89¼	-1/16	4.487	9.504
96	88¾	Treas	9% 1978	94	-1/16	9.517	11.629
100¾	96	Treas	10½% 1978	97¼	-1/16	10.797	11.670
87¾	76	Exch	5% 1976-78	87	-⅛	5.746	10.164
79¾	69	Treas	3% 1979	78¼	-1/16	3.840	9.799
103¾	94¾	Treas	11½% 1979	99¾	-⅛	11.571	11.738
81¼	69½	Elec	4½% 1974-79	81¼	-⅛	5.239	10.128
100	94	Treas	10½% 1979	96½	-⅛	10.888	11.630
79½	67½	Elec	3½% 1976-79	79	-⅛	4.428	9.817
95	81¾	Treas Cnv	9½% 1980	90¾	-⅛	9.959	11.971
95	91	Treas	9½% 1980	91½	-1/16	10.425	12.074
84½	69½	Fund	5½% 1978-80	83½	-⅛	6.364	10.000
79	64¾	Treas	3½% 77-80	77¼	-⅛	4.532	9.637
76½	61½	Treas	3½% 79-81	75	-⅛	4.635	9.403
91¼	72½	Treas	8¼% 1980-82	87	-⅛	9.983	11.911
104¾	86¾	Treas	12% 1983	98	-⅛	12.311	12.537
78	58	Fund	5½% 1982-84	74¼	-⅛	7.515	10.404
85¼	61¼	Treas	8¼% 1984-86	82	-⅛	10.621	11.823
73¼	51¼	Fund	6½% 1985-87	69¼	-⅛	9.433	11.417
76¼	53	Treas	7¾% 1985-88	73	-⅛	10.632	12.285
47¼	32¼	Trans	3% 1978-88	45¼	-⅛	6.762	11.373
56¼	39¾	Treas	5% 1986-89	52½	-⅛	9.471	12.054
79½	53¾	Treas	8¾% 1987-90	71¼	-⅛	11.998	13.063
58	41¾	Fund	5¾% 1987-91	52¾	-⅛	10.895	12.847
94½	92¼	Treas	12¼% 1992	93¾	-⅛	14.129	14.304
97½	85¼	Treas	12½% 1993	90¼	-⅛	14.208	14.382
57¾	40¼	Fund	6% 1993	50¼	-⅛	11.983	13.419
78¼	54¼	Treas	9% 1994	70	-⅛	13.822	14.069
49¼	35¼	Rdmptn	3% 1986-96	30¼	-⅛	9.758	12.242
37¼	24¾	Gas	3% 1990-95	31¼	-⅛	9.378	12.212
102	75	Treas	12¾% 1995	94	-⅛	14.314	14.400
77¼	54¾	Treas	9% 1992-96	66¼	-⅛	13.703	14.193
97½	93¼	Treas	13¾% 1997	94¾	-⅛	14.418	14.470
59½	40¾	Treas	6¾% 1995-98	50	-⅛	13.354	14.040
75½	53¼	Treas	8¾% 1997	64¾	-⅛	13.780	14.205
77¼	54¾	Treas	9¼% 1999	70¼	-⅛	13.964	14.431
34¼	21¼	Fund	3½% 1999-04	28¼	-⅛	12.508	13.354
67¾	46¾	Treas	8% 2002-06	56¾	-⅛	14.084	14.239
48¼	32¾	Treas	5½% 2008-12	39¼	-⅛	14.002	14.137
63¼	43¾	Treas	7¾% 2012-15	55¼	-⅛	14.307	14.344
31½	22¼	Consols	4%	27¼	-⅛	14.715	..
28½	20¼	War Ln	3½%	23¾	-⅛	14.372	..
26½	20¼	Conv	3½%	25¾	-⅛	13.940	..
24¼	17½	Treas	3%	20¼	-⅛	14.802	..
20¼	14	Consols	2½%	17¼	-⅛	14.587	..
20¼	14¾	Treas.	2½% Aft 75	16¾	-⅛	14.826	..

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

High	Low	Stock		Price	Ch'ge	Int. Yield	Red Yield
86½	73¼	Aust	5½% 76-78	84¼	-⅛	6.514	12.911
77¼	69½	Aust	5½% 77-80	77	-⅛	7.274	13.174
69½	58½	Aust	5½% 81-82	67	-⅛	8.202	13.248
69¼	55½	Aust	6% 81-83	67	-⅛	9.233	13.116
97¼	83	Aust	6% 74-76	94½	-⅛	6.333	11.509
78½	67½	Aust	7% 79-81	75½	-⅛	9.345	13.258
100	44	Berlin	4½% Ass	90	..	..	..
98	92	Chilean Mixed		95	..	..	..
62¼	52	E Africa	5½% 77-83	62¼	..	9.677	14.395
193	199	German	4½% 1930	190	..	..	..
27½	23	Hungary	4½% 1924	24	..	..	..
76	69¾	Ireland	7½% 81-83	73½	+½	..	..
53¾	72½	Jamaica	7½% 77-79	83¾	..	9.442	14.015
135	94	Japan Ass	4% 1910	146	..	..	..
62½	16	Japan	6% 83-88	60	..	..	..
82½	52½	Kenya	5% 78-82	62¼	..	8.115	14.411
77	64	Malaya	7½% 78-82	73½	..	10.076	13.306
79¾	67¼	N Z	6% 76-80	76½	-½	7.905	13.410
99	85½	N Z	6% 75-76	97½	-½	6.171	12.613
62¾	44	N Z	7½% 88-92	58¼	-⅛	12.849	14.089
70	54	N Z	7½% 83-86	67¼	-⅛	11.534	13.865
77	64½	N Rhd	6% 78-81	76½	..	7.980	12.586
76	61½	Nyasa	6% 78-81	75½	..	8.066	12.870
150	50	Peru	6% Ass	140	..	..	..
96¼	83½	S A Gov	5½% 74-76	96½	-⅛	..	..
50	16	S Rhd	2½% 65-70	31	..	..	..
37	16	S Rhd	4½% 87-92	23	..	..	..
61	24	S Rhd	6% 78-81	29	..	..	..
56	40	Spanish	4%	56	..	..	..
69½	55	Tang	5½% 78-82	65¼	..	8.874	14.347
54	61	Uruguay	3½%	71	..	..	..

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

High	Low	Stock		Price	Ch'ge	Int. Yield	Red Yield
24½	15½	L C C	5% 1920	19¼	..	15.380	..
64	50	L C C	5% 80-83	60	-⅛	8.327	13.686
72½	55¾	L C C	5½% 77-81	66½	-⅛	8.864	13.414
61	48¼	L C C	5½% 82-84	60¼	-⅛	9.316	13.623
51½	39¾	L C C	5½% 85-87	53½	-⅛	10.606	13.966
87¼	74	L C C	6% 75-78	86	..	6.976	13.067
72¼	66	L C C	6% 76-79	78	..	7.980	13.465
61	42	L C C	6½% 90-92	50¼	-⅛	12.321	14.111
96½	85½	G L C	6½% 1976	94	..	7.030	11.699
93¼	80	G L C	6½% 1977	93½	..	7.028	12.561
62	43	G L C	6½% 90-92	53½	-½	12.805	14.316
92	79½	G L C	7½% 1977	90¼	-⅛	7.891	12.956
90	73	G L C	9½% 80-82	81	..	11.676	13.724
86¼	73¼	C of L	6½% 75-78	84½	..	7.805	13.175
73½	57½	C of L	6¾% 80-82	70½	..	9.511	13.931
73½	56¾	Ag Mt	7½% 81-84	66¾	-⅛	11.344	14.107
66¼	45	Ag Mt	7½% 91-93	56½	-⅛	13.793	14.774
59	40½	Ag Mt	6½% 85-90	50¼	-⅛	12.711	14.585
75½	57	Belfast	6½% 77-80	70½	..	9.150	14.826
82	70½	Brighin	6½% 76-79	81	..	8.025	13.154
99½	84½	Bristol	7½% 74-75	99½	..	7.042	11.777
82½	72	Camden	6½% 77-79	81½	..	7.973	13.366
77	62	Croydon	6½% 78-81	74½	..	9.551	14.048
82¼	71¼	Edin	6½% 77-79	81¼	..	7.949	13.345
53	69¾	Glasgow	9¼% 80-82	83	-½	11.637	13.905
86	74	Gwich	6½% 76-78	84¼	..	7.944	13.165
91	78½	Herts	5½% 77-80	90¼	..	7.477	12.974
91½	76¾	Liverpl	7½% 76-78	90¼	..	7.781	12.820
27½	19¾	Met Water B		22½	..	13.484	14.578
71	59¾	N I	6½% 79-80	72½	..	8.981	13.563
62½	48	N I	7% 82-84	60½	..	12.104	16.283
65	52¼	N I Elec	6½% 81-83	61¼	..	10.708	13.645
89¼	74¾	Notts	6½% 76-78	85	..	7.842	13.175
79¼	67½	Sthend	5½% 77-79	78¾	..	6.862	13.253
66	48¼	Swark	6¾% 83-86	62¼	-½	11.240	13.915
80	69¾	Surrey	6% 78-80	75¼	..	7.961	13.583

Investment Dollar Premium 39% (36½%).
Premium Conversion Factor 0.6461.

FOREIGN STOCKS

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
42½	19¾	Bayer	£30¼	..	156	5.1	14.1
34½	5¾	Commerzbank	£10½	..	20.1	1.9	20.7
35	12¾	Cp Fr Paris	£27¼	..	165	5.9	12.9
51½	28	EBES	£30¼	..	199	5.1	..
45¼	23¼	Ericsson	£33	..	63.6	1.9	23.4
44	27	Finsider	30	..	..	..	..
29	13	Granges	£22	..	116	5.3	4.9
465	200	Hoechst	345	..	16.5	4.8	16.1
85	45	Montecatini E	45	..	..	..	..
22½	11½	NEFO NV	£20	..	90.3	4.5	23.0
887	312	Robeco II.S	497	..	23.0	4.6	37.5
417	202	Rolinco Subs fl.5	352	+1	3.2	0.9	60.9
240	130	Snia Viscosa	150	..	4.8	3.2	..
390	210	Thyssen-Huette	475	..	24.8	5.2	8.1
38¼	15½	Volkswagen	£34	..	..	..	..

DOLLAR STOCKS

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
20¼	8½	Brascan	£9⅝	-⅛	41.9	5.2	4.4
20¼	5½	BP Canada	£8¼	..	..	..	..
32⅝	6½	Can Pac Ord	£10	..	36.9	3.7	9.7
10	5⅝	El Paso	£9½	..	41.7	4.2	15.9
71¼	35¼	Exxon Corp	£39¼	-⅛	..	..	..
38	10¼	Fluor	£32⅞	..	19.1	0.6	36.5
28	14¼	Hollinger	£19½	-⅛	..	..	..
27¼	11¾	Hud Bay Oil	£23	..	28.9	1.3	43.3
13½	5	Husky Oil	£13⅝	-⅛	..	..	..
920	435	Int Hldgs	900	..	21.2	2.4	..
22⅝	13¾	Int Nickel	£19	..	69.1	3.6	11.2
11½	5⅝	IU Int	£7⅝	-⅛	35.7	4.6	6.2
29¼	8¾	Kaiser Alum	£17⅝	..	50.7	2.9	..
14	7⅝	Massey-Ferg	£12⅝	-⅛	41.3	3.3	7.9
18½	8½	Pacific Petrol	£15⅝	-⅛	..	..	..
32	4⅞	Pan Canadian	£11⅝	..	..	..	..
138	51	Steep Rock	68	-⅛	..	..	..
860	475	Trans Can P	670	-⅛	..	..	..
53¾	19½	US Steel	£18	-⅛	..	..	..
835	330	White Pass	510	..	15.9	3.1	..
14¼	5	Zapata Corp	£10½	..	14.2g	1.4	10.5

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
233	130	Alexs Discount	205	..	17.9	8.9	0.7
400	200	Allen H & Ross	310	..	26.2	8.4	5.9
350	95	Arb-Latham	169	..	17.7	10.7	10.7
425	110	Aust & NZ	370	-5	14.3	3.9	10.8
37½	30	Bk Hapoalim	30	..	0.7	2.2	24
343¾	116¼	Bk of Ireland	320	..	14.9	5.0	4.7
24½	16¼	Bk Leumi Israel	21	..	1.3	5.7	7.4
315	180	Bk Leumi UK	220	..	11.2	5.1	15.3
740	240	Bk of NSW	500	..	18.2	3.7	15.2
32	17¾	Bk of N Scotia	£32⅝	-⅛	67.5	2.0	32.1
295	103	Bk of Scotland	248	-7	13.2	5.3	8.6
30¼	16¼	Bnks Trst NY	£22⅜	..	124	5.4	8.1
340	110	Barclays Bank	275	-5	13.2	4.8	7.3
106	17	Bates E Hldgs	40	..	..	..	..
265	60	Brown Shipley	170	..	10.7	6.1	7.5
275	95	Cater Ryder	230	..	22.2	9.6	..
13	13	Cedar Hldgs	13	f	2.0	15.4	6.6
31¾	16¼	Chase Man	£20	-⅛	93.1	4.7	5.3
21	24¼	Citicorp	£19⅛	-⅛	36.3	..	15.2
7	47	Clive Discount	55	..	4.6	8.4	8.3
290	119	Com Bk of Aust	250	..	8.2	3.3	11.3
245	100	Com Bk of Syd	170	..	7.6	4.5	9.3
20¼	19¾	CC De France	£26½	..	103	3.6	35.9
41	2	First Nat Fin	7	-½	..	..	..
24	6	Fraser Ans	11	..	1.1	10.0	45.8
310	175	Gerrard & Nat	252	-3	18.7	7.4	7.5
50	22	Gibbs A	45	..	2.8	6.3	..
152	55	Gillett Bros	160	..	20.0b	12.5	3.6
110	33	Grindlays Hldgs	41	-1	..	..	..
175	55	Guinness Peat	180	-1	11.7	7.3	11.2
21	6	Hambros £10	£17	..	109	6.4	..
330	60	Do Ord	160	-8	10.9	6.1	12.2
112	21	Hill Samuel	102	..	5.5	5.4	11.1
252	44¼	Hong K & Shang	230	..	4.7b	2.1	30.3
515	220	Israel Brit	420	f	35.0	8.3	4.2
53	20	Jessel Toynbee	40	..	9.2	8.8	..
250	85	Joseph L	200	..	9.9	4.5	14.8
130	25	Keyser Ullmann	43	-1	..	..	..
75	25	King & Shaxson	50	..	4.1	8.7	8.2
105	32	Kleinwort Ben	110	-3	5.0	4.5	12.0
297	92	Lloyds Bank	219	-3	11.0	5.0	6.8
140	31	Mercury Secs	113	..	4.2	3.3	10.0
315	123	Midland	276	-3	16.8	6.1	3.7
61	12½	Minster Assets	30	..	4.2	10.5	3.6
300	114	Nat of Aust	205	..	12.4	6.1	8.1
51½	24	Nat Com Bk Grp	35	..	3.1	8.9	3.5
310	90	Nat W'minster	228	-8	12.7	5.6	6.8
39½	18½	Ottoman	£26	-½	140	5.0	16.0
112½	55	Rea Bros	65	..	2.4	3.7	13.3
37¼	12¾	Royal of Can	£21⅞	-⅛	56.4	2.6	12.0
445	100	Schroders	415	..	13.4	3.2	21.3
291½	104½	Seccombe Mar	240	..	19.5	8.1	6.1
161	29	Slater Walker	31	..	5.6	16.3	4.5
77	22	Smith St Aubyn	54	..	5.5	10.4	..
510	150	Stand'd & Chart	390	-3	17.5	4.5	7.6
350	170	Union Discount	300	..	26.4	8.5	6.3
95	41	Wintrust	62	..	4.4	7.0	10.9

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
79½	31	Allied	60	-2	4.6	7.6	11.1
117	41	Bass Charrgton	93	..	5.7	6.0	10.9
193¾	71	Bell A	170	..	8.6b	5.1	15.9
106	33	Boddingtons	103	..	4.0	3.8	14.8
82	27	Brown M	44	..	4.1	9.4	10.5
81	22	Burtonwood	70	..	3.9	5.5	7.6
124	40	Cameron J. W.	122	h	4.6	3.7	11.8
50	20	Cif Ldn Dfd	47	-1	3.1	7.2	19.7
165	60	Devenish	130	..	7.1	5.5	9.8
152	63	Distillers	105	-4	7.9	7.5	11.4
85	33	Greenall	72	-2	3.2	5.6	11.9
170	55	Greene King	160	..	6.6	4.1	12.2
130	37	Guinness	120	-5	7.4	6.1	9.4
94	48	Hardys & H'sons	108	-2	7.0	6.5	10.0
122	43	Highland	102	-2	2.8	2.9	10.9
34	14	Invergordon	26	..	1.9	7.3	20.0
95	34	Irish Distillers	67	-1	3.3	4.9	6.0
46	17	Marston	40	-1	2.2	5.4	9.5
300	95	Morland & Co	275	..	14.8	5.3	14.0
63	25	Scot & Newcastle	52	-½	3.9b	6.7	12.8
26¼	16	Seagram	£20¼	-½	36.0	1.8	20.5
133½	51	SA Breweries	86	-2	5.7	6.5	7.8
240	55	Teacher	213	..	12.3	5.8	11.8
68	32	Tomatin	57	-1	3.6	6.3	12.6
292	102	Vaux	257	..	13.8	5.3	10.9
78½	31½	Whitbread 'A'	62	-2	4.5	7.3	13.1
79½	32½	Do B	62	-1½	4.5	7.3	13.1
225	46	Whitbread Inv	101	-4	9.4	8.5	17.5
185	56	Wolverhampton	125	-2	6.5	5.2	12.2

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A — B

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
176	48	AAH	138	..	14.0b	10.2	5.9
103	22	AB Electronic	46	..	6.3	13.7	9.0
48	36	AC Cars	36	-4	1.4	3.8	13.8
100	43	AD Intl	94	..	3.5	3.7	10.7
66	15	AGB Research	37	..	3.3	9.0	5.6
236	93	APV Hldgs	107	..	11.7	5.0	7.6
80	21	AVP Ind	53	+1	3.7	7.0	5.1
80	13	Aaronson Bros	41	-2	2.4	5.8	10.6
16	9½	Abrasives Int.	13	..	2.2	16.5	4.5
109½	40	Acrow	100	+2	5.7	5.7	10.8
95	23½	Do A	88	-3	5.7	6.5	9.5
21¾	15¾	Adams Frod	21	..	1.6	7.7	6.0
30	5	Adda Int	6	..	..	..	..
170	57	Adwest Group	114	..	9.7	8.5	5.2
48	8	Aeron't & Gen.	19	..	1.5	7.5	9.3
118	68	Airfix Ind	118	..	4.3	3.6	11.1
78	27½	Do NV	76	..	4.3	5.6	7.2
90	22	Albright & W	61	-1	5.4	8.9	4.4
79	55	Alcan 10½%	173½	..	1050	14.3	..
85	54	Do 9% Cnv	£65	..	900	13.8	..
49	25	Allen E. Balfour	49	..	5.3	10.9	4.6
49	12	Allen W. G.	32	..	3.5	10.8	5.6
77½	14½	Alliance Alders	31½	-½	1.8	5.7	7.7
100	23¼	Allied Colloids	82	s	1.9	2.3	19.2
20	7½	Allied Insulators	18	..	1.8	10.9	4.9
27	9	Allied Plant	23	..	2.0b	8.0	19.8
97	30	Allied Polymer	69	-2	6.8	9.9	7.9
42	7	Allied Retailers	78	..	6.8	8.7	7.8
41	7	Alpine Hldgs	20	..	1.3	6.3	12.0
186	133	Amal Metal	194	..	19.6	10.1	3.0
70	15	Amal Power	41	..	4.7	11.5	4.4
44½	16	Amber Day	33	..	2.1	6.4	4.4
11	6½	Amber Ind Hldgs	7	..	0.8	8.9	4.0
54	24	Anchor Chem	30	-5	5.2	17.2	3.7
171½	87½	Anderson Strath	150	+3	13.1b	8.7	7.8
810	325	Anglo Amer Ind	625	..	39.5	6.3	8.6
41	24	Ang Swiss Hldgs	30	..	4.7	15.8	2.7
156	52½	Anglo-Thai Corp	156	h +1	2.9	1.9	7.4
85	13	Anglowest	25	..	2.5	10.0	10.7
51	25	Appleyard	38	..	5.7	14.9	3.5
27	10½	Aquascutum 'A'	18½	-½	1.7	9.4	6.0
75	29	Arlington Mtr	65	..	10.0	15.4	6.2
104	27	Armitage Shanks	51	-1	6.1	11.0	11.0
47½	13	Armst Equip	46	..	2.6	5.7	0.6
50	32	Aspro 6½% Pf	38	..	6.3	16.4	..
70	29½	Ass Biscuit	70	..	3.7	5.3	10.3
68	15	Do A	67	..	3.7	5.5	9.9
68½	21½	Ass Brit Food	66	..	2.4	3.7	11.0
62½	24	Ass Engineer	60	..	5.4n	9.5	7.7
32¼	24	Ass Fisheries	26	..	..	..	2.3
37½	9½	Ass Leisure	26	..	3.9	14.9	8.1
160	52	Ass News	92	..	6.6	7.2	7.7
37	19	Ass Paper	32½	..	4.0	12.3	3.0
180	61	Ass Port Cement	174	-4	11.0	6.3	14.7
73	22	Ass Tel 'A'	47	..	6.0	12.8	7.2
32	26	Ass Tooling	28	..	2.9	10.5	4.3
26	12	Astbury & Mdley	21	..	1.3	6.3	4.4
120	47	Atlas Stone	98	h	7.2	7.3	8.9
25	11	Attwood Garage	14	..	2.2	15.4	10.0
81	23	Audiotronic	37	-1	5.0	13.5	8.8
33½	13	Ault & Wiborg	24½	..	3.3b	13.6	5.8
13¼	7¼	Aurora Hldgs	11¼	+½	1.2b	10.2	4.1
55	33	Austin F.	41	..	4.5	10.9	2.9
56	12	Automotive Pd	30½	+1½	2.3	7.6	5.8
113	41½	Averys	102	..	6.7	6.5	10.3
121	28	Avon Rubber	32	..	..	..	2.4
57	17	BBA Grp	54	-1	3.9n	7.1	7.5
177	58	BICC	112	-2	10.2	9.1	8.2
55½	22¾	BOC Int	48½	-1	3.7b	7.7	7.8
128	49½	BPB Ind	122	-5	9.6b	7.8	8.3
42½	14	BPM Hldgs 'A'	20	..	3.7	18.5	4.3
25½	4	BSG Int	13	..	..	..	15.5
105	21	BSR Ltd	71	-1	3.3	4.6	6.7
144½	43¼	BTR Ltd	133	-1	10.0b	7.5	9.9
123	28	Babcock & W	111	+1	3.7n	3.3	8.2
90	18	Bacal Const	18	f	..	..	2.0
35	17	Baggeridge Brk	27	-1	2.7	9.9	7.1
12	4¼	Bailey C H. Ord	5¾	..	0.3	5.1	2.7
95	29	Baird W.	74	..	11.6	15.7	5.1
62	16	Baker Perkins	41	..	4.0	9.8	12.4
52	19	Bambergers	41	-1	3.7	9.0	5.6
17	2½	Barker & Dbson	4	..	..	..	..
338	132	Barlow Rand	220	..	12.8	5.8	6.4
75	11	Barr & Wallace	42	-3	4.2	10.1	38.2
70	11	Do A	41	-1	4.2	10.3	37.3
113	34	Barratt Devs	110	..	9.2	8.4	9.1
44½	19½	Barrow Hephn	49	..	4.4b	11.1	5.0
39	16	Barton & Sons	35	..	3.8	11.0	3.6
68	19	Bassett G.	67	..	6.5	9.7	10.0
40½	17½	Bath & P'land	31½	-1	3.8	12.1	5.0
175	57	Baxter Fell	66	..	8.1	12.3	2.3
51	17	Beales J.	23	..	3.1	13.4	7.2
52	30	Beatson Clark	46	..	5.8	12.5	9.3
51	17	Beaufd Grp	21	+1	3.8	18.1	7.7
290	75	Beaverbrook	101	..	0.5e	0.5	..
76	12	Do A	36	..	0.5e	1.4	..
69	27½	Beckman A.	59	+3	6.7	11.4	7.7
323	110	Beecham Grp	313	-3	7.9	2.5	17.7
109	42	Bejam Grp	101	-1	8.2	8.1	11.5
42	12	Bemrose Corp	35	-1	3.6	10.4	4.6
34	10	Benn Bros	17	..	2.7	15.6	8.6
180	85	Bensons Int	180	h	6.2	3.4	7.9
190	57	Berisf'ds S. & W.	176	..	3.1	1.7	8.3
45	15	Berisfords	29	+1	3.0	10.2	3.9
42	16	Berwick Timpo	42	..	3.6b	9.9	4.4
160	65½	Bestobell	142	..	11.2	7.9	6.5
92	31½	Bett Bros	75	..	4.1n	5.5	6.9
129	32	Bibby J.	58	..	7.7	13.2	5.5
45	13	Billam J	45	..	4.5	10.1	5.8
52	16	Birmid Qualcst	47	+1	5.1	10.8	9.7
90	17	Birm'gham Mint	40	..	5.5	13.7	..
126	90	Bishops Stores	126	..	3.0	2.4	13.5
90	32	Do A NV	57	..	3.0	5.2	6.1
165	83	Black & Edg'tn	119	-1	8.0	6.7	6.0
21	8	Blackman & C	22	-1	2.3	10.3	4.0
148	27½	Blackwd Hodge	125	..	4.6b	3.7	8.5
53	11	Blackwd Mt	14	..	..	..	..
109	58	Blagden & N	98	..	8.4	8.6	4.0
59	26	Blundell Perm	34	..	3.4	10.0	5.1
16	5	Boardman K. O.	7	..	1.2	17.3	3.6
14	5½	Bodycote	11½	..	1.0b	9.3	3.7
20	7	Bolton Textile	9½	..	1.8	19.3	3.1
89	15	Bonas Webb	25	..	0.8	3.1	..
51	14	Bonser Eng	21	..	1.7	8.2	6.2
170	35	Booker McCon	163	..	8.9	5.4	7.5
143	30	B'sey & Hwkes	93	..	5.8	6.2	6.0
110	53	Boot H.	100	..	9.7	9.7	5.8
139½	45	Boots	124	-1	3.5	2.8	14.0
17	7	Boulton W.	13½	-1	1.5	11.3	6.5
179¼	54	Bowater Corp	153	-3	10.9b	7.0	7.1
45	16	Bowthorpe Hldgs	30	..	1.9	6.3	6.2
46	15	Braby Leslie	44	..	4.4	9.9	2.6
70	40	Brady G.	57	..	8.0	14.0	3.7
60	29	Do A	57	..	8.0	14.0	3.7
23	10	Braham Millar	21	..	2.3	10.6	4.7
23	10	Braid Grp	19	..	1.7n	9.2	5.0
125	25	Braithwaite	82	+2	9.8	12.0	5.3
85	37	Brammer H.	83	..	6.6	8.0	5.2
84	35	Brasway	43	..	3.1	7.6	6.0
60	22	Bremner	42	..	3.1	7.2	5.1
82	23	Brent Chem Int	82	+2	2.6	3.1	10.8
59½	13½	Brent Walker	46	..	1.4	3.1	15.2
32	11	Brickhouse Dud	24	..	2.7	11.2	5.3
166	55	Bridon	121	-1	8.3b	7.0	5.9
57	10	Brierleys	44	f	3.2	7.2	10.5
31	17½	Bright J. Grp	28½	..	3.2	10.7	5.6
12	3½	Bristol Plant	7½	+½	0.9	12.2	17.0
343	150	Brit Am Tob	275	-5	17.0	5.8	6.3
61	17½	Brit Car Auctn	39½	-1	3.3	10.0	5.9
33	9	Brit Enkalon	13	..	0.4	2.6	4.4
370	135	Brit Home Strs	341	-1	10.7	3.1	17.8
49	13	Brit Ind Hldgs	21	-½	2.1	10.0	5.2
53	26½	Brit Leyland	35	-½	..	..	..
43	14	Brit Mohair	19½	..	1.8	9.2	5.1
49	19	Brit Printing	42	..	4.9	11.7	4.3
41½	17	Brit Rollmakers	28	..	2.5	12.6	7.6
72½	26½	Brit Sim Spec	60	..	7.1b	11.8	4.5
455	118	Brit Sugar	315	..	13.0	4.1	10.1
31	13	Brit Tar Prod	30	..	2.1	6.8	5.1
65	25	Brit Vita	49	..	3.4	7.1	5.1
40	19	Britains	37	..	3.5	9.5	4.1
190	52	Brockhouse J.	140	-2	17.9	12.8	5.9
54½	15	Brooke Grp	40	..	4.1	10.2	4.4
905	324	Broken Hill	660	+5	17.1	2.5	20.5
65¾	14	Brook St Bur	47	..	6.5a	13.9	4.0
51	22	Brooks Bond	35	-1	3.3	9.4	..
26	9	Brooke Tool	12	..	..	..	..
74	26	Brotherhood P.	54	..	6.4	11.9	4.1
80	33	Brown & Tawse	57	..	3.1	5.5	4.3
35	7	BBK	19½	..	..	..	..
51	4	Brown Bros Cp	9¾	-¼	0.9	7.5	7.1
121	45	Brown J.	46	..	..	..	..
52	19	Brown N. Inv	29	..	2.1	7.4	4.4
74	28	Brunica Hldgs	24	..	..	..	..
101	45	Bruntons	85	..	..	..	..
32	10	Bryant Hldgs	23	..	..	..	..
17	3½	Buder Bros	7¼	f	..	..	..
62	20	Bulllough Ltd	[illegible]	..	..	..	..
57	20	Bulmer & Lumb	20	..	..	..	..
200	47	Bunzl Pulp	85	-3	..	..	..
73	19	Burco Dean	36	..	..	..	..
70	31	Burgess Prod	35	+1	..	..	..
54	21	Burnett H'shire	57	..	..	..	..
50	20	Do A NV	50	..	..	..	..
35	7	Burns Anderson	17	..	..	..	..
13¼	5¼	Burrell & Co	8	..	..	..	..
300	135	Burt Boulton	260	..	..	..	..
128	30	Burton Grp	77	..	..	..	..
117	29	Do A	79	..	..	..	..
48	24	Bury & Masco	30	..	..	..	..
17	4	Butterfield-Harvey	7	f	..	..	..
34½	9	Butterfield-Harvey	26	..	2.7	10.4	2.4

C — E

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
110	23	CGH Inv.	22	-1	..	..	..
28¼	10	CGSB Hldgs	11	..	1.3	14.0	3.6
34	23	Cadbury Sch	39½	-½	3.5b	8.8	..
111	33	Caffyns	65	..	7.1	11.4	6.4
55	45	C'bread Robey	33	-1	1.6	..	4.3
55	9	Campari	21	-1	2.7	12.8	..
62	19	Camrex Hldgs	45	-1	4.2	9.3	..
127	31	Cape Ind	125	-1	8.4	6.7	6.4
65½	21	Caplan Profile	45	..	6.2	13.7	4.1
40½	16	Capper Neill	42	..	3.7	7.5	5.3
35	7	Caravans Int	15	-1	..	..	..
40	19½	Carclo Eng	34	-3	3.9	11.5	4.2
65	19	Carless Capel	37	-2	2.1	5.8	6.8
80	26	Carlton Ind	42	..	6.4	15.1	5.0
16	5½	Carpets Int	46	+½	4.5	11.5	..
55	25	Carr J (Don)	37	..	2.2	5.8	..
35	15	Carr'ton Vly	28½	..	..	..	..
62½	9	Cashet S Hldg	40	-1	2.8	6.9	..
56	28	Catalin	41	-½	2.4	5.3	4.3
43	7	Causton Sir J.	13	..	..	..	..
132	40	Cavenham	132	-1	6.0	4.2	..
195	48	Cawoods	131	..	8.6	6.4	..
15	6½	Celestion	10	..	0.8	5.5	5.6
70	25	Cement Rdstone	66	..	4.7	7.1	5.0
60½	19½	Central Man	45	..	3.3	6.6	4.9
35	21½	Central Wagon	21	-1	3.4	16.7	3.6
39	18	Centre Hotels	20	..	2.8	13.3	..
47	12	Centreway Secs	12	..	..	..	..
32	10½	Century Secs	22	..	3.0	13.9	..
53	13	Ch'mbn & Dix	22	..	2.4	11.4	..
50	8	Chamberl'n Grp	21	-½	2.4	11.4	..
34	10½	Chamb Phipps	19	..	2.0	10.5	..
30	10	Charles D	23	-½	2.8	12.0	..
41	15	Charlton Garder	20½	..	4.0	20.1	..
117	37	Chloride Grp	88	-1	5.2	6.0	..
56	23½	Christies Int	32	-1	2.6	8.1	..
98	30	Chubb & Sons	95	-1	4.5b	4.9	..
160	80	Church & Co	110	..	8.4	7.7	..
122	50	Do A	100	..	8.4	8.4	..
19½	6½	Circ Hldgs	8½	..	..	..	..
56	20	Clark & Fenn	41	..	3.1	7.5	..
90	24	Clarke Chapman	66½	-1½	5.7	8.6	..
50	22	Clarke Clert	44	..	3.0	6.8	..
50	15	Clayton Dewan	59	..	4.5b	7.6	..
130	65	Clough A	70	..	3.4	4.8	..
29¼	7½	Coalite & Chem	21	-½	0.9	4.5	..
60	26	Coates Bros	41	..	2.7	6.5	..
51	25	Do A	40	..	2.7	6.7	..
57¾	26¼	Coats Patons	56½	..	4.2b	8.1	..
50	17	Cole R H	40	..	4.7	11.7	..
63	20	Collett D'son	28	-1	3.8	13.5	..
20	6½	Collier S.	8½	f	0.4	5.4	..
156	45	Collins W.	95	..	5.4	5.6	..
150	45	Do A	85	..	5.4	6.4	..
21	9½	Coltness Grp	13½	..	2.1	15.6	..
30	13	Comb Eng Strs	19	..	4.1	5.1	..
58	21	Comet Radiov'n	45	..	4.0	8.9	..
72	25½	CompAir	64½	-½	4.5b	7.0	..
52	20	Compton Pmrs	39	..	3.2n	13.3	4.7
34	8½	Compton Webb	21½	..	2.2	10.1	5.6
65	19	Concrete Ltd	61	-3	4.5	7.3	13.0
18¼	6½	Cooper Inds	8	..	1.1b	14.0	3.4
51	23½	Cope Allman	36	-1	4.0	11.2	3.4
133	30	Coral J Hldgs	89	..	8.0b	10.2	5.6
40	17½	Cornercroft	35	..	4.0	11.4	4.4
18	12	Cory H.	13½	..	1.0	8.0	6.9
58	27	Cosalt	29	..	3.7	12.9	2.2
234	60	Costain R	214	-4	6.5	3.0	10.9
51	11	Countryside	14	..	..	..	3.8
85	28	Courts (Furn)	67	-1	4.0	5.9	6.2
85	25	Do A NV	67	-1	4.0	5.9	6.2
30	10	Court Htls Ldn	32	f	1.9	6.0	4.0
140	51	Courtaulds	130	..	8.6	6.6	4.3
90	26	Courtney Pope	43	..	4.9b	11.5	4.9
33¼	16½	C'wan de Groot	32	s	5.0b	15.6	2.8
35	11	Cowie T.	18	..	2.0	11.3	10.0
40	13½	Cox Ind	13	f	..	..	3.4
27	9	Crane Fruehauf	13	..	1.3	9.8	..
33	23	Crellon Hldgs	31	..	4.3b	13.9	5.7
62	12	Crest Nicholson	32	..	4.1n	12.8	10.3
70	23	Croda Int	49	+½	2.5b	5.1	6.4
32	13	Cronite Grp	29	..	3.4	11.7	9.6
35	20	Cropper J.	27	..	2.6	9.8	2.7
17	6	Crossland R.	12	-½	1.6	13.4	5.3
61¼	33¼	Crossley Bldg	49	-1	5.8b	11.8	5.3
71	15	Crouch D.	18	-1	4.3	27.0	4.3
53	13	Crouch Grp	26	-1	3.7	14.2	6.9
85	20	Crowther J.	32	..	0.8	2.3	11.3
40	13	Culter Guard	17	..	..	..	..
74	26	Cum'ns En Cv	£44	..	375	8.5	..
35	17	Culnbert R. & G.	28	..	2.5	8.8	7.8
25	11¼	Cutler Hmmer	£20¼	..	67.8	3.3	11.0
121	44	Dale Electric	120	-1	6.2	5.2	11.3
145	60	Danish Bacon 'A'	135	-5	9.6	7.1	5.0
38	24	Danks Gowerton	28	..	3.0	10.7	2.8
12	4½	Dartmouth Inv	8	-½	0.9	11.6	5.6
75	22	Davies & New	73	..	9.4	12.9	6.2
55	14	Davis G.	29½	..	4.1	13.8	6.9
112	44½	Dawn Int	110	+2	8.8b	8.0	9.9
45	11	Dawson & Barfos	43	..	2.4n	5.6	7.7
62	30	Dawson J.	50	..	6.8	13.6	5.4
670	210	De Beers Ind	550	..	37.9	6.9	12.5
99	25	Debenhams	73	..	6.0	8.3	6.6
197	65	De La Rue	162	-5	16.5	10.2	7.2
296	94	Decca	224	..	13.3	6.0	7.3
284	90	Do A	222	..	13.3	6.0	7.3
45	15	Delson	19	..	2.3	11.8	3.0
73½	35½	Delta Metal	51½	-½	6.3b	12.2	6.3
118	38	Denbyware	102	+2	7.7	7.5	7.0
132	50	De Vere Hotels	80	..	5.4	6.6	24.2
145	58	Dew G.	92	..	6.3	6.9	4.8
120	45½	DRG	107	+1	8.8	8.2	8.6
26	13½	Dimplex Ind	7	-½	..	..	..
54½	13½	Dixons Photo	44	..	3.0b	6.8	4.8
49	13	Do A	44	..	3.0b	6.8	4.8
60	28	Dixor	30	..	0.7	2.4	18.5
42¼	13¼	Dobson Park	40½	+½	2.6	6.4	9.6
51	20	Dolan Pack	42	..	3.0	7.1	3.5
52	29	Dom Hldgs	37	..	5.4	14.6	10.5
112	55	Dorman Smith	110	..	6.7	6.1	10.5
99¼	50	Do A	95	-1	6.7	7.0	9.0
73	18	Douglas R M.	62	..	4.9	7.9	4.6
50	12	Dow'd & Mills	45	-1	2.7	6.0	10.9
122	55	Downing G. H.	117	..	13.2	11.2	7.7
128	41	Dowty Grp	128	+3	7.7	6.0	10.0
20½	6	Drake Cubitt	7	-½	..	..	..
49	11½	Dreamland Elec	48	..	3.0	6.3	7.5
39	10½	Dufay	38	-1	2.1	5.9	6.0
370	185	Duncan W.	205	..	26.5	12.9	5.0
71	28	Dunford & Ell	34	..	5.9	17.3	2.9
58	17	Dunlop Hldgs	53	-3	5.1	9.6	6.1
17	3	Duple Int	5½	..	..	..	4.7
62	39½	Duport	47½	-½	5.2	10.9	3.1
30	10½	Dutton For	16½	..	1.2	7.5	6.5
39	17	Dykes J. Hldgs	34	..	4.6	13.6	7.2
75	18	ERF Hldgs	23	..	3.9	17.1	3.1
38	22	E Lancs Paper	37	-1	4.5	12.2	2.8
69	20	E Mid A Press	38	..	3.5	9.1	7.2
79	13	Eastern Prod	16	..	..	..	1.3
84	22	Eastwood J. B.	45	-3	4.6	10.7	..
70	16	Do B Dfd	42	..	..	..	..
89	30	Edbro	60	..	7.2	12.0	4.9
67	29	Ega Hldgs	56	..	4.8	8.3	3.6
29½	5½	Eldridge St'fd	9½	f	0.6	15.7	1.1
42	11½	Elcco Hldgs	20	..	2.1	10.4	5.9
36	12	Elec & Ind Secs	32½	..	3.0n	9.3	6.9
203	62	EMI Ltd	198	..	9.6b	4.8	12.0
113	42	Electrocomps	98	..	5.8	5.9	8.1
74	16	Electr'nic Rent	57	-1	2.0	3.5	11.8
57	25	Elliott B.	49	-½	5.6	11.4	2.6
43	20¼	Elliott Grp	38	-1	3.0b	8.0	4.7
152	85	Ellis & Everard	95	..	4.6	4.9	33.6
32	10	Ellis & Gold	17½	..	2.2	12.6	3.4
103	37¾	Empire Stores	78	-3	4.4b	5.7	9.1
18½	2	Energy Serv	3½	+¼	..	..	..
16	7	England J. E.	15	..	1.6	10.8	7.7
47	22	English Card Cl	35	..	3.4	9.6	2.0
101	32	Eng China Clay	61	-3	3.5b	5.7	8.5
67	25	Erith & Co	70	..	6.2	8.9	9.6
42	25	Esperanza	57	-3	6.1	8.0	..
170	19	Eucalyptus Pulp	29	..	6.9	23.8	1.3
67	24½	Euro Ferries	51½	..	2.8b	5.4	8.9
44	25	Eva Industries	44	+1	4.7	10.6	4.3
107	46	Ever-Ready Hg	98	..	4.9b	5.0	10.0
75	22	Evode Hldgs	48	..	2.7	5.8	5.6
31	5½	Ewer G.	17	..	1.5	8.9	9.3
116	32	Exch Telegraph	68	..	6.2	9.2	12.4
64½	27	Expand Metal	64½	..	4.2	6.6	9.3

F — H

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
52	12	F C Cons	32	..	4.1	12.7	5.1
77	29	Fairbairn	65	-1	7.7	11.8	3.5
30	7½	FPA Cons	14½	..	2.5	17.2	..
198	62½	Fairclough L.	190	..	12.7a	6.7	6.9
54	7	Fairfax Jersey	8½	..	..	..	21.8
69	35	Fairview Est	49½	-1	7.2	14.5	4.9
105	22	Farnell Elect	66	-1	4.9	7.5	5.0
32	10	Feb Int	17	..	2.1	12.1	6.2
25	7	Do A	16	-1	2.1	12.8	5.9
62	35	Fed Chem Hldgs	46	-1	4.2	9.2	4.9
23	7	Fed Lnd & Build	21	..	1.5	7.1	11.5
29½	13½	Fenner J. H.	111	..	7.3	6.5	5.4
80	36	Ferguson Hldgs	70	..	7.0	10.0	5.7
34	30	Ferro Metal	55	..	5.7	10.3	2.4
34	9	Fertleman B.	33	+1	1.1	3.2	1.6
18	9½	Fine Art Dev	16¼	..	1.6	9.5	5.6
155	51	Finlay J.	147	+3	6.4b	4.3	9.7
32	14	Finlay Pack	16	..	1.4	8.6	8.6
31	18	First Finsbury	16	-1	3.1b	19.3	10.1
80	23	Firth G M.	50	+1	7.7	15.4	3.6
417	145	Fisons	378	-6	15.7	4.2	12.6
54	25	Fitch Lovell	62	..	4.7	7.5	5.6
59	20½	Fodens	33	..	0.5	3.8	2.8
59	21	Fogarty E.	42	..	5.2	12.4	4.7
50	10½	Folkes Hefo NV	16½	..	1.6	9.5	4.4
56	24	Ford (Martin)	35	..	1.4	9.7	5.9
159	94	Ford Mtr BDR	136	-3	5.5e	4.1	16.8
77	21	Formminster	52	+2	5.7	10.1	3.9
720	340	Fortnum & Mason	480	..	29.2	6.1	19.0
185	52	Foseco Min	160	..	5.5	3.4	12.4
70	25	Foster Bros	62	+1	3.3	5.3	10.5
43	13½	Foster J.	22	-1	4.4	20.0	6.6
36	6	Francis Parker	10	..	..	..	..
242	71	Freemans Ldn	138	-8	7.3	5.3	8.0
64	15	French T	45	..	3.1b	6.9	3.6
26¾	5½	French Kier	7½	..	0.1	1.1	..
78¾	37	Friedland Doggt	57	..	3.8	6.6	6.7
145	59	GHP Grp	90	..	10.3	11.5	4.1
46	11½	GRA Prop Tst	17	..	..	..	..
130	47	Gallenkamp	119	..	6.4	5.4	6.7
50	21	Gamid Brindley	24½	..	2.5	10.4	4.0
74	32	Garner Scotblair	67	..	3.4b	5.1	8.4
49½	23¾	GEI Int	48	..	4.5b	10.4	5.9
151	52	GEC	119	..	4.7	3.9	7.8
29½	102	Gen Mtr BDR	189	-4	5.1	2.7	29.0
56	32	Gibbons Dudley	53½	-½	4.5	8.6	4.0
53	25	Gibbons S. Int	73	..	3.8	5.1	6.5
60	30	Gill & Duffus	127	..	6.8	5.4	5.6
60	15	Gilspur Ltd	34	..	3.4	9.9	7.7
49½	15	Glass & Metal	50	..	5.0	9.9	7.5
70	14	Glass Glover	35	..	3.0a	7.7	16.1
425½	155	Glaxo Hldgs	353	-3	12.3b	3.5	18.7
25	8	Gleeson M. J.	23	..	2.4	10.4	6.1
38	11	Glossop W. & J.	26	-½	2.4	9.2	5.6
24	11	Glynwed	58	..	5.6	12.4	8.0
56	18	Goldblg & Sons	45	..	5.3	11.8	5.6
51	18	Gomme Hldgs	22	..	2.7	12.0	5.0
64	26	Gordon & Gotch	50	..	2.9	5.1	7.5
41	26	Gordon L. Grp	20	..	..	..	..
31	25	Graham Wood	25	..	2.6	10.4	5.8
58	16	Grampian Hldgs	43	..	5.2	12.4	4.9
49	16	Granada 'A'	66	..	3.7	5.6	5.0
38	10	Grand Met Ltd	44	-3	5.0b	6.9	10.0
200	35	GUS Stores	225	..	9.4	4.8	11.0
18	9	Do A	215	-1	9.4	5.0	10.1
17	6	Gre Millets	17	..	1.3	7.6	..
50	20	Greens Econ	50	..	3.0	4.9	6.4
30	10	Grippeerods	55	+¼	4.9	9.0	4.4
52	20	GKN	217	..	14.0	6.5	6.6
33	23	HAT Grp	23	..	..	..	..
39½	9	Haden Carrier	67	-½	12.4	18.5	3.0
32	10	Haggas J.	30	..	5.6	18.5	3.0
54	13	Halina	30	..	..	..	..
50	20	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..	..	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Hall-Thermotank	61	..	..	..	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Halma Ltd	19½	..	..	..	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Hammer & Co [illegible]	[illegible]	..	..	..	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Hanson Trust	201	..	10	8.8	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Hardy Furn	[illegible]	..	..	..	..

(Remaining F—H rows [illegible].)

I — L

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
[illegible]	[illegible]	ICL Grp	[illegible]	..	..	..	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Initial Services	[illegible]	..	..	..	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Johnson & F B	23	-½	5.4b	12	6.7
[illegible]	[illegible]	Johnson Grp	[illegible]	..	..	..	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Johnson Matt	[illegible]	..	..	..	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Johnson-Richd	127	..	..	..	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Jones Stroud	46	..	..	..	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Jourdan T.	13	..	..	..	..
43	20	Judge Int	30	-½	2.7	9.7	4.3
54	23	K Shoes	49	..	3.3	6.6	7.8

(Remaining I—L rows [illegible].)

M — N

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
70	20	Kelsey Ind	37	..	3.6	10.1	3.4
52	20	Kenning Mtr	40	-1	4.7	11.8	5.8
43	12½	Kent M. P.	27	-2	2.5	9.2	3.1
150	30	Kitchen Taylor	53	-5	2.6	4.9	10.6
218	64	Kleeman Ind	218	..	6.4b	2.9	14.8
221	80	Kwik Save Disc	210	-2	5.2	2.5	25.0
67	17½	LCP Hldgs	51	h +1	4.5	8.7	7.0
58	14	LRC Int	25	-½	3.1	12.3	14.8
98	31	Ladbroke	94	a -1	6.3b	6.7	9.5
48	23	Ladies Pride	31	+1	4.0	12.9	5.2
34	15	Lafarge	33	..	1.3	5.0	7.1
146¼	36	Laing J.	121	-3	2.7	2.3	15.0
146¼	36	Do A	121	-3	2.7	2.3	15.0
54½	24½	Laird Grp Ltd	41	..	3.7b	8.0	4.8
49	17	Lake & Elliot	46	..	4.6	10.0	13.5
41	25	Lambert H'wth	30	..	3.5	11.8	2.8
102	48	Lamson Ind	65	..	4.2	6.5	..
42	6	Lane P. Grp	12	..	..	..	..
98	46	Lankro	94	-2	7.4b	7.8	2.8
108	42	Laporte Ind	65	+5	4.6b	7.1	4.8
170	65	Latham J.	125	..	10.6	8.5	6.0
67	16½	Laurence Scott	35	..	3.9	11.0	..
40	26	Lawtex	30	..	3.0	12.9	2.2
118	48	Lead Industries	97	..	7.5	7.7	..
43	16	Le-Bas E.	35	..	2.2	6.1	3.7
20¼	9¼	Lee A.	12¼	..	2.1	16.7	2.3
75	36	Leisure C'van	71	..	6.8n	9.2	10.1
168	61	Lep Grp	138	..	3.5	2.6	5.5
35	12	Lesney Ord	32	..	1.2	3.8	4.9
35	11	Do RV	29	..	1.2	4.0	3.1
96	13	Letraset	38	..	2.0	5.2	8.7
35	6¼	Lex Services	17¼	..	2.3	13.4	5.7
56	21	Lilley F J. C.	84	-1	2.5	4.6	6.4
39	20	Lincroft Kilg	26	..	4.5	17.4	2.4
89	25	Lindustries	47	..	5.8	12.3	3.8
210	45	Linfood Hldgs	206	..	12.3	6.0	12.7
48	20	Linread	32	..	4.4	13.8	4.4
75	25	Lipton L.	32	..	3.7	11.5	3.4
59½	21	Lister & Co	41	+1	3.7	8.9	5.7
58	15	Lloyd F. H.	55	..	6.1	11.1	5.4
47	10	Lloyds Indust	46	+1	5.1b	11.0	7.8
12¼	6¼	Locker T.	10½	..	1.0	9.5	5.1
11¼	5	Do A	9½	..	1.0	10.5	4.6
70	35	Lockwoods Fds	57	..	4.2	7.4	5.2
42	16	Ldn & M'land	40	-½	5.7	14.2	3.6
46	15	Ldn & N'thern	39	..	5.0	12.8	8.8
59	15	Ldn Brick Co	52	-2	2.7	5.3	26.0
117½	68	Ldn Prov Post	72	..	12.1	16.9	4.1
43	19	Longton Trans	26	..	4.4	16.8	4.4
159	42¼	Lonrho	109	..	5.8	5.3	..
100	26	Lonsdale Univ	48	-1	5.6	11.6	4.2
60	22	Lovell Hldgs	40	..	3.0n	7.6	5.5
75	15	Loveys J.	75	f	..	..	..
194	82½	Low & Bonar	158	+3	13.9	8.8	4.8
135	37	Lucas Ind	113	+1	7.4	6.7	8.0
88	29	Lyles S.	40	..	3.9	9.8	..
23¼	13	Lyndale Eng	20	..	2.2	11.0	2.9
255	55	Lyons J. Ord	145	..	11.7	8.0	43.9
240	50	Do A	142	-2	11.7	8.2	43.0
61	7	MFI W'house	17	..	..	..	4.8
101	17	MK Electric	41	-1	3.1	7.5	18.4
80	17	MK Refrig'tion	32	..	3.6	11.1	3.3
32	10	MTE Ltd	21	..	2.6	12.1	5.1
39	16	MY Dart	33	..	2.2	6.5	6.7
205	85½	McCorquodale	181	..	19.6n	10.8	8.3
93	15	McInerney Prop	21	..	..	..	..
29½	11	McCleery L'Amie	18	..	2.6	14.3	3.4
11	3½	McIntyre	4½	f	0.9	19.6	3.4
44	19	Mackay H.	29½	..	4.4	15.5	6.4
80	30	McKechnie Bros	51	-1	5.1	10.0	2.9
75	31	McNeill Grp	40	..	4.0	10.1	4.1
43	17	Macpherson D.	29½	+½	3.0b	10.5	3.8
30	8½	Madame Tussds	22	..	1.4	6.2	12.0
175	41	Magnet Joinery	145	-4	4.2	2.9	7.4
35	11	Mallinson W.	31	-1	2.9b	9.3	5.7
100	22	Man Agcy Music	46	..	7.5b	16.3	2.9
144	55¼	Manbre & Gart	120	..	9.5b	7.9	9.8
272	110	Man Ship Canal	142	..	18.3	12.9	4.8
20	4½	Mang Bronze	8	..	..	..	4.1
49	22	Mann & Overtn	46	..	4.6	10.0	4.9
80	25	Manordale Grp	43	..	5.7	13.1	13.0
54	7½	Maple Mac'wds	11	..	..	..	..
100	24	Marchwiel	93	-1	3.9	4.2	5.8
73	18	Marks A.	30	..	5.1	16.9	2.7
125	47¼	Marks & Spencer	107	+1	5.0	4.7	17.7
92	28½	Marley Ltd	83	..	4.4	5.3	7.2
21	5	Marling Ind	11½	+½	1.3	11.5	2.7
33½	9	Marryat Grp	15½	-½	2.1	13.2	4.8
46	5	Marshall Cav	24½	..	4.1b	16.9	9.6
27	11	Marshall T Lox	25	-1	2.9a	11.5	3.5
24	9	Do A	20	-½	2.9a	14.4	2.8
74	20	Marshall T. Inv	42	..	5.0	11.9	2.9
105	46¼	Martin-Black	94	..	6.2b	6.5	6.8
156	50	Martin-News	128	-1	5.9	4.6	5.6
60	15	Martin T.	47	-1	3.4	7.8	5.0
155	59	Martonair	135	-1	5.2	3.9	9.4
53	17	Mather & Platt	38	-1	4.0	10.4	5.4
61	15	Matthews Hldgs	44	..	3.7	8.4	5.3
47½	19	May & Hassel	63	..	3.5	5.6	7.7
425	100	Maynards	310	..	23.3	7.5	9.5
36	12	Mears Bros	19	..	2.3	12.3	8.7
26	10	Medminster	14	..	2.5	17.8	10.3
18	7	Menmore Mfg	10	..	1.2	11.7	10.6
170	36	Menzies J.	118	..	5.4	4.6	9.6
280½	133	Metal Box	248	..	18.6b	7.5	7.2
91	41	Metal Closures	69	+1	4.9	7.2	5.6
39	10	Metal Products	10	f	1.2	11.5	13.7
50	12½	Metalrax	29½	..	9.6	44.7	6.1
33	10¼	Metlloy	31	..	2.8	7.9	6.9
67	12	Meyer M. L.	48	-1	2.9	6.1	6.6
31	7½	Midland Ind	13¼	+¼	1.1	9.2	4.0
73	24	Mills A. J.	48	..	3.9	8.0	5.3
95	18	Mills & Allen	36	..	..	..	..
144	78	Miln Marsters	135	..	9.7	7.2	11.6
41	15	Mining Supplies	41	..	3.1	7.7	3.2
90	40	Mitchell Cotts	60	f	4.7b	12.8	3.7
66	28	Mitchell Cotts	58	..	5.0	8.6	8.6
114	16	Mixconcrete	43	-1	3.1b	7.9	15.8
79	18	Modern Eng	37	..	3.8	10.4	8.8
61	13	Monk A.	41	..	5.9	14.3	13.4
41	17	Mono Containers	25	-1	1.5b	6.2	2.6
39½	20	M'santo 5% Ln	£39½	..	500	14.8	..
49½	29	Do 6¼ Ln	£41	..	625	15.2	..
157	74	Do 5% Cnv	£149	-6	500	3.4	..
41	13	Montfort Knit	23	..	4.4	19.2	24.2
100	39	Morgan Cruc	81	..	6.6b	8.2	8.7
70	25	Morgan Edwds	45	..	5.0b	11.0	8.8
122	28	Morgan-Grampn	40	..	3.4	8.4	11.8
65	25	Morris & Blakey	42	..	5.9b	14.1	9.0
83	25	Do A	38	..	5.9b	15.8	8.1
95	18	Morris H.	42	..	4.0n	9.5	4.2
96	20	Moss Bros	37	..	1.5	4.2	21.5
44	19	Moss Eng	37	..	4.9	13.2	5.5
206	95	Mothercare	156	-4	6.7	4.3	14.6
16	3½	Mt Charlotte	3½	..	0.1	2.4	..
28	5	Mowlem J.	71	..	6.2	8.7	6.1
81	36	Muirhead	68	-1	4.4	6.4	10.3
125	16	Mysm Grp	72	+1	5.4	7.5	9.1
55	16½	NSS News	53	..	2.7	5.0	11.9
142	35	Nairn & W'son	118	+1	6.2	5.3	12.3
35	15	Nat Carbon	32	..	..	..	..
35	5	Needlers	15	..	..	..	..
42	15½	Neepsend	39	+2	4.4	11.2	6.0
62	20	Negretti & Zam	37	-1	4.1	11.2	5.5
86	23	Neill J.	61	+1	6.2	10.1	8.9
142	40	Newarthill	63	-1	6.2	9.6	11.1
43	25	Newman Ind	33	+1	5.5b	16.8	2.1
59	17	Newman Tonks	39	..	4.1	10.8	4.5
90½	21	Newmans Tubes	47	..	3.4	7.3	4.2
175	55	Newmark L.	90	..	7.7	8.5	4.7
64½	24½	Norcros	59½	+½	5.5b	9.3	7.2
57½	53¾	Norfolk C Hlls	58	f	1.3	2.3	15.7
37¼	20	Normand Elec	30	..	3.6b	11.9	5.2
60	20	Nthn Foods	82	..	3.9	4.7	9.3
19½	5	Norton W. E.	9	-½	0.8	8.9	5.8
51	25	Norwest Holst	23	..	1.4	2.9	..
71	25	Notts Mfg	47	+1	3.7	7.9	5.8
28	9½	Nu-swift Ind	11½	..	1.8	16.0	8.3

O — S

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
109	42	Ocean Wilsons	94	..	3.3	3.5	5.9
110	41	Odex Racasan	63	..	5.5	8.7	5.8
74	27	Office & Elect	81	..	4.7	6.1	5.5
81	34¼	Ofrex Grp	54	..	4.1	7.9	5.4
16¼	4½	Oriley & M	£11⅝	-⅛	42.2	3.2	10.6
37	17	Osborn	43	..	4.1	9.6	2.4
75	26	Owen Owen	60	+1	3.4	5.7	5.8
26	4	Oxley Printing	4½	..	..	..	5.1
135	11	Ozalid	115	-1	8.2	6.9	7.3
50½	21	Parker Knoll 'A'	42	-1	3.9	9.3	3.4
70	20	Parker Timber	55	-2	3.1	5.6	3.5
400	151	Paterson Zoch	360	..	10.8e	3.0	8.5
71	22	Paul & Whites	65	-1	4.4	6.8	8.4
75	20	Pearson Long	41	..	4.4	8.5	6.4
101	50	Pearson & Son	133	..	7.8	5.9	14.4
61	34	Do 4% Ln	£28	..	400	14.3	..
42	15	Peek J	16	f	..	..	2.1
87	51½	Pegler-Hatt	136	..	9.6b	7.1	7.7
151	56½	Perkin El 4%	£87	-1	..	..	..
23	6¼	Pernall	27	h	1.2n	4.6	2.4
88	20	Perry H. Mtrs	66	..	6.5	9.8	6.0
110	29½	Petrocon Grp	10½	-1	5.9	5.2	11.7
102	38	P'borough Mtrs	73½	..	7.5	10.3	3.3
40	23	Philips Fin 5¼%	£51	..	575	11.3	..
47	19	Philips Lmp	650	+25	31.2	4.8	..
26	4¼	Phillips Patt	8	..	1.5	19.3	..
34	50	Phoenix Timber	52	-4	4.9	9.5	10.4
58	9	Photo-Me Int	74	..	1.7	2.2	8.3
59	20	Pickups Int	26	..	1.8	6.9	3.9
96	60	Picc'dly Theatre	72	..	2.1	2.9	14.5
70	24	Pifco Hldgs	54	+2	3.4	6.3	3.2
30	24	Do A	53	+1	3.4	6.4	3.1
310	116	Pilkington Bros	283	-1	13.4	5.1	10.6
110	24	Pittard Grp	53	..	5.1b	10.0	11.4
35	14	Plessey	71	..	9.1	12.8	5.5
100	21	Plysu	29	..	2.4	8.2	5.5
60	20	Pleasurama	59	..	3.4	9.3	6.7
29½	20	Plessey	67	-½	6.2	9.3	6.7
[illegible]	40½	Do 5% Ln	£57½	-¼	..	..	..
9	4	Plysu	27	-1	1.6	5.5	6.3
1	4	Polly Peck	21	+1	..	..	..
17	3	Pontins	24	-½	2.1	8.8	8.8
[illegible]	[illegible]	Portals Hldgs	232	..	..	..	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Porter Chad	46	..	..	..	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Portsm'th News	35	..	..	..	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Powell Duffryn	175	..	..	..	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Pratt F. Eng	44	-3	..	..	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Press W.	52	..	..	..	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Prestige Grp	37½	..	..	..	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Pretoria P Cem	145	..	..	..	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Pritchard Servs	14½	..	..	..	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Pullman R. & J.	34	..	..	..	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Pye Hldgs	44	..	..	..	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Pyramid Grp	21	..	..	..	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Queens Moat	7½	..	..	..	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Rank Org	140	..	..	..	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Ransomes Sims	133	..	..	..	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Reckitt & Colmn	213	..	..	..	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Redland	84	..	..	..	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Reed Int	224	..	..	..	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Renold Ltd	86	..	..	..	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Rentokil Grp	39½	..	..	..	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Ricardo Eng	70	..	..	..	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Richards & Wall	39	..	..	..	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Rich'son Merrell	£14⅞	..	..	..	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Richardsons W.	42	..	..	..	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Robertson Foods	130	..	..	..	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Rockware Grp	64	..	..	..	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Rolls-R Motors	55	..	..	..	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Ropner Hldgs	29	..	..	..	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Rotaflex	17½	..	..	..	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Rotaprint	29	..	..	..	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Rothmns Int 'B'	26	..	..	..	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Rotork Ltd	104	-1	..	..	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Routledge & K	47	..	..	..	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Rowntree Mac	133	+3	..	..	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Rowton Hotels	44	..	..	..	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Royal Worcs	113	..	..	..	..
33	7	Royco Grp	21	-1	..	..	..
36	10	Ruberoid	20	-1	1.4	7.2	9.2
52	22	Rugby Cement	34	..	4.0n	5.4	5.6
46	16	Do NV	45	..	3.4n	7.5	16.7
58	30	RTD Grp	34	..	11.4	33.5	2.2
28	6	S & U Stores	10	..	1.3	12.9	10.4
118	35	SGB Grp	92	..	6.7b	7.3	5.5
25⅞	8⅞	SKF 'B'	£20⅞	s	47.8	2.3	10.4
50	13	Sabah Timber	20	..	1.9	9.4	3.9
234	73	Sainsbury J.	168	..	6.8	4.1	20.4
31	12¼	St Gobain	£20	..	63.7	3.2	9.5
125	40	Sale Tilney	70	..	6.5	9.3	6.4
122½	46¾	Samuel H.	119	+2	7.4b	6.3	6.8
117¼	45¾	Do A	116	-1	7.4b	6.4	6.7
50½	22	Sanderson Kay	45½	-1	5.5	12.1	6.1
101	24½	Sangers	66	..	7.4b	11.2	4.3
32½	10	Savoy Hotel 'A'	22	-1	0.8	3.4	..
65	31	Scapa Grp	53	..	5.6	10.6	3.5
248	118	Scholes G. H.	162	..	20.8	12.8	13.3
44	13	Scoteros	39	+1	3.7	9.8	..
54	11	Scotia Inv	17	h	..	n	16.3
31	9	Scottish TV 'A'	15	..	..	..	11.3
37	11	Scott J.	17	..	..	..	2.5
153	45	Scot Univ Inv	102	..	6.9	6.8	13.0
30	6	Scragg F.	14	h	0.6	4.4	4.1
110	18½	Sears Hldgs	40	-1	2.9	7.4	11.6
48½	31½	Securicor Grp	45	s -3	1.6	3.5	9.5
102¾	31	Do NV	45	s -3	1.6	3.5	9.5
101¼	32	Security Serv	47	s +2	2.4	5.1	8.8
105¼	33½	Do A	47	s +2	2.4	5.1	8.8
36	11	Sekers Int	18	..	2.2	12.4	13.2
13	4½	Selincourt	7½	..	1.1	14.9	9.9
31	9	Sena Sugar	10	..	..	..	0.3
38½	15	Serck	37½	..	3.2b	8.6	11.6
38	11	Shakespeare J.	20	..	1.2	6.0	3.3
26	12	Shaw Carpets	19	..	3.2	16.8	4.0
31	11	Shaw F	27	..	3.1	11.4	6.1
20	7½	Sheepbridge	37	-½	4.4	11.9	9.5
39	16	Sheffield Twist	94	h	4.6	4.9	14.4
94	17	Shellabear Price	30	..	3.5	11.7	3.6
31	14	Sherman S.	6	..	..	..	..
21	5	Sidlaw Ind	52	-1	7.5	14.5	5.9
77	25	Siebe Gorman	145	..	7.0b	4.8	8.6
146	56	Siemssen Hunt	22	-1	2.8n	12.5	6.5
58	12	Sigmdr Pr Cn	£148	-3	700	4.7	..
168	65	Silentbloc	30	-2	2.4	8.1	13.3
31½	7	Silentnight	30	-½	2.4	8.1	13.3
119	54½	Simon Eng	100	-1	9.6b	9.0	8.2
92	34	Simpson S.	34	..	4.0	11.9	9.1
90	31	Do A	36	..	4.0	11.2	9.1
67½	26	600 Group	59	-1	4.7	8.0	5.1
68	23	Sketchley	64	..	5.4	8.4	9.4
68	20	Slimma Grp	34½	..	2.6	7.6	6.3
42	20	Small & Tidmas	29	..	3.2	14.4	2.6
41½	18	Smith D.S.	25	..	3.1	12.3	3.6
30¼	17	Smith & Neph	52½	-1	2.9	5.5	12.6
58½	22	Smith W. H.	376	-6	12.4	3.3	14.7
420	124	Smiths Ind	114	-2	9.1	8.0	7.6
130	58	Smurfit	88	..	10.0	11.4	3.8
113	48	Sobranie	13	..	2.1	15.9	8.6
32	13	Do NV	11	..	2.1	18.8	7.5
28	11	Solicitors Law	42	..	5.0	12.0	7.6
51	15	Sparrow G. W.	120	..	6.5	5.4	9.5
130	50	Spear & Jackson	75	+1	7.3b	9.7	5.3
123	32½	Spear J W.	85	..	2.2	2.5	5.6
90	47¼	Spencer Gears	13	..	1.4	10.6	3.0
28	8	Spencer G.	27	..	4.0	14.7	5.1
43	23	Spillers	43½	+½	3.5	8.1	15.8
47	19	Spirax-Sarco	119	-1	8.7b	7.3	9.9
120½	54½	Spirella	48	+1	4.6n	9.5	4.7
48	19	Spooner Ind	24	..	3.3	13.8	3.3
42	19	Staffs Potts	82	..	6.9	8.4	3.4
120	60	Stalley Int	42	..	3.4	8.1	4.7
49	22	Stag Furniture	76	+2	9.0	11.9	4.3
76	36	Stanley A. G.	72	-1	7.3	10.1	13.3
78	33½	Stanwood Radio	20	+1½	..	..	..
52	11½	Staveley Ind	103	-1	10.8	10.5	6.1
121	38	Steel Bros	258	..	11.5	4.5	24.9
245	100	Steetley Co	105	..	8.1b	7.5	6.4
126	54	Steinberg	15	..	1.3	8.8	5.6
30	10	Stephen J.	8	..	..	..	..
48	7	Stew't & Ll 6%	80	..	..	..	..
95	53	Stigwood R Grp	30	..	2.2a	7.2	8.5
33	13	Stocklake Hldgs	19	-1	..	..	..
37	9	Stocks J. & Son	63	..	5.0	7.9	2.4
73	40	Stonehill	71	..	8.2	11.6	8.0
73	24	Stone Platt	77½	-½	4.5b	5.8	5.1
86	29½	Storey Bros	42½	..	4.3	10.2	6.9
61	14	Stothert & Pitt	74	..	12.0	16.2	4.4
120	53	Strong & Fisher	58	..	5.7	9.8	8.6
83	27	Sturla G.	12	..	..	..	..
53	4½	Sumner F.	6	..	0.8	13.0	3.0
12¼	4¼	Sunbeam W'sev	9	..	..	..	..
32½	9	Sutcliffe S'man	34	..	3.1	9.1	4.6
46	23½	Swan Hunter	67½	..	8.4	12.4	1.8
113	49	Swan Hunter	67½	..	..	..	..

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High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
38	17	TPT	33½	-½	4.1	12.2	4.2
680	400	Takeda Bdr	520	..	1.1	0.2	12.3
163	68	Tarmac Ltd	162	..	12.3	7.6	8.0
283	106	Tate & Lyle	216	..	16.3	7.5	5.1
63	30	Taylor Pallis	54	..	5.5	10.2	5.9
312	68	Taylor Woodrow	293	-2	7.3	2.6	11.4
43	13	Telefusion	23	-1	1.5	6.3	7.3
42	11	Do A	23	-1	1.5	6.5	7.3
124	45	Telephone Rent	90	..	6.7	7.5	9.8
57	19	Tesco	47½	-½	1.9	4.0	14.3
50	6	Textured Jersey	16	..	..	..	..
43	18	Thermal Synd	30	..	3.6	12.1	3.5
232	37	Thomson Org	176	-1	6.6	3.8	..
98	22	Thomson T-line	24	..	3.9	16.4	..
330	74	Thorn Electric	206	..	8.5	4.1	9.4
321	74	Do A	206	..	8.5	4.1	9.4
7½	4	Thurgar Bardex	5	..	..	..	..
240	85	Tilbury Cont	197	-3	23.5	11.9	4.9
73½	19	Tilling T.	71	..	5.0b	7.0	8.5
34½	13½	Time Products	32	..	2.1b	6.6	3.3
46½	9	Titaghur Jute	18	..	..	..	..
268	110	Tobacco Sec Tst	210	-1	16.8b	8.0	16.9
990	470	Do Dfd	805	-5	56.7	7.0	17.9
14½	7½	Tomkins F. H.	8½	..	1.1	12.9	3.3
35	14½	Tootal	33½	-2	3.1	9.3	7.3
28½	16	Toye	18	..	1.9	10.7	3.1
69	24	Tozer Kemsley	40	..	3.1	7.8	15.2
120	21	Trafalgar H Inv	93	-½	4.2	4.5	7.8
35	10	Trafford C'pets	11	..	2.2	17.9	..
36½	22½	Trans Paper	39	..	5.7	14.6	3.8
62	25	Transport Dev	48½	-1	4.1	8.5	8.9
23	8½	Transwood Grp	11	..	2.5	22.7	2.6
102	28	Travis & Arnold	83	..	4.4	5.3	5.2
29½	10¼	Tricoville	25	..	1.6	8.7	3.7
32	9	Trident TV 'A'	20	..	3.0	15.2	3.4
44	18	Triplex Found	38	..	4.2	11.8	2.8
137	38	Trust Hse Forte	100	-3	11.3	11.3	20.6
306	123	Tube Invest	282	-4	25.8	9.8	5.5
180	50	Tunnel Hldgs 'B'	125	-2	12.5	8.1	8.1
39	4½	Turner Curzon	9	..	1.1	15.5	4.8
137	61	Turner Newall	117	-2	11.6	9.9	7.7
112	34	Turner Mfg	52	..	4.6	8.9	4.9
101	21	Turriff	44	..	5.1	11.0	14.6
112	48	UDS Grp	85	..	7.2	8.5	9.5
91	34½	UK Optical	91	..	6.5b	7.1	8.1
17	4	UU Textiles	4½	..	..	..	..
68	29½	Unicorn Ind	56	..	6.4	11.4	6.6
83½	29½	Unigate	45	..	3.9	8.7	8.4
490	181	Unilever	392	+2	18.1	4.6	9.0
21⅞	8¼	Do NV	£19¼	-½	79.3	4.1	9.5
155	65	Unitech	81	..	9.4	11.5	7.6
108	39½	Utd Biscuit	96	-½	4.4	4.6	11.8
105	20	URM Grp	65½	-1	6.5	9.9	10.8
38	14	Utd City Merc	29	..	1.5	5.2	4.5
36	14	Utd Eng	18	..	2.6	14.2	7.5
10¼	4½	Utd Gas Ind	21	..	0.3	1.2	10.1
304	94	Utd News	212	..	17.2	8.1	5.1
53	13	Utd Scientific	47	..	4.0	8.5	10.6
85½	15½	Vantona	52	h	7.4b	14.3	3.6
13	2¾	Vavasseur	4½	..	..	..	0.5
290	120	Vereeniging Ref	260	..	76.4	29.4	8.2
97	11½	Vetter	124½	..	..	..	48.4
104	37	Vibroplant	87	+1	13.2	15.1	6.6
140	64	Vickers	130	..	11.7	9.0	5.5
42	9	Vita-Tex	17	..	3.4	19.9	5.2
106	39	Vosper	65	..	5.8b	8.9	2.7
30	14	W'Ribbons	25	..	2.7	10.8	5.4
51	18	WGI	44	..	4.4	10.5	3.6
35	11	Wade Potteries	29	..	1.7	5.7	6.6
95	34	Wadkin	51	..	6.8	12.9	6.2
98	25	Wagon Ind	97	..	11.7	12.0	5.0
25	8	Walker & Homer	15½	..	2.1b	13.4	7.6
115	34	Walker C & W	95	..	4.3n	4.5	6.6
64	24	Walker J. Gold	41	..	2.7	6.8	5.0
55	20	Do NV	38	..	2.7	7.1	4.7
25	17	Walmsley Bury	22	..	..	..	2.1
100	36	Ward & Gold	68	+4	6.9	10.1	6.2
62	20½	Ward T. W.	51½	..	5.6	10.9	5.5
84	21	Waring & Gillow	83	..	4.9	5.9	5.5
30¼	33	Warren J.	63	-7	14.1	22.4	..
43	13	Warrington T.	23	..	4.3	18.7	6.2
43	14½	Waterford Glass	24	-1	1.1b	4.6	9.2
60	27	Watson & Philip	72	-1	2.4	3.4	13.8
125	51	Watts Blake	90	..	3.7	4.1	7.2
57	28	Wearwell	41	..	6.2	15.2	8.4
66	18	Weir Grp	98	..	9.9	9.0	11.4
31½	13	Wellman Eng	25	..	2.8	11.1	6.7
47	21	Westbrick Pds	35	..	3.9	10.8	7.7
59½	20¼	Westland Air	49	..	4.0b	8.1	7.4
51	19	Weston Pharm	40	+½	3.7	9.1	7.2
250	56	Westburn Eng	247	..	9.5b	3.8	14.7
30	10	Wharf Mill	21	..	1.8	8.7	5.1
11½	4½	Whatlings	7½	..	0.6	9.5	8.4
161	14½	W'sheaf Dist	35½	-2	7.0b	5.0	13.5
52	20½	Whitlock Mar	5½	-1	..	..	..
11	1½	Whessoe	27	-1	..	..	..
17	6½	Whewaw Watson	14	..	0.9b	5.9	4.7
85	40	White Child	42	..	4.3	10.1	6.9
104	40	Whitecroft	80	..	7.1	8.4	4.6
51	25	Whiteley BSW	46	..	4.3	10.5	6.5
60	30	Wholesale Fitt	57	..	6.8	11.6	4.4
140	40	Wigfall H	115	-1	6.1	4.4	3.1
46	13	Wiggins Constr	17	..	1.9	14.8	10.2
110	22	Wilkins & Mit	77	..	3.4	9.1	..
137	52	Wilkins n Match	134	+1	10.6	7.9	14.6
91	54	Do 10% Conv	£81	-½	1000	12.0	..
32	14	Wms Hudson	19	..	0.5	2.6	1.7
74	18	Wms J. Cardiff	21½	+1	2.6	12.0	3.3
48	20	Wills G & Sons	30	..	1.9	4.8	3.8
42	8½	Wilmot Breeden	27	..	2.2	8.0	22.9
145	38	Wilson Bros	17½	..	0.8	4.4	7.0
31	8	Wimpey G.	41	-2	1.6	4.4	8.7
140	70	Winn Ind	34	-½	3.3b	13.5	7.6
111	16	Winter Newton	178	..	20.1	7.9	9.1
168	37	Willer T	19	+1½	0.9	4.9	5.9
195	37	Wales Hughes	92	..	6.4	7.0	8.5
21½	25	Wilmin Bronze	84	+1	10.1b	12.0	4.4
27	11	Wombwell Fdry	15	..	1.1	6.1	7.3
40	10¼	Wood & Sons	13	..	0.8	5.8	7.5
27	35	Wood Bastow	38	..	5.3	13.6	4.7
31	7	Wood S. W.	31	..	4.9	15.8	4.0
27	25	Wood W.	13	..	..	..	..
91	31	Wood Hall Tst	78	..	6.2	8.2	4.9
54	41	Woodhead J	70	-1	8.8	12.5	3.3
34	14¾	W'dh'se Rixson	25	..	3.0b	11.3	4.3
50	21	Woolworth	57½	..	6.1	10.6	14.6
26	25	Worth Bond	35	..	5.0	14.3	3.4
30	30	Wrighton F.	19	..	1.5	8.0	7.9
34	20	Wyatt W Hldgs	27	..	3.0	14.3	6.3
163	36	Yarrow & Co	118	+1	5.8n	5.0	1.1
32	18	York Trailer	26	..	2.6	9.9	4.9
125½	33½	Youghal C'pts	67	-1	7.5b	11.2	6.0
25	8	Young H. Hldgs	15	..	..	..	..
37	14	Zetters	23	..	2.3	6.3	5.3

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
175	120	Akroyd & Sm	160	..	19.2	12.0	..
17	12	Ang-Cont Inv	60	-1	..	..	12.1
225	95	Assam Trdng 'B'	175	+5	2.6	7.5	..
29	11	Boustead	23	..	1.7	7.3	7.3
23	9	Brit Debt Serv	10	..	..	..	..
110	40	BT T Dfd	73	..	0.5	8.9	0.0
30½	9½	Cen & Sheer	29½	..	2.8	13.9	9.1
177	82	Challenge Corp	122	+4	7.0	5.7	8.9
27½	9	Charterhs Cons	25	..	0.7	2.8	10.7
50	21	Charterhse Grp	40	..	4.7	11.7	7.0
47	19	C Fin de Suez	£40	..	..	..	..
187	92	Daily Mail Tst	158	-2	14.7	9.3	12.3
257	90	Do A	158	-2	14.7	9.3	12.3
95	87	Dalgety	184	+1	12.5	6.8	39.9
34	8	Dawnay Day	34	..	..	..	..
24	4	Edin Ind Hldgs	8	-½	..	..	..
25	7	Equity Ent	18	f	..	..	..
98	10	Estates & Gen	18	-½	2.7	14.8	..
20	9	FC Finance	20	-½	..	..	..
48	21	Goode D & M Grp	18	-½	1.2	6.6	6.4
11	5	Hoblyn 'A'	16	..	1.3	7.8	15.3
437	155	Inchcape	347	-8	10.7	3.1	11.0
64	34	Investment Co	16	..	1.2	7.4	11.0
61	11	Jessel Secs	11	..	5.3	47.7	1.2
19	6	Do Dfd	6	..	..	..	..
62	13	Kwahu Co	37	..	..	..	..
58	24	Lloyds & Scot	65	-2	2.3b	13.6	6.8
18	18	Ldn & Euro Secs	40	..	4.4	7.1	13.2
22½	3¾	Ldn Aust & Gen	19	h +1	5.4	6.0	24.2
41	13	Ldn Utd Inv	66	..	..	..	..
80	28	Manson Fin	27	..	5.3b	8.0	13.7
64	20	Martin R. P.	27	..	5.2	19.1	4.9
14½	14½	Mercantile Crdt	31½	h	9.1	14.3	9.4
13	12	Moorgate Merc	14½	f	1.7e	5.5	18.2
134	27	NMC Invest	19	..	1.4	8.6	6.9
124	39	Prov Fin Grp	21	-1	2.0	10.6	12.8
58	15	Sime Darby	68	-1	8.1b	8.6	8.9
104	6	Smith Bros	48	..	2.0	3.0	35.9
84	10	Tyndall O'seas	£8½	..	6.2	13.4	6.3
83	7	Utd Dom Tst	17	..	46.4	7.1	..
75	9	Vavasseur	8	..	..	..	..
36	17	Wagon Fin	32	..	2.3e	7.2	12.4
48	19	Western Sel	21	+1	1.8	8.5	3.0
..	..	Yule Catto	34	..	1.7	5.0	13.8

INSURANCE

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
70	19	Bowring	62	-1	3.2	5.1	..
106	33	Brentnall Beard	60	-2	4.7	7.8	7.0
184	59	Britannic	138	-2	10.8	7.8	..
189	68	Com Union	147	-1	10.4	7.1	..
146	41	Eagle Star	126	-2	7.7b	6.1	..
216	50	Equity & Law	158	..	7.6	4.8	..
175	62	Gen Accident	158	..	8.5	5.4	..
220	84½	Guardian Royal	196	-2	11.9b	6.1	..
190	48	Hafford Shead	190	+2	8.5	4.5	11.9
248	78	Heath C. E.	236	-2	9.4	4.0	11.2
156	40	Hogg Robinson	143	-3	6.2	4.3	10.0
138	30	Howden A.	127	-1	3.7b	2.9	14.4
150½	54½	Legal & Gen	127	..	6.7b	5.3	..
135	33	Leslie & Godwin	100	..	5.2	5.2	12.9
142	45	London & Man	110	-2	6.9	6.3	..
205	62	Matthews W'son	152	-1	11.4	7.5	12.7
165¼	44	Minet Hldgs	158	-2	3.3	2.1	17.9
254	61	Pearl	218	-3	14.5	6.8	..
228	103	Phoenix	210	..	12.7	6.0	..
138	60	Prov Life 'A'	118	..	9.4	8.0	..
128	60	Do A Br	118	..	9.4	8.0	..
125	60	Do B	113	..	9.4	8.3	..
128	60	Do B Br	113	..	9.4	8.3	..
141½	60	Prudential	126	-2	7.8b	6.2	..
300	110	Refuge 'A'	214	..	19.2	9.0	..
160	48	Do B	108	..	9.6	8.9	..
330	138½	Royal	294	r	20.6b	7.0	..
265	93	Sedg. Forbes	232	-4	12.0b	5.2	19.0
121	27	Stenhouse	75	..	4.8	6.4	8.8
448½	207¼	Sun Alliance	407	-6	24.3	6.0	..
91	31	Sun Life	84	..	3.9	4.6	..
166	78	Trade Indem'ty	140	..	10.1	7.2	..

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
123	47	Aberdeen Trst	106	-1	5.2	4.9	31.6
59	14½	Acorn Secs 'Cap'	53	..	..	..	..
57	37	Do Inc	48½	..	4.3	8.8	11.4
200	86	Alliance Trust	175	-1	8.1	4.6	30.3
42½	15	Amer Trust	32½	-½	2.1	6.4	31.0
102	39	Ang-Amer Secs	85½	-½	3.3	3.9	34.5
35	19½	Anglo Int Inv	33	+1	4.0	12.1	13.5
83	18	Do Asr	80	..	..	..	..
45	15	Anglo Scot	36	-½	2.1	5.8	27.1
57	36	Ashbourne	40½	f	1.3	3.2	22.1
108½	43	Ashdown Inv	95½	..	4.6b	4.8	30.0
76	12½	ABC Regional	31½	-½	0.6	1.9	..
112	12	Atlantic Assets	33	-½	0.6	1.9	..
46	15	Atlas Electric	42	..	1.6	4.2	31.6
51	23	Bankers Inv	44	..	2.9b	6.7	21.0
51½	16	Berry Trust	34	-2	0.9b	2.8	50.0
242	106	Border & Sthrn	221	-2	6.9	3.1	41.3
36½	16	Brit Am & Gen	31	-1	1.9	6.0	22.5
62	18	Brit Assets Tst	43½	-½	1.9b	4.3	36.9
10½	4	Brit Emp Sec	9¾	..	0.8	8.6	14.6
149	63	Brit Invest	128½	-1½	5.2b	4.0	37.1
119½	48	Broadstone	105½	-1	4.8	4.5	30.5
69½	30	Brunner	62½	..	3.8	6.1	24.0
64½	27	Brycourt Inv	48	..	2.5b	5.2	26.7
57	21	CLRP Inv	48½	-2	2.2	4.4	27.2
133	56	Cable Trust	122	..	6.5	5.3	26.1
230	76	Caledonia Inv	151	-2	9.7	6.4	18.8
67	29½	Caledonian Tst	56½	..	..	..	45.2
65	24½	Do B	52	..	..	..	..
35	5½	Cannon St	9½	f	2.0	35.6	..
96	42	Capital & Natl	88½	-1½	5.0	5.6	..
87½	41½	Do B	86½	..	..	..	..
140	57	Cardinal 'Dfd'	123	..	6.5	5.3	..
110	47	Carliol Inv	98	..	3.9	3.9	35.9
56	23	Cedar Inv	51	-1	2.6	5.1	23.7
48	18	Charter Trust	40	..	2.3	5.8	24.3
34	15½	City & Grace	28	h	1.7	6.6	21.1
36	13½	Do Conv	27	h	..	..	..
67	26½	Cl'desdale Inv	55	..	2.4	4.4	39.3
63	25	Do B	51	..	..	..	..
13	7½	Common Mkt	£9⅛	-⅛	30.5	3.2	..
165½	59½	Cont & Ind	155½	..	6.9	4.5	33.4
24	12	Corporate Guar	14	f	..	..	..
62	26	Crossfriars	47	..	3.7	7.9	15.4
33	14	Cumulus	20	..	1.1b	5.4	66.7
85	35	Delta Inv	82	..	..	..	..
140	75	Derby Tst 'Inc'	130	..	15.2	11.7	15.3
137	48	Do Cap	98	..	..	..	..
131	53	Drayton Com	105	+1	5.2	4.9	28.8
140	62	Drayton Cons	120	-1	5.3	4.4	32.2
192	86½	Do Premier	163	..	7.7	4.7	29.1
49	19½	Dundee & Ldn	46	..	2.6b	5.7	25.8
63	18	E & W Inv	55	..	1.5	2.8	44.0
128½	49½	Edin & Dundee	119½	+½	4.2b	3.6	..
196	73	Edinburgh Inv	164	-1	7.5	4.5	32.2
82	27	Elec & Gen	57½	-2	1.5	2.6	63.9
71½	29	Embankment	61	..	3.0	4.9	27.4
89	30	Eng & Caledon'n	63½	..	3.2	5.1	25.9
85	33	Eng & Int	69½	..	4.9	7.0	20.9
84	26	Eng & N York	60	..	2.7	4.5	30.0
140	63	Eng & Scottish	113	..	5.0	4.4	30.1
170	63	Do B	105	..	0.3	0.2	..
279½	88½	Estate Duties	240	+5	9.8b	4.1	31.6
260	185	Estates House	255	+1	..	..	..
83	29	First Scot Am	73½	-2	3.4	4.6	32.0
148	58	Foreign & Colnl	129½	..	3.7	2.9	44.4
116	29	Gt Japan Inv	91	..	0.8	0.8	..
117½	41	Gen Funds 'Ord'	104½	-3	5.5	5.2	53.6
98	27	Do Conv	78	-½	..	..	..
90	34	Gen Inv & Tsts	78	..	4.3b	5.5	24.1
74	34	Gen Scottish	63	..	4.0b	6.3	22.9
80	30	Glendevon	62	-1	2.0	3.2	29.8
99	36	Globe Trust	80½	+½	4.2	5.2	24.8
65½	27	Grange Trust	54½	..	2.3	4.2	33.4
91	35	Great Northern	91	..	4.8	5.9	22.8
80	32	Greenfriar	56½	..	1.4	2.5	60.8
105	23	Gresham Hse	35	..	4.5	12.8	4.2
64½	23	Guardian	56½	-1	2.7b	4.8	30.9
84	40	Hambros 'A'	63	..	6.5	10.3	27.3
82	31	Do B	50	-2	..	..	..
7	1½	Hammerfest	2½	-½	..	..	..
37	14	Harcros	38	-1	2.2	6.0	23.4
131	43	Hill P. Inv	118	..	7.7	6.5	21.0
63	24½	Rume Hldgs 'A'	43	-1	4.3	10.0	20.0
61	24	Do B	42	..	..	..	..
42	15¾	Indus & General	37	-½	1.8	4.7	27.8
59	26	Internat Inv	54	+1	2.8	5.1	28.7
114½	39½	Invest in Sue	89½	-1½	3.2	3.6	38.8
182	72	Inv Tst Corp	157	..	7.0	4.4	31.2
68	33	Inv Cap Trst	60	-1	1.5b	2.6	52.2
134	35	Jardine Japan	104	..	0.8	0.7	..
162	53	Jersey Ext	110	..	..	..	..
63	33	Joseph L.	41½	..	1.8	4.3	27.7
50	26	Kellock Conv	27	..	..	..	..
78	31	Lake View Inv	68	-½	3.6	5.3	42.5
90	28	Ldn Deb Corp	69	..	3.4	7.9	..
150	62	Ldn & Holyrood	82	..	3.9b	4.8	32.2
90	42	Ldn & Montrose	134	+4	5.5	4.1	31.2
90	37	Ldn & Prov Tst	80	..	3.7	4.6	32.3
53	15	Ldn Elec & Gen	45	f	..	..	..
88	45	Ldn Intercont	63	..	3.5	5.5	21.9
59½	11	Ldn Merch Sec	29½	-½	1.0	3.6	..
54½	11	Do Cap	29	..	..	..	..
47	19	Ldn Pru Invest	39	..	2.9	7.5	18.6
113	47	Ldn Scot Amer	107	..	5.0	4.7	26.9
185	57¼	Ldn Trust	140	-1	7.4b	5.3	25.9
19½	5	Mentelth	9	..	0.7	7.7	13.8
45	18	Mercantile Inv	31	-½	2.5b	8.0	20.7
59½	24	Merchants Trust	53½	-½	2.8	5.2	26.8
45	16½	Monks Inv	39½	..	1.7	4.2	33.5
73½	34	New Court Euro	51	-½	2.8	5.6	14.0
10½	5	New Throg 'Inc'	10½	..	2.4	22.7	6.6
154	12	Do Cap	37½	..	..	..	..
92	36½	North Atlantic	75	-1	2.8	3.5	37.1
92	40	Northern Amer	76	..	3.4	4.4	34.1
83	33	Northern Sec	72	-1	3.7	5.1	28.8
48	19	Oil & Associated	41½	..	2.5	6.1	22.7
91	34½	Pentland	80	-1	4.1	5.1	28.3
92½	70	Progressive Sec	80	..	3.5	4.3	28.1
108	14	Prop Inv & Fin	31	..	..	..	..
118	42	Raeburn	100	-1	4.6	4.6	25.1
143	45	River & Merc	133	-1	9.2	6.9	..
116	45	River Plate	101	..	6.3	6.4	..
79	29	Romney Trust	70	-½	3.2	4.6	31.4
424	237	Rothschild	285	..	14.6	5.0	21.5
54	22	Safeguard	49	..	4.2	8.5	16.9
58	24½	Scot Amer	57	-½	2.7	4.7	..
69	30¼	Scot&Cont'l Inv	56	..	1.5	2.7	39.2
51	14½	Scot & Merc 'A'	15	..	3.5	10.1	12.4
114	45	Scot Eastern	103½	-½	4.5	4.3	31.8
63	25	Scot European	40	..	1.7	4.2	32.0
91	35	Scot Invest	80	-1	3.2	3.9	35.9
106	40	Scot Mortgage	91	-1	3.5b	3.9	36.7
124	47½	Scot National	107	-1	4.1	3.8	35.3
94	35	Scot Northern	79½	-2	3.8	4.8	38.1
80½	36½	Scot United	70½	-½	2.2b	3.1	44.8
85	32	Scot Western	70	..	2.5	2.6	37.2
82	30½	Do B	68½	..	..	..	..
146	69½	Sec Alliance	144½	-2	6.6b	4.6	29.6
182	55	Sec Brit Ass	132	-4	2.3b	1.8	36.4
74	23	Sec Gt Northern	64½	..	2.3b	3.5	42.2
72	23	Do B	61½	..	..	..	..
80½	33	Sec Scot Inv	73½	..	2.9	3.8	37.6
153	66	Secs Tst Scot	136	-2	7.2	5.3	25.7
122	53	Standard Trust	107	-1	6.1	5.7	21.9
142	48	Sterling Trust	127	-1	5.9	4.7	30.8
79¾	31¼	Stockholders	72½	..	2.1	2.9	45.0
95	30	Throg Sec 'Cap'	85	-1½	..	..	..
52	21	Throgmtn Trust	39	-1	5.5	14.1	9.3
58	21	Triplevest 'Inc'	55	..	5.5	10.5	15.3
198½	73	Do Cap	183	-1	..	..	..
110	42	Trustees Corp	95	-1	4.5	4.8	27.5
110	46	Tyneside Inv	94	..	3.9	4.1	37.9
212	88	Utd Brit Secs	190	-1	9.9b	5.2	29.1
108	54	Utd States Deb	71	-½	3.7	5.2	26.5
142	54	Utd States Gen	136	-1	6.1	4.5	27.3
129	28	Viking Res	59	-½	0.9	1.4	75.6
73	26	Whitsparken	27	f	..	..	..
158	62	W'bottom Trust	145	..	5.1b	3.5	36.9
78	33	Witan Inv	64	-1½	2.3b	3.6	..
74	32	Do B	61	-½	0.1	0.2	..
127	50	Yeoman Tst	120	-2	7.3b	6.0	22.9
30	16	Yorks & Lancs	29	..	7.3b	25.2	17.3
81	20	Young Co Inv	44	..	4.0b	9.1	14.7

SHIPPING

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
230	82	Brit & Comm	171	-1	11.6	6.8	7.9
95	58	Fisher J.	94	..	3.6	4.3	4.4
250	103	Furness Withy	220	-1	9.4	4.3	5.0
310	75	Hunting Gibson	167	..	13.9	8.3	2.1
48½	11½	Jacobs J. I.	11½	-¼	..	..	3.4
68½	17	Ldn & O'seas Fr	35	+¼	5.0	14.1	1.1
325	95	Manch Liners	225	..	7.7	3.4	6.2
171	50	Ocean Trans	113½	+1	9.6a	8.4	11.5
134	57	P & O 'Dfd'	95	-2	8.1	8.5	..
115	58	Runciman W	100	..	8.7b	8.6	4.6

MINES

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
530	250	Amal Colls	330	..	23.1	7.0	..
518	245	Anglo Am Corp	355	..	36.6	4.5	..
47½	20	Ang Am Gold	£31	..	169	5.1	..
34	13¾	Anglo Am Inv	£29½	-½	192	6.5	..
18	6	Anglo Transvl	£10½	..	61.2	5.8	..
18	6	Do A	£10½	..	61.2	5.8	..
166	70	Ayer Hitam	140	..	20.0	14.3	..
59	31	Beralt Tin	16½	..	..	..	..
135	43	Bishopsgate Pl	50	-5	..	..	..
30¼	8¾	Blyvoors	£17⅞	-⅛	63.5	8.6	..
250	44	Botswana RST	58	-1	..	..	..
360	162	Bracken Mines	205	-5	34.6	16.9	..
254	15	BH South	155	+5	7.3	4.7	..
23⅞	13¼	Buffelsfontein	£14⅝	-⅛	114	7.7	..
271	83	Charter Cons	150	+2	9.4	6.4	..
287	154	Cons Gold Fields	201	+5	10.0	5.0	..
40	5	Doggafontein	10	..	..	..	..
343	154	De Beers 'Dfd'	277	-3	16.5	5.9	..
14¼	4½	Doornfontein	£7⅞	-⅛	70.8	9.8	..
24	7	Durban Rood	£4 11/16	+⅛	27.3	5.8	..
196	35	East Dagga	40	..	15.7	39.2	..
17¼	5	E Driefontein	£8⅞	+¼	41.5	..	..
46	16	E Rand Cons	19	..	1.4	7.5	..
21	5¼	E. Rand Prop	£5⅝	+¼	24.3	4.2	..
455	190	Elsburg Gold	250	..	29.6	..	..
171	31	Falklands	15	..	2.3	15.4	..
32¼	10¼	F S Geduld	£21	-⅛	219	10.4	..
435	200	Geduld Inv	280	..	23.0	8.2	..
300	180	Geevor Tin	180	..	18.5	10.3	..
36½	14½	Gen Mining	£21	..	139b	6.6	..
19	5	Gold & Base	10	+1	..	..	..
267	130	Gopeng Cons	220	..	21.9	10.0	..
89	23	Gt Boulder Gold	71	h -1	..	..	..
510	120	Grootvlei	155	+5	12.1	7.8	..
185	74	Hamersley	180	..	..	..	..
167	50	Hampton Gold	73	-1	1.8	2.5	..
10¼	4	Harmony	£6½	+⅛	51.8	8.1	..
21	15¼	Hartebeest	£17½	..	137	7.8	..
174	9	Jo'burg Cons	£19½	+½	110	5.6	..
920	305	Kinross	530	+5	34.0	6.7	..
15½	7½	Kloof	£8½	-⅛	35.1	4.1	..
272	76	Leslie	85	..	..	..	..
17½	6½	Libanon	£8½	-⅛	70.2	8.7	..
195	100	Ldn Tin	145	..	10.5	7.1	..
200	75	Lydenburg Plat	105	-1	..	..	..
244	94	MIM Hldgs	211	-1	6.1	2.8	..
150	82	MTD (Mangula)	[illegible]	..	..	..	..
220	85	Malaysian Tin	[illegible]	..	..	..	..
210	175	Marievale Con	[illegible]	..	..	..	..
300	160	Messina Trans	[illegible]	..	..	..	..
77	22	Metals Explor	36	+2	..	..	..
545	250	Middle Wits	320	..	18.0	5.6	..
315	138	Minorco	196	-9	6.6	3.4	..
467	182	Nthgate Explor	265	+8	20.5	7.8	..
53	25½	Pahang Cons	39	..	4.0b	10.3	..
454	145	Peko Wallsend	370	..	..	..	..
267	100	Potgietersrust	180	-8	..	..	..
28	11¼	Pres Brand	£19	-¼	166	8.8	..
22¼	11½	Pres Steyn	£13¼	..	84.0	6.3	..
470	130	Rand Mine Prop	200	..	7.4	3.7	..
37	11	Randfontein	£19½	-½	..	..	..
12¾	5⅝	Rand Select	£7⅛	..	45	6.1	..
33	13	Rhodesian Corp	18	..	0.8	4.6	..
224	74	Rio Tinto Zinc	160	..	8.5b	5.3	..
440	210	Roan Cons 'B'	220	..	..	..	..
39½	14	St Helena	£23½	-½	166	7.1	..
30	10	Sea Diam	36	..	..	..	..
890	235	Selection Tst	505	..	20.9	4.1	..
450	178	Sentrust	245	-5	19.0	7.7	..
80	27	Silvermines	48	-1	2.4	5.0	..
12¼	3⅞	SA Coal	£8¾	f	21.8	2.5	..
11½	2⅝	SA Land	£2⅞	..	..	..	..
13¼	4⅞	Southvaal	£7⅞	+⅛	5.6	..	..
176	67	Sthn Malayan	123	-2	15.5	12.6	..
91	43	Sungei Besi	45	..	9.2	20.5	..
230	90	Tang Cons	158	-6	13.2	8.3	..
88	25	Tanjong Tin	48	..	6.7	13.9	..
310	220	Tharsis Sulph	280	..	..	..	..
15¾	5	Transvaal Cons	£9¾	+¼	42.0b	4.4	..
94	41	Tronoh Mines	59	-2	6.6	11.2	..
470	220	UC Invest	280	+10	23.0	8.2	..
575	253	Union Corp	400	+12	28.2	7.1	..
252	83	Union Plat	152	-6	..	..	..
34½	18½	Vaal Reefs	£20¼	-¼	..	..	..
11¼	2⅞	Venterspost	£3⅝	+⅛	44.7	12.4	..
23	7½	Vereen Est	£17	f	70.6	4.2	..
53½	23	Wankie Colliery	33	..	3.3	9.8	..
247	83	Waterval Plat	152	-6	13.2	8.7	..
650	240	Welkom	345	-15	36.5	..	..
54¾	23¾	W Driefontein	£35	-1	318	8.8	..
470	165	W Rand Cons	170	..	6.3	3.7	..
745	295	Western Areas	335	-5	45.5	13.6	..
22¼	10¼	Western Deep	£14⅛	+¼	..	..	..
39¼	19	Western Hldgs	£26⅝	-¼	316	11.8	..
213	76	Western Mining	150	..	3.9	2.6	..
13¾	5⅝	Winkelhaak	£8 9/16	-⅛	71.9	8.8	..
70	33	Zambia Copper	41	+3	..	..	..

OIL

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
59½	39½	Ampol Pet	44	..	2.9	6.6	11.8
91	53	Attock	56	..	6.3e	11.2	9.8
151	30	Berry Wiggins	58	..	3.0	5.1	12.5
180	66	Brit Borneo	124	-8	7.8	6.3	16.3
584	191	BP	352	-8	26.5	4.8	4.0
498	27	Burmah Oil	31	-3	..	..	..
29	11½	C F Petroles	£21	..	102	4.8	2.9
108	32	Oil Exploration	51	..	2.5b	4.8	..
19¼	7	Premier Cons	9½	..	..	..	..
30¼	8	Ranger Oil	£10½	-½	..	..	..
31	14¾	Royal Dutch	£25¾	..	147	5.7	4.5
354	119	Shell	336	-2	19.7	5.8	4.3
126½	13½	Tricentrol	42	-2	..	..	11.7
240	66	Ultramar	188	-2	..	..	4.2

PROPERTY

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
72	24	Allied Ldn	40	..	3.5	8.7	6.1
130	56	Allnatt Ldn	116	-1	4.9	4.2	22.4
34	10½	Amal Inv	23½	-1	..	..	..
111	38	Apex Props	84	..	2.5	3.0	..
24	7	Aquis Secs	17½	..	0.8	4.8	67.3
82	15	Argyle Secs	44	-1	..	..	..
97	37	Ariagen Props	74½	-1	2.4	3.2	27.1
72	25	Beaumont Prop	50	-1	4.0	8.0	13.2
67	22	Bellway Hldgs	51	..	3.4	6.7	7.0
218	50	Berkeley Hmbro	91	-1	5.0	5.5	27.7
144	50	Bilton Percy	143	-1	5.9n	4.1	18.9
144	48	Do Accum	133	-1	0.3	0.2	..
118	56	Bradford Prop	104	-1	7.9	7.6	6.0
48¼	7	Brit Anzani	16	..	..	..	..
121	6½	British Land	19	-2	..	..	..
93¼	29¼	Brixton Estate	81	-1	2.6	3.1	31.4
91	31½	Cap & Counties	16	..	0.0b	0.1	12.0
92	12	Centrovincial	39	-1	..	..	..
91	12	Do Cap	35	-2	..	..	..
203	66	Chesterfield	112	..	4.6b	4.1	19.8
112	10	Chown Secs	17½	..	..	..	..
206	48	Churchbury Est	120	..	5.3	4.4	28.0
58¼	29	City Offices	36½	-½	2.1	5.7	21.1
34	8½	Country & New T	17	-1	1.6	5.9	12.4
82	14	County & Dist	15¼	-½	0.2	1.6	..
110	14	Daejan Hldgs	41	..	4.6	11.1	25.6
111½	17	Eng Prop	56½	-½	3.5b	6.2	31.4
92	22	Estates Prop	45	..	3.6	8.0	11.6
55	15	Evans of Leeds	47	-½	3.0	6.3	13.1
35	6	Forum	20	-1	0.4	1.9	48.8
39½	5	Fraternal Est	8½	..	..	..	..
230	85	Glanfield Secs	165	+5	13.1b	7.9	14.4
286	97	Gt Portland	218	+3	5.0	2.3	53.2
43	12	Green R.	16½	-½	2.0	12.1	20.9
56	20	Guildhall	52	..	2.8	5.3	18.6
470	125	Hammerson	340	..	7.0	2.0	44.3
470	125	Do A	340	..	7.0	2.0	44.3
258	78	Haslemere Ests	184	-1	4.1n	2.2	27.3
74	22½	Intereuropean	33	-1	3.1	9.4	..
92	18	IPH	28	-2	..	..	11.3
47	25	Land & Gen	47	h	..	..	73.4
35	8	Do A NV	18	h	..	..	28.1
134	18	Land & House	69	-1	5.6	8.2	10.4
232	69½	Land Secs	174	..	6.7	3.8	31.1
101¼	35	Law Land	56½	..	3.6b	6.3	27.7
112	28	Ldn & Prov Sh	47	..	1.4b	3.0	34.6
32	9	Ldn City & Wstclf	15	..	0.1e	0.5	..
58	25	Ldn Shop	48	..	1.4b	3.0	11.6
110	37	Lynton Hldgs	66	..	2.9b	4.3	37.2
200	62	MEPC	65	+1	..	..	11.9
29½	16	Marler Estates	37	-1	..	..	..
108	33	Maybrook	33	..	3.4	10.3	28.2
44	11	Midhurst Whites	14	..	..	..	..
285	100	Municipal	100	-5	5.8	5.8	4.7
230	80	New London	230	+5	7.4	3.2	22.5
85	10½	Peachey Prop	27½	-½	0.4	1.4	16.2
200	76	Prop & Rever	166	..	6.0	3.6	30.6
195	76	Do A	166	..	6.0	3.6	30.6
240	90	Prop Hldgs	190	+2	7.5	4.0	38.3
83¼	19	Prop Sec	45	..	2.3	5.1	..
24¼	3½	Raglan Prop	3¾	-½	..	..	..
110	33	Regional	38	+2	1.5	4.0	26.6
104	25	Do A	33	-2	1.5	4.6	23.1
80	13½	Samuel Props	22	..	..	..	6.4
95	31½	Scot Met Props	91	..	2.9	3.2	48.4
97½	28	Slough Ests	78½	-½	2.9	3.7	32.0
188	52	Stock Conv	143	..	2.3n	1.6	29.0
434	63	Sunley B.	153	..	5.9	3.8	..
59	8	Town & City	19	-½	0.0	0.1	..
84	9	Town & Com	14	..	0.2	1.4	..
65	27	Trafford Park	58	..	4.6	7.9	11.6
43¼	6	UK Props	10	-½	..	..	..
23	7½	Webb J.	14	..	2.2e	8.7	12.6
54	10	W'mster & C'ty	16	..	..	..	..
102	30	Wingate Inv	30½	-½	..	..	..
18½	3	Woodmill	3½	..	..	..	..

RUBBER

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
43	25	Anglo-Indonesia	36½	-½	3.9	10.0	..
75	45	Bradwall FMS	67	..	3.1	4.6	..
118	57	Castlefield	78	..	2.0	2.6	..
31½	16	Chersonese	24½	..	1.6	6.5	..
66	30	Cons Plant	53	+½	3.5	6.6	..
24	9½	Doranakande	9	..	1.4	15.1	..
73	36	Gadek	50	..	2.8	5.6	..
58	28	Golden Hope	43	..	2.9	6.7	..
8½	4¼	Grand Central	7½	..	0.8	10.6	..
345½	108¾	Guthrie Corp	144	+2	16.0	11.8	..
57½	24	Highlds & Low	37½	..	2.5	6.5	..
100	45	Hongkong	48	..	6.0	12.5	..
150	85	Killinghall	85	..	8.5	10.0	..
32½	15½	Kulim Grp	25	-½	2.7	8.4	..
57½	25	Ldn Asiatic	43	..	3.2	7.5	..
39½	20	Ldn Sumatra	26½	..	1.7	6.4	..
27½	16½	Majedie	23½	..	0.8	3.4	..
14½	5½	Malayalam	7½	..	..	..	..
91	41	Muar River	43	..	2.0	4.7	..
53	26	Pataling	39	+½	3.3	8.4	..
50	29½	Plant Hldgs	30½	..	2.5	8.3	..
34	7	Sungei Krian	18½	-½	45.5	3.5	..

TEA

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
95	50	Assam Frontier	95	..	10.0	10.5	..
54	28	Assam Inv	47	..	4.6	9.8	..
49	27	Camellia Inv	49	..	2.2	4.6	..
58	30	Clairmace	58	..	9.2	15.9	..
112	76	Crosby Hse	109	..	13.1	12.0	..
32	12	Deundi	20	..	..	..	..
130	130	Doolahat	130	f	5.0	3.8	..
120	65	Jokai	115	+2	10.3b	9.0	..
150	48	McLeod Russel	95	-5	9.2b	9.7	..
99	80	Moran	98	..	8.11	8.3	..
31	23	Ouvah Highfds	31	..	2.2	7.1	..
44	21	Peacock Sasini	33	..	4.2	12.8	..
23	18	Sthn India	25	..	..	..	..
23	14	Surmah Valley	16	..	..	..	..
101	58	Warren Tea.	72	-1	9.1	12.6	..
45	20	Western Dooars	44	..	6.0	13.6	..
80	56	Williamson Hldgs	67	..	6.9	10.3	..

MISCELLANEOUS

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
11¼	5⅝	Algoma Cen Rly	£10⅜	-⅛	26.8	2.5	17.8
20	5	Antofagasta	£10½	..	..	..	6.6
45	12	Calcutta Elec	21	-1	..	..	..
50	34	E Surrey W 7%	£43	..	700	16.3	..
33½	35½	Essex Wtr 5%	£32	..	500	15.6	..
202	46	Felixstowe Dock	88	..	10.0	12.4	9.1
185	100	Imp Cont Gas	350	..	10.4	3.0	21.9
410	110	LRT Hldgs	120	h	3.1	2.6	..
35½	25	Mid Kent Wtr	£32	..	500	15.6	..
132	36	Milford Docks	62	-1	..	..	11.7
132	58	Nigerian Elec	132	+4	15.0b	11.4	..
395	230	Perak Rvr Hydro	373	-2	24.5	6.6	13.5
35½	26	Sunderlnd Wtr	£31½	..	500	15.9	..

a Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

THE TIMES SHARE INDICES

The Times Share Indices for 01.10.75 (base date June 2, 1964 original base date June 2, 1959):—

	Index No. Latest	Div. Yield %	Earnings Yield %	Index No. Previous
The Times Industrial Share Index	138.84	7.08	15.65	139.15
Largest Coys.	138.41	6.29	13.02	139.02
Smaller Coys.	136.85	7.77	15.68	137.02
Capital Goods	131.79	7.34	17.35	132.78
Consumer Goods	158.17	6.89	12.07	159.80
Store Shares	130.10	6.92	7.14	130.74
Largest financial shares	176.72	5.66	—	180.06
Largest financial and industrial shares	146.80	6.56	—	147.41
Commodity shares	213.32	4.61	12.49	214.91
Gold Mining shares	485.35	7.66	10.76	486.81
Industrial debenture stocks	78.53	7.80*	—	78.54
Industrial preference stocks	49.82	14.47*	—	49.82
3½% War Loan	25⅝	14.28*	—	25¾

A record of The Times Industrial Share Indices is given below:—

	High		Low	
All-time	198.47	(15.08.72)	60.18	(12.12.74)
1975	150.16	(05.05.75)	61.42	(06.01.75)
1974	136.18	(28.02.74)	60.18	(12.12.74)
1973	185.33	(12.01.73)	120.99	(14.12.73)
1972	198.47	(15.08.72)	174.48	(10.01.72)
1971	174.77	(31.12.71)	122.22	(02.03.71)
1970	145.76	(14.01.70)	110.75	(26.05.70)

* Flat interest yield.

هكذا من الاصل

Timber trade optimism despite slide page 21

THE TIMES
BUSINESS NEWS

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Concorde faces big fares hurdle set by rival airlines in IATA

From Arthur Reed
Air Correspondent
Oslo, Oct 1

Airline chairmen and presidents talking behind the scenes at the annual meeting of the *International Air Transport* Association (IATA) here have resolved on moves which will make the introduction into service of the Concorde supersonic airliner extremely difficult commercially.

At an IATA traffic conference in Nice next week, they will press for a Concorde premium fare pitched so high that very few businessmen would be able to justify travel on the 1,350 miles per hour airliner when it enters service with British Airways and Air France early in 1976.

Most of the airlines whose subsonic services will be in competition with Concorde services are thinking of premiums for Concorde customers of between 25 and 40 per cent above the normal first-class fare. This, they believe, will put most business travellers off supersonic travel, so safeguarding their own high-revenue first-class traffic.

British Airways and Air France are thinking in terms of *Concorde premiums of around* 18 per cent above first-class. The management of the British airline have left the leaders of other airlines in no doubt here as to what their attitude on Concorde fares will be if the Nice conference fails to obtain agreement on a Concorde premium of around 18 per cent for the North Atlantic—they will refuse to sign the fares package for that area.

What is known as an open rate situation will then exist, with BA, backed by the British Government, charging the rate they want on both the supersonic and subsonic tariffs.

The management of BA expect to be backed up in such a stand by their colleagues in Air France, who have four Concordes on order, as against their five. In turn, they will support Air France in fares negotiations on the South Atlantic, covering the Concorde route between Paris and Rio de Janeiro, by way of Dakar, West Africa.

Representatives of a leading Brazilian airline at the annual meeting here said today that they will press for a 25 per cent *Concorde premium* fare to safeguard their first-class traffic on their subsonic jets between Rio and Paris.

British Caledonian, the leading independent British airline, is indirectly involved in the forthcoming negotiations on the South Atlantic route as they have a non-stop service between Gatwick Airport and Rio. But their executives said here that they do not believe that many British businessmen will think t worth while flying from London to Paris and picking up the Air France Concorde service there at a premium fare for South America for a total time-saving which will work out at no more than two hours.

BCAL's management are aware of the importance for British prestige of the Concorde, but for commercial considerations they will support moves for a higher fare premium than those which British Airways and Air France have in mind—although nowhere as high as the 25 per cent and above favoured by some foreign airlines.

As forecast in *The Times* yesterday, the leaders of the 112 scheduled airlines represented at the IATA annual meeting voted almost unanimously today to increase fares by 3 per cent from December 1 to meet increased costs arising from the 10 per cent rise in oil prices agreed in Vienna last weekend by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

State puts up £4.5m to ease SMI merger

By Anthony Rowley

The Government is putting up £4.5m under the Industry Act in an attempt to solve the problems of Scientific and Medical Instruments, in which it has a 24 per cent stake, by merging it with Metals Research, a private company.

An announcement by the Department of Industry yesterday marked a further development in the complicated saga of the George Kent instrument group, in which successive Labour Governments have figured prominently.

George Kent acquired the Cambridge Instrument Company in 1968, with the backing of the old Industrial Reorganization Corporation and against opposition from the Rank Organisation. But last year Kent hived off Cambridge again into a new company, SMI.

This was when Kent was split into two groups, Brown Boveri Kent, 49 per cent owned by the Swiss Brown Boveri Group, and SMI, owned by the old George Kent shareholders including the Government and Rank.

It was the decision by Mr Wedgwood Benn, the then Industry Secretary, to offer the Government's Kent shares to Brown Boveri, that enabled the Swiss group to defeat a counter offer for Kent from GEC. The United Kingdom electrical group had intended to integrate what is now SMI with its own business.

Instead, SMI had to start life with heavy borrowings and £2m of government bank guarantees, and it made a loss of £1.63m before tax in the year to March 29.

The Government has been seeking a "long-term solution" to SMI's problems for some time and hopes that GEC might bid for it appear to have fallen through. Now SMI is to be merged with Metals Research of Melbourn, Hertfordshire, whose business, like SMI's, is the development, manufacture and marketing of scientific and medical instruments.

This will be done by SMI acquiring MR for shares and then changing its name to The Cambridge Instrument Company. The Department of Industry will subscribe £1.25m for new equity in Cambridge Instrument and make loans of £3.25m, repayable over periods up to 15 years and interest free for the first two years.

The Government will then end up with 28.2 per cent of the new grouping, existing shareholders of Metals Research with 62.7 per cent and existing SMI shareholders with 9.1 per cent.

Dr Michael Cole, chairman of MR, and Mr David Cole, managing director of MR, will join the SMI board as joint chairmen and joint chief executives. The MR board has already agreed to accept the SMI offer and other MR directors will join the new group's board. Dr E. D. Barlow, the present SMI chairman, will become deputy chairman of the new group

The merger, which has already had Monopolies and Mergers Commission approval, is subject to the approval of an SMI shareholders' extraordinary meeting on October 29.

Financial Editor, page 21

Arab oil nations said to be switching to other currencies as sterling slumps to fresh low

By Melvyn Westlake

Sterling yesterday came under renewed presure on the international foreign exchanges, falling to another low against the world's other key currencies amid widespread reports that some Middle East oil states were redeploying their their sterling surpluses.

The dollar was also in retreat after its recent marked advance. As a result, the pound was only a net 20 points lower at $2.0410, having earlier reached a low of $2.0270.

But sterling's decline against other European currencies was more substantial, and as a consequence its "floating devaluation" rate against 10 key currencies, from the December 1971 base date, worsened to 29.4 per cent.

This compared with a level of 28.7 per cent on Tuesday and the previous weakest closing point of 28.9 per cent, registered at the end of June.

Behind sterling's renewed weakness were rumours suggesting that the pound was being sold in favour of French francs, although there was little firm evidence of this.

However, it was true that the franc was in keen demand. Banque de France was estimated to have bought between $100m and $150m to limit the franc's ascent. This movement was associated by *some dealers with reports* that the French government had drawn about $400m of a $1,000m credit facility arranged with Iran last year.

But Iran was thought not to be alone in selling sterling. Oil exporters who receive royalties in sterling at the end of each quarter were said to be showing unusual anxiety to switch into other currencies.

The recent deterioration in the British trade position and the increasing strength of the left wing in Labour party politics, manifested in Tuesday's removal of Mr Denis Healey, the Chancellor from the National Executive, were believed to have intensified nervousness

In addition, it has become clear recently that non-oil exporting developing countries have also been forced to withdraw official sterling funds held in London to pay for their own worsening trade deficits.

The aggregate trade deficit of non-oil-exporting Third World countries this year is estimated to reach about $40,000m, and this will have to be partly financed by drawing on reserves, some of which are held in London.

This has led to speculation that British interest rates will be forced to rise soon to improve the traditional competitive edge of yields on London investments.

Yet despite the steady rise in American interest rates the strength of the dollar seems to be at least temporarily arrested. This is partly because of concern about the size of the United States budget deficit and worries that the American economic recovery is weaker than originally thought.

Fears of lending rate rise depress gilt-edged

By Tim Congdon

Growing anxiety at the possibility of an increase in minimum lending rate on Friday worried the gilt-edged market. Prices fell in all sections, including the shorter end, which until yesterday had shown more resilience than "longs".

The weakness of sterling prompted the wave of selling, but the market continues to be overshadowed by the huge public sector borrowing requirement. "Shorts" were generally ¼ point down, while "longs" saw falls of ¾ point, similar to those on Tuesday.

Fears of higher short-term interest rates have developed despite widespread confidence in financial markets that interest rates in the United States are unlikely to go up

The last rise in MLR—on July 25—was an official attempt to keep United Kingdom interest rates competitive with those in New York which at that time were rising because of a more restrictive Federal Reserve monetary policy.

On this occasion, however, concern is focused on the weakness of sterling because of continuing United Kingdom inflation. If pressure on the pound remains, the authorities may be forced to raise interest rates once more.

The risk of an increase in MLR because of the size of the Treasury bill issue is, however, an equally important influence at present. The average rate at the weekly tender was almost sufficient to raise MLR last Friday, while tightness in money markets this week has raised other short-term interest rates further. A large £450m issue will again be on offer.

Dealers said there were no signs of the Government Broker buying stock to stabilize the gilt-edged market. Some suggested that the authorities might not be worried about letting yields rise a little because this should improve their chances of selling stock when interest rates started to come down again.

SE seeking tenants for rest of new building

By Adrienne Gleeson

Almost one third of the office space available within the new Stock Exchange building is vacant. So the Stock Exchange Council in a radical change of policy has now committed itself to a crash programme of looking for tenants other than member firms for the 26-floor block between Old Broad Street and Throgmorton Street at £13·50 a square foot.

There are already three tenants other than member firms in the building: Union Bank of Switzerland, Overseas Trust Bank of Hongkong and Sogemin Ltd. The first has been in occupation for the best part of a year, the other two moved in recently. They occupy about 8,000 sq ft of the 114,000 sq ft of office space.

Although most of this space has been occupied since 1970, it was not until the middle of last year that certain areas were released when the temporary trading floor, used during completion of the building, was finally dismantled.

By that time most member firms of the Stock Exchange had enough to do in covering their existing overheads without contemplating taking on new accommodation at market rents which had not then begun to reflect the oversupply of office accommodation in the City.

In fact much of the space now empty has been vacated by firms contracting, merging or going out of business. Thus a floor was released when Hoblyn decided to cease trading a year ago, and since then further space has been vacated by de Zoetes, Capel Cure Myers, Stock & Co and Laing & Cruikshank. Moreover the Stock Exchange has been trimming back the areas which it uses for administration, releasing more space.

In all there is now just over 30,000 square feet of office accommodation empty, comprising two complete floors (the 11th and 14th) and smaller areas on six other floors.

Within the past fortnight, according to the Stock Exchange, two firm offers of lettings have come in which will, when completed, absorb about 2,000 square feet and there are negotiations in hand which could result in a further 6,000 square feet being let.

Rents offered are apparently exactly in line with those prevailing for prime City sites at £13.50 per sq ft on a 20-year lease with five-year rent reviews.

Success in letting all the vacant office space in the building at this rate would add about £400,000 to the Stock Exchange's rental income, bringing it to more than £1m a year.

First rent reviews on the offices let when the building was first occupied are due to be implemented in 1977, and they should provide a further *substantial boost to The Stock* Exchange's income since the initial rent to member firms was set at only £5.75 per square foot.

Letting agents are Richard Ellis, Jones Lang Wootton and George Head and Company.

Recession warning by Congress

From Fred Emery
Washington, Oct 1

A warning of "ominous signs" of another recession at the end of next year is given today in the mid-year report of the Congressional joint *economic committee.*

In order to avert the relapse from what it calls the present strong upturn, it recommends expansion of this year's personal tax cuts to a total of some $20,000m (about £9,952m) as well as a vigorous public jobs programme for the unemployed and strong government and an "active voluntary" programme to restrain inflationary wage and price *rises.*

The committee, composed of members of both houses, has no legislative authority, but it has strong political influence on the economic debate.

Since Senator Hubert Humphrey is chairman its views will doubtless also influence the political debate in the forthcoming election year.

The committee asserts that unless new policies, including expanded *money supply, are* adopted "there is little prospect that this current recovery path will be sustained in 1976".

It gave warning of "ominous signs on the horizon that a new recession could be in the making for late next year.

Compromise Belgian reflation package

From David Cross
Brussels, Oct 1

A new reflation programme designed to boost employment while holding down prices and wages was announced by the Belgian Government today.

The most controversial part of the 25-point programme is *likely to be a decision to break* temporarily the tight link between salaries and the cost of living index, which the Right-wing coalition government blames for the recent inflationary spiral.

To the irritation of the trade unions, wages will no longer rise automatically in step with price increases during the next nine months.

But as a concession to the unions, the government is to freeze dividends and rents until the middle of next year, and existing limits on price rises will remain in force until the end of the year at least.

After months of hesitation it has also plucked up courage to revise the whole list of products which make up the index to make it more representative of the average Belgian family's pattern of spending.

Measures specifically designed to boost the economy include steps to ease personal and industrial credit, as well as moves to encourage exports, which normally make up more than 50 per cent of the country's gross national product.

The government hopes to bring down the record unemployment total by reducing social security contributions, creating public sector jobs for the young and persuading companies to put their workers on short time rather than making them redundant.

In a part of the programme designed to restructure commerce and industry, a public holding company is being set up to take a stake in certain as yet unspecified strategic economic sectors.

The whole package represents a typical Belgian compromise which will certainly please no one. Representatives of industry and the trade unions have been quick to criticize certain aspects. But it is such a tightly knit complex that removal of one element would destroy the whole. Because of this it is likely to prove grudgingly acceptable to all.

John Earle writes from Rome: For the first time since the war, Italian gross national income will fall this year, probably by between 3 and 3.5 per cent.

This estimate is contained in the government's annual review of the economic outlook, which forecasts a 13 per cent fall in fixed capital investment, a 3 per cent decline in personal consumption by families, a stationary level of employment, and a 22 per cent average wages increase, which will still be about 4 per cent above the rise in *retail prices.*

The review foresees a slightly better 1976, with a rise in gross national income in real terms of about 2 per cent, provided wages do not surpass a 10 per cent danger level. Employment is expected to remain stagnant.

Saudis lift output by 1.2m barrels

By Roger Vielvoye

Saudi Arabia confirmed its position as the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries' most prolific oil producer by increasing production by an average of 1.2 million barrels a day during August.

Output averaged 8.2 million barrels a day, and according to unofficial estimates this level has been at least maintained during September. The oil companies and other members of Opec will be watching to see if output increases further during October.

The country has the capacity to produce nearly 12 million barrels a day and after the serious dispute over pricing at last week's Vienna meeting of Opec, some members are worried that the Saudis might increase output even further to reemphasize the strength of their position.

Representatives of Gulf Oil and British Petroleum will fly to Kuwait for a crucial round of talks with the Government over plans for the complete state takeover of the Kuwait Oil Company (KOC).

Kuwait has offered the two companies $66m (about £33m) for their remaining 40 per cent stake in the company, Abdel-Muttaleb Al-Kazemi, the oil minister, *said according to Al-Siyassah,* the Kuwait newspaper.

Dearer Canadian crude: Canada's export charge on crude oil sold to the United States is expected to increase by about $1 a barrel to $4.45

CBI chief attacks free collective bargaining

By Ronald Kershaw

A turning point in the process of traditional collective bargaining may soon be reached, said Mr Campbell Adamson, director-general of the Confederation of British Industry, at Bradford yesterday.

He told delegates to an industrial relations conference staged by the Wool (and Allied) Textile Employers Council: "We are beginning to understand that free collective bargaining which has not served us well in recent years is not a thing this country can go on with."

There were limitations which must be agreed if this country were to become a high-productivity and high-wage and salary country.

The worst possible thing that could happen would be if everybody were to believe that when the £6 wage limit ended next August, we would return to a free-for-all.

"This would be worse than if we had no policy at all," he said.

"We are in for a long period of some sort of framework of income control and this to my mind is the only way we are likely to reach a high wage level and high output."

Mr Adamson stressed the importance of regarding industrial relations as an integral part of running a company. Top managers of companies and members of boards had been slow to understand that they alone must be responsible at the top of the line for this function.

He criticized companies in general for not reclaiming enough from the trade unions in terms of increased efficiency in return for increases in pay. Britain was behind almost all the other EEC countries in worker participation, and big advances would have to be made.

Government to meet NVT redundancy pay

By Our Midland Industrial Correspondent

It has been agreed by the Department of Employment to meet all redundancy payments due to nearly 100 Norton Villiers Triumph workers being made redundant at the company's Small Heath motor cycle plant today.

The surprise move follows an approach from NVT, which reported that it was being legally prevented from contributing the employers' normal 50 per cent share because a creditor has petitioned for Norton Villiers Triumph Manufacturing, the subsidiary based on Small Heath, to be wound up.

As reported in Business News *on September 18,* Messers (London), the packing case manufacturer, has taken this action because it claims to have been owed £24,000 "for a considerable time". Its petition is due for hearing in the High Court on October 20.

Vauxhall men get 15 minutes to join a union

Non-union men at Vauxhall Motors, Luton, were given 15 minutes to join a union or leave the production line. The powerful shop stewards' joint works committee set the time limit after agreement had been reached with the company for a staged implementation of 100 per cent union membership.

The committee told stewards to approach non-union members with application forms. If they were not completed in 15 minutes, management was asked to move workers from the shop floor.

Management staff talked to the non-union men and explained the company's intention of changing their terms of employment to make membership compulsory. If workers did not complete the application forms, they were being taken off the production line and given some other job.

Union sources said that 15 men had refused to apply.

British Leyland delays redundancy plan on forecasts of higher sales and exports

By Clifford Webb

British Leyland Cars has postponed its promised statement detailing the redundancies needed to halt its continuing heavy financial losses. The company's 116,000 workers were told yesterday that this was the result of improved forecasts for exports and better than expected home sales.

Industry sources have suggested that at least 20,000 redundancies are under consideration.

Notices posted in all 35 plants and signed by Mr Derek Whittaker, managing director of BL Cars, said that redundancies were still inevitable.

He said: "No improvements in volume that we can foresee will avoid the need for the company to continue to reduce its indirect and staff labour force.

"We must also improve direct labour productivity. Voluntary redundancy and redeployment must therefore proceed if we are to reduce our manpower costs."

On September 3 Mr Whittaker told union leaders assembled at the TUC annual conference: "A critical review of our operations and future plans is being carried out, and the result will be made known to employees at the end of September."

Yesterday he said this review had resulted in marginal changes to redundancy plans and sales forecasts. This was due to three developments. Overseas sales forecasts—particularly from the United States—showed improvements. The United Kingdom car market had not declined as much as forecast, and the Superdeal sales campaign had raised BL's share of the home market in September.

Ground lost to Japanese competitors had also been won back because continuous production had improved stock availability, he said.

How the markets moved

The Times index: 138.04 −1.11
The FT index: 326.6 −3.0

Rises

Bristol Plant	4p to 73p	Ldn & Montrose	4p to 134p
Carclo Eng	2p to 34p	*Metals Explor*	2p to 36p
Cons Gold Flds	5p to 201p	Mount Lyall	5p to 90p
Estate Duties	5p to 240p	Regional	2p to 38p
Glanfield Secs	5p to 165p	Stanwood Radio	13p to 20p
Gripperrods	4p to 55p	UC Invest	10p to 280p
Laporte Ind	5p to 65p	Ward & Gold	4p to 68p

Falls

Ass Port Cement	4p to 174p	Inchcape	8p to 347p
Barclays Bank	5p to 275p	Kent, M. P.	2p to 27p
Beecham	3p to 313p	Kitchen Taylor	5p to 53p
Dunlop	3p to 53p	Sandeman, G.	5p to 40p
Fisons	6p to 378p	Smith, W. H.	6p to 376p
Freemans Ldn	8p to 138p	Sun Alliance	8p to 407p
GKN	3p to 217p	Union Plat	6p to 152p

Equities had another quiet session. Gilt-edged securities fell back on MLR fears.

Sterling fell 20 pts to $2.0410. The "effective devaluation" rate was 29.4 per cent.

Gold rose $1.75 an ounce to $143. SDR-$ was 1.16791 on Wednesday, while SDR-£ was 0.574222.

Commodities: Reuter's index was at 1158.3 (previous 1157.5).

Reports, pages 22 and 23

THE POUND

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	1.69	1.63
Austria Sch	39.50	37.50
Belgium Fr	85.75	83.00
Canada $	2.145	2.095
Denmark Kr	12.95	12.55
Finland Mkk	8.25	8.00
France Fr	9.45	9.15
Germany DM	5.55	5.35
Greece Dr	70.50	68.25
Hongkong $	10.60	10.20
Italy Lr	1550.00	1495.00
Japan Yn	645.00	620.00
Netherlands Gld	5.70	5.50
Norway Kr	11.90	11.55
Portugal Esc	86.00	70.00
S Africa Rd	2.04	1.88
Spain Pes	125.00	120.00
Sweden Kr	9.40	9.10
Switzerland Fr	5.75	5.55
US $	2.09	2.04
Yugoslavia Dnr	40.75	38.50

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

On other pages

Business appointments	22	Market reports	22, 23	Vibroplant Holdings	21
Appointments vacant	24, 25	Wall Street	23	Interim Statements:	
Financial Editor	21	Share prices	18	Estates and General Investments	22
Diary	21	Bank Base Rates Table	23	SKF (U.K.)	22
Letters	20	Company Meeting Reports:			
Financial news	22, 23	Daejan Holdings	21		

Benn plea angers industry

By *Malcolm Brown*

Industrialists reacted angrily last night to what they regarded as business-baiting at the Labour Party conference debate on industry.

The Confederation of British Industry dismissed as "rubbish" the proposals put forward in Blackpool for a stepping up of state intervention. And particular anger was expressed at the part played by Mr Benn, Secretary of State for Energy.

It was tragic, the confederation said, that an "extremely doctrinaire politician" should try to set people at one another's throats just at the time when there was an opportunity for government, management and unions to work together to achieve common aims.

Mr Jan Hildreth, director-general of the Institute of Directors, said that the proposals outlined by Mr Benn could lead to Britain's industrial collapse.

Speaking in Edinburgh, he said that the Labour Party statement supported by Mr Benn failed to make any mention of company directors—the men who made decisions in British Industry.

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Survey says recession is easing in Midlands

By Clifford Webb

The latest quarterly survey of west Midland companies shows improvement in the region's predominantly manufacturing industry. Cash flow seems to be no longer a big problem and the home market order intake has increased.

Mr George Greaves, chairman of the west Midland regional group of chambers of commerce, which carried out the survey, said yesterday: "For the first time the results give an indication that the economic recession is levelling out.

The survey showed that, of the 293 companies employing 212,000 who were questioned, only 22 per cent are working at full capacity. About 36 per cent have laid off more labour and only 13 per cent have taken on any new workers.

Ronald Kershaw, Northern Industrial Correspondent, writes: The trend in activity in most sectors of industry in Leeds is still downwards, although a number of companies have expressed the belief that there could be some bottoming out in the mid-autumn.

Lord Kearton defends role of state oil group

By Our Energy Correspondent

Without a British National Oil Corporation, Britain would be relegated to the position of an outsider looking in on the exploitation of North Sea oil, Lord Kearton, the newly appointed chairman of the state oil company, said last night.

In his first public speech since accepting the chairmanship, he said North Sea oil was the greatest and timeliest discovery of a resource in British history.

But without BNOC, Britain could not have sufficiently detailed knowledge to allow for a properly judged development and control of a vital national resource, he told the annual dinner of the Council of British Manufacturers of Petroleum Equipment.

Distillers putting up spirits prices

Whisky prices are to go up again, probably by about 4p a bottle. Gin and vodka will also cost more, according to an announcement yesterday by the Distillers Company.

The gross wholesale price for a case of 12 bottles of whisky goes up from £42.64 to £43.09. Gin goes up from £40.88 to £41.58 and vodka from £39.51 to £40.36.

Call for Bank aid in textile dispute

By David Young

Members of the textile and clothing importing trade have asked the Bank of England to intervene in the dispute between the industry and the Government over the EEC decision to suspend licences for the import of textiles and clothing from Taiwan.

Companies in the industry have pointed out that the suspension of licences poses a threat to their existence and that there is a possibility of British letters of credit issued to Taiwan companies not being honoured.

A spokesman for the Bank of England said that the matter was being investigated and that it was likely that the Bank would be seeking discussions with the Department of Trade and the other parties involved.

The letters of credit—all imported goods from Taiwan are paid for in this way when shipped—will be honoured by the British banks who issued them, but in many cases the companies in whose name they were issued will not be in a position to meet their commitments to their banks because salable goods are being refused entry.

The Department of Trade is studying the problem and is expected to make recommendations to Mr Peter Shore, Secretary of State for Trade.

A possible recommendation will be that importers be allowed to import goods for which they have already issued letters of credit and have the amount involved deducted from their 1976 quotas.

But such a solution would be embarassing to the Government as the EEC order suspending imports from Taiwan was made at Britain's request after representations from the textile industry and the trade unions for measures to protect jobs.

Typical of the wholesale companies whose existence is now threatened by the Government's action is J. W. Gutteridge, of North London, a family company supplying the middle range of the clothing trade.

In February it completed negotiations in Taiwan to bring in a range of knitted products from Taiwan, and its bank arranged for the issue of irrevocable letters of credit worth a total of over £250,000 covering the period from April to December this year.

The letters of credit, in amounts of around £12,000, are presented for payment by the Taiwan manufacturers on dispatch of the orders on the dates designated in the original contracts completed in February.

The company is now faced with the situation that the goods it ordered have been or are due for dispatch and the letters of credit will be presented. The goods, because of the Government's decision, will not be allowed into the country and the company therefore will not be in a position to pay for the letters of credit and faces being bankrupted.

Gleneagles development by BTH

By Patricia Tisdall

British Transport Hotels, the accommodation and catering arm of British Rail, in partnership with the Bovis construction group has obtained outline planning permission for a housing and leisure centre extension to their prestige Gleneagles Hotel complex.

The new development is expected to total more than £2m, of which BTH will contribute about £500,000.

The plans have received outline approval by the Perth and Kinross planning authorities. They will incorporate about 60 self-contained suites, 30 weekend cottages and about 50 flats.

The development will also incorporate a conference centre with accommodation for about 350 delegates which, it is hoped, will extend use of the main hotel from about seven months to 10 months or more. A new golf course in addition to the existing three 18-hole courses, together with an indoor sports and health centre, will be added.

Renault chief hopeful on motor prospects

From Charles Hargrove
Paris, Oct 1

M Pierre Dreyfus, president of Renault, revealed today that he is that rare creature in the motor industry—an optimist.

He told a press conference: "We have never been pessimistic about the future of our industry, and we are less so today than ever."

The current crisis had made it possible to demonstrate that "the motor car plays a capital role in our economies; that it is a necessary element of modern life and an irreplaceable instrument."

M Dreyfus, who is soon due to hand over the presidency of Renault after a tenure of two decades marked by a formidable expansion of the company's activities to M Barnard Vernier-Palliez, stated categorically that "Renault has more clients than cars to sell to them".

The strikes which gripped the company last spring had resulted in a loss of 100,000 vehicles which it was doing its best to make up and satisfy demand, he said.

The strikes at Renault and Chausson, one of its sub-contractors, had seriously prejudiced earnings and investment programmes would have to be substantially cut down. Profit margins remained inadequate in the face of the constant increase in production costs and inflation, which has slowed down but has not been arrested, under the impact of the government's 30,000m francs (approx £3,260m) reflation plan announced last month, the motor vehicle market might improve next year, M Dreyfus said.

In the first eight months of this year production dropped by 11 per cent by comparison with 1973 and sales fell back by about the same. But in July and August new registrations increased by 3.8 per cent.

What M Dreyfus had to say about employment at Renault was welcome news to the government, plagued by unemployment and inflation. There was no threat to employment at Renault. The essential problem was that production might catch up with demand. Wages had increased four fold since 1962 while the price of cars had risen only 77 per cent over the same period.

Rights issue total tops £1,000m

By Our Financial Staff

Grand Metropolitan's move into the rights issue arena on Tuesday has brought to over £1,000m the amount of capital raised by private companies on the stock market this year.

Since Ranks Hovis McDougall first tested the temperature of the market late in February with a £15.8m issue, Data-STREAM, the computerized City analysts, calculates that a total of £1,005.4m has been raised by this method, contrasting sharply with last year.

Reaction to the 134 issues has been mixed. Shareholders in such companies as Slough Estates and Sketchley took up their full entitlement, but underwriters were sometimes left with a substantial amount of stock.

The most notable instance was BOC International, when 57 per cent of the issue was left although only 19 per cent of Bucknall Trust's £550,000 issue was subscribed for.

Ten issues, including those of Croda, to raise £4.5m, and Glaxo, to raise £30.84m were not underwritten.

Insurance companies have dominated the list both in the size of their individual issues and in terms of the cumulative total for an industry at £225m.

Royal Insurance raised substantially more than any other individual company with a £66.1m issue, while the Prudential, Sun Alliance and Guardian Royal Exchange ranked third, fourth and fifth in the list of the largest issues.

Lazard underwrote the largest amount at £157m, closely bearing Schroder Wagg at £155.5m, according to Data-STREAM.

By far the most successful broking house was Cazenove at £259.5m, followed a long way back by Hoare & Co Govett with £172.3m and Rowe & Pitman with £163m.

Spar grocers borrow £1m

Members of the 4,000-strong independent Spar grocery chain have now borrowed more than £1m to set up and expand their businesses through a joint scheme operated by the National Westminster Bank and Spar.

Most of the loans have been made by National Westminster, but in many cases Spar has helped traders negotiate with other banks.

Mr Jack Harris, finance director of Spar, said: "We still believe that it is best for the traders to borrow through their own banks, rather than obtain loans from their wholesalers.

"For the independent businessman success in borrowing money depends to a great extent on the professionalism of the application. Banks have to be convinced that a project is well thought out.

Under the Spar-National Westminster scheme, a loan application is backed by a site survey as well as a financial assessment of the project. The figures submitted should indicate that the project is viable at current rates of inflation, give an adequate return on capital invested and generate sufficient cash flow to repay cash borrowed.

ICI to extend catalyst plant

ICI's Agricultural Division will invest nearly £2m on extending its catalyst manufacturing plant at Clitheroe, Lancashire. Work is expected to begin early in 1976

Extensions will provide extra production capacity for catalysts used in the manufacture of ammonia, methanol, hydrogen and town gas. A unit will also be built to make specialist and development catalysts.

ICI's announcement follows the signing of its largest single order for catalysts—a £1m contract.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Consumer should spotlight state manpower excesses

From Mr Douglas Hurd, Conservative MP for Mid-Oxfordshire

Sir, In his article on Monday, "Budgeting lessons from the Public Sector", Hugh Stephenson illuminates a neglected subject.

Every now and then, as he says, some stray incident suggests that there is serious overmanning in, say, the Post Office or the railways. But there is no systematic way of uncovering this. Parliament is not equipped for the job, the sponsoring government departments are supine, and the managements are wary of trouble with the unions.

So the public is loaded with enormously increased charges, and the chairmen of public sector organizations explain indignantly on television and in the newspapers that these are the inevitable result of "inflation"—as if they had no responsibility for their own manning levels or overtime rates.

It is the consumer who suffers, so perhaps it is time that the consumer took a hand. The Consumer Consultative Councils for each public industry have been ineffective in the past. Anyone who reads the latest Post Office Users's National Council report can see that they do their best, but that they simply do not carry the clout to make that best effective.

These councils have now been put under the wing of Mrs Shirley Williams, and the National Consumer Council has been asked to investigate their scope.

Surely their powers should be strengthened so that they can look into overmanning and restrictive practices and give publicity to the worst examples. It is only when managements in the public sector are as wary of the consumer as they now are of the unions that we shall solve the problem which Hugh Stevenson raises.

Yours faithfully,
DOUGLAS HURD,
House of Commons.

Business plight of architects

From Mr T. Eaton

Sir, This autumn about one in three of Britain's private architects will be unemployed because of the shortage of new commissions. In central and local government offices a large number of architects are underemployed. By next autumn this slump will be reflected in proportional unemployment in the building industry.

Private architects' new commissions have dropped from £4,711m in 1973 to a projected figure of about £3,000m this year, and the subsidy announced yesterday will not prevent massive unemployment of building workers next year.

Many of us are now trying to sell our professional skill overseas. For those who are successful, some architects' jobs will be saved, but hundreds of thousands of building workers will still suffer very badly from the loss of work at home. Hundreds of millions of pounds are needed by the industry to save hundreds of thousands of jobs.

Yours faithfully,
TIM EATON,
Twist and Whitley,
33 Parkside, Cambridge.

Inflationary aspect of metrication

From Mr Gerhard Fischer

Sir, Do you not think this seems an appropriate moment to sound a warning note about inflation becoming worse compounded under the camouflage of metrication?

The Post Office has already given an interesting lead: on September 28 the postage on letters to the Continent goes up by 25 per cent from 8p to 10p. But the basic weight per letter becomes only 20 grammes (0.7 oz) as opposed to 1 oz beforehand.

Thus the real increase in postage, weight for weight, is not 25 per cent but *nearly 80 per cent!*

Is this example likely to be followed by retail grocers throughout the country?

Yours faithfully,
GERHARD FISCHER,
Longmead,
Lindfield,
Sussex.

Beam in oil importers' eye

From Mrs M. Mure

Sir, Could it be that the importing countries brought upon themselves the higher oil percentage? I recall hearing when they last met, that OPEC would take note of prices charged to their members by exporters during the year.

The correspondent of the BBC External Services, reporting upon the recent 10 per cent increase, quotes from an OPEC spokesman that two months ago Iran received an 80 per cent increase on an order for a petrochemical plant placed 18 months before.

On complaining they were told "Take it or leave it".

Yours truly,
MARGERY MURE,
50 Dawlish Drive,
Pinner, Middlesex.

Solution at the drop of an edict

From Miss Diana Hamilton Andrews

Sir, No one who reads newspapers can now be in much doubt that the two burning issues of the day are the need for industrial investment and the problems of the unemployed.

Two answers spring so immediately to mind that I wonder whether commonsense is regarded in the Mother of Parliaments as naive.

Why not adopt the Brazilian industrial location incentive system of giving commercial concerns the alternative of paying their corporation tax or investing the same amount in a development area? This has the advantage of avoiding the inevitable diminution of funds which have passed through the Treasury sponge.

As far as unemployment is concerned, while not wishing to under-rate the seriousness of the situation, I am sure that there is a percentage of those without jobs who are so situated because the job and the vacancy have not found their ways together.

I have had two fairly undemanding jobs on the books of a number of agencies for four months. It would seem that the more public-ownership minded of the Cabinet could satisfy their yearnings by nationalizing employment agencies (as is the case elsewhere in Europe), to produce a single *real* employment exchange.

At the drop of an edict it would seem, one would then have new job opportunities created by re-investment combined with a single labour pool, from which there might be a fair chance of finding the appropriate employees with only one telephone call and without paying 12½ per cent of each annual salary to an agency.

Yours faithfully,
DIANA HAMILTON ANDREWS,
Bank House,
Sunningdale,
Berkshire.

Should auld . . .

From Mr F. H. Smith

Sir, Remember when a dollar was slang for five bob?

Yours faithfully,
F. H. SMITH,
6 Egley Drive,
Mayford, Woking.
September 24.

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BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Sterling: implications for overseas earnings

While much of sterling's recent weakness can be attributed to the revival in the fortunes of the dollar, the past few days have also seen sterling losing ground against other currencies too. Leaving aside the implications of the fall in sterling for the profitability of United Kingdom based companies—using raw material costs against higher export prices, etc—there are slightly more clear-cut benefits for United Kingdom companies when it comes to dealing with the profits of their overseas subsidiaries, with the notable exception of companies with significant South African interests. For when it comes to the year-end translation of profits from local currency terms into sterling, those profits are going to be looking appreciably healthier in terms of sterling in the second half of this year than, say, in terms of sterling at the end of 1974.

Given that something over 40 per cent of the pre-tax profits of leading United Kingdom companies are probably generated from overseas operations, this should clearly do *something* to help bolster group profits this year, even if the benefits are going to be very much less substantial than those that should flow through from overseas companies on the back of any general economic revival in 1976.

Not, of course, that overseas profits are the whole, or indeed always the most important part, of the story. What may well be more significant for some companies is the impact of a falling *pound on the value of remittances* from their overseas subsidiaries. Conversely, of course, companies heavily borrowed in hard currencies without matching overseas earnings are still going to have to sweat it out.

Percentage change in sterling against selected overseas currencies between (i) December 1973 and December 1974 and (ii) December 1974 and September 1975.

	(i)	(ii)
$ US	+ 1	−13
DM	− 9	− 4
S Fr	−21	− 6
F Fr	− 4	−11
$ Aus	+14	− 8
Rand	+ 4	+ 9

Inchcape/Anglo Thai

Up go the defences

A sizable dividend increase from 1.89p to 9p per share promised yesterday by Anglo Thai as the main plank of its defence against the £301m Inchcape bid lifts the yield to 5.7 per cent with the shares up 1p to 156p. Meanwhile, Inchcape's shares fell a further 8p to 347p, perhaps on the view that it will try to raise the terms; perhaps because there are fears of a rights issue, or some other funding now that its relatively high gearing has been brought sharply into focus.

The doubts cast on the quality of Inchcape's earnings in the defence document coincide with news of a sizable fall, from S$34.2m to S$11.2m, in interim profits of its Malaysian subsidiary. Anglo Thai is expecting some fall at the interim stage, recovery is anticipated in the second half of the year. Since the last balance sheet date Anglo Thai's liquidity has been further improved by the £1.6m sale of its Estates House stock. But the question of the bid being a degearing exercise by Inchcape—in that its borrowings would fall from twice to one-and-a-half times shareholders funds—did not seem to feature in the earlier talks between the two groups.

It is difficult now to see what counter-attack Inchcape can offer—given that a cash alternative looks out of the question. But it is equally difficult to imagine that it could not have foreseen this situation since it had the experience of the abortive earlier talks. Estates House, meanwhile, with its key 47 per cent holding in the ordinary and voting control, is still sitting on the fence. Inchcape paper may not be as attractive as cash, but it is a good deal more marketable than EHIT's present holding in Anglo-Thai.

The question remains whether Anglo-Thai's enhanced dividend will prove a sufficient prop for the current share price.

But if another bidder, possibly Jardine, does not arrive then a 5.7 per cent yield is nothing special, although Inchcape can comfort itself with the thought that its increased dividends should comfortably cover its offer expenses, even if its offer fails.

SMI

Sorting out the mess

The complicated saga of the old George Kent group does not appear to be ending (if indeed this is the end) any more to the satisfaction of Kent shareholders than of the taxpayer.

Mr Benn's decision last year to bow to the wishes of some Kent employees meant that Kent shareholders were effectively deprived of a 32p a share cash offer from GEC, particularly after Rank also swung its 18 per cent holding behind Brown Boveri.

Instead, Kent shareholders got for each of their shares one share in BBK currently trading at 18½p (though they have reached a high of 35p) and one share in SMI of indeterminable value, particularly after the £1.63m losses announced earlier this year.

Now, if they agree the merger scheme, they will get shares in a new grouping unlikely to be listed for at least a year and which starts life with heavy gearing and a substantial Government stake. Those shares have a pro-forma net tangible asset value of just 3.6p each and the stake of existing SMI shareholders (excluding the Government) in the new grouping will be 9.1 per cent against 76 per cent of the old SMI.

Metals Research shareholders ford their past 63 per cent of the new group (in exchange for net assets of £1.35m) and, of course, substantial government backing. They almost certainly had to be offered a substantial inducement to accept the merger, given that GEC always said that SMI's activities could never be profitable on their own. Ironically too, the SMI employees within George Kent voted in favour of the GEC offer.

Ready Mixed

Bad news was expected

Yesterday's interim results from Ready Mixed Concrete, showing a 9 per cent drop in pre-tax profits to £4.16m against the previous year, fell in the upper range of market estimates, and despite the dividend being chopped the shares closed unchanged at 74p. But, unlike some of the recent good results from building materials companies, it is still too early to say that RMC is out of the wood and the already doubtful second-half prospects could well extend through into 1976.

Sales in the first half did in fact rise almost 15 per cent to £197m, though this was entirely due to price increases and volume dropped by 7 per cent. Profitability in the United Kingdom has been helped by curtailing operations to the lower level of business, slimming down the transport fleet and some fairly stiff reductions in the workforce. But the recovery in West Germany seen early on in the year was not maintained and though the operating profit more than trebled to £387,000, this was more than wiped out by interest charges. The company is now expecting that this side will break even for the full year.

The main disappointment comes with RMC's operations elsewhere with lower sales volume in Italy, France and Austria cutting the contribution from outside the United Kingdom and West Germany almost in half.

However, RMC's previous balance sheet worries, which dragged down the share so much last year, have been helped by the recent sale and leaseback deal on its Staines office block and gearing has now fallen to around 40 per cent.

But the main investment case for RMC at present rests on its ability to push through price increases unfettered by the Price Code. This hinges on the outlook for demand and unfortunately the prospects there are none too promising. Earnings of no more than £11m this year and a below par prospective yield of 7 per cent are unlikely to bring the shares any more into favour.

Interim: 1975 (1974)
Capitalisation £47.2m
Sales £197.0m (£171.9m)
Pre-tax profits £4.16m (£4.56m)
Earnings per share 2.4n (3.4p)
Dividend gross 2.46p (3.28p).

Investment trusts

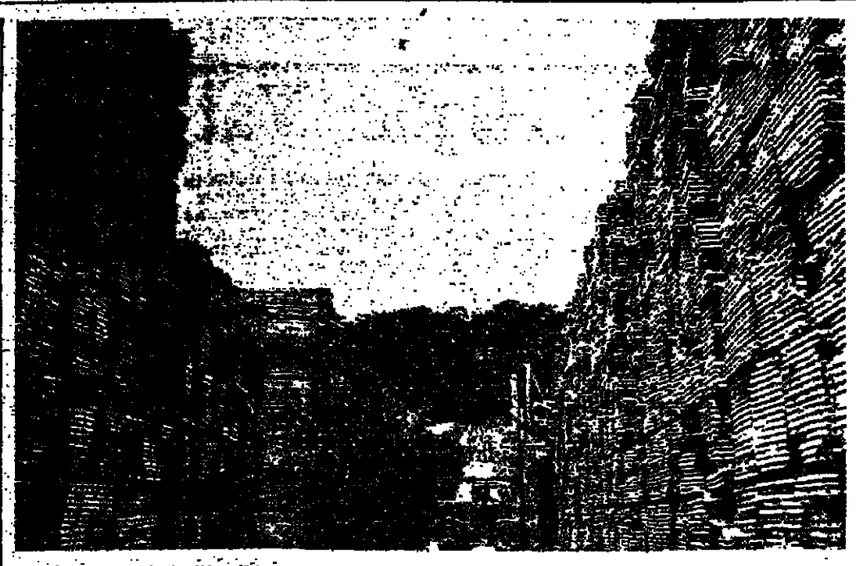
Weighing the attractions

That investment trusts are currently out of favour—partly because the defensive geographical spread which most of them can boast will leave their performance lagging behind that of United Kingdom equities this year—is all the more reason to consider the merits of investment in the sector now. Last year discounts widened in a significant departure from the traditional pattern; and if that reflected debacles over back-to-back loans and exposure to the sliding pound, it also reflected the fact that the sector's asset values were holding up a great deal better than the sliding market. This year the gap has narrowed substantially: but it looks as though the process has further to go.

That is in part a reflection of the historical trend towards narrower discounts. But in so far as there is justice in the Sheppards and Chase contention that discounts relate to the return available on alternative investments, it is also a reflection of the fact that in a period of worldwide recession, interest rates, if they are going far in any direction, are going down.

Sheppards and Chase connect the discount on which each trust is standing to an implied rate of growth in its net asset value, and measures the justice of this implied growth rate by reference both to the trust's gearing and to the composition —particularly the geographical composition—of its portfolio.

By extrapolating information from the whole sector the broker's can establish expected rates of growth for investments in the United Kingdom, United States and Japan. At the moment this information suggests that the market is looking for, on a year's view, a fall in United Kingdom equities, and only modest rises in the other two markets. To the extent that those expectations look too dismal, the sector as a whole offers a cheap way in.



Timber piled high in a British yard: at the end of last year stocks of softwood had grown by 57 per cent on a year earlier.

Optimism despite the slide in timber

Britain's timber trade is working its way through one of the worst slumps for decades. It has been an 18-month recession which has seen falling prices, a huge build-up of stocks and a cut in new buying to the lowest level since the war.

The dramatic decline in new building, with no signs of a big recovery on the horizon, has left the timber business in a chaotic state. Almost every sector has had to batten down the hatches in readiness for at least another year of miserable sales.

One leading shipper of imported timber reckoned recently that compared with the happy days of 1973, when the trade could sell every plank or piece of plywood it could lay its hands on, this year will see apparent consumption of plywood and blockboard fall by 35 per cent, chipboard by 30 per cent and sawn goods plummet by as much as 60 per cent.

And the Government's latest overseas trade figures now show the extent of what became a United Kingdom timber buyers' "strike" at the end of last year.

Imports of sawn and planed wood and other items like railway sleepers fell by 48 per cent in the first eight months of this year against the same period of 1974 with the value dropping from £396m to £214m.

Shipments into the United Kingdom of processed timber like veneers, plywood and blockboard were depressed by 18.5 per cent over the two eight-month periods with the value falling from £146m to £114m.

But all is not gloom. The timber companies, who have seen their "trading" profits tumble by up to 45 per cent during the recession, are not as downhearted as the figures suggest they might be.

Timber men may not be dynamic public figures, but they are a bunch of hard-headed, shrewd businessmen. They prefer to make money rather than headlines and the long downward slide has encouraged the speculative aspects of the trade and the wheeling dealing that seems to be an integral part of the close-knit industry.

Last year's collapse in demand came after many importers had signed forward contracts at high prices for timber supplies and they suddenly found themselves sitting on expensive and unprecedented stocks. By the end of the year softwood stocks had grown 57 per cent on a year earlier.

Some companies, however, seemed to be in a better position than others to take advantage of the situation. Mr John Atley, chairman of the big May & Hassell importing group, rubbed salt into the wounds when he stressed in his last annual report the degree of stability provided by companies like his and noted that conditions on the United Kingdom market would have been even worse "if we had not made substantial purchases from what would seem to me to be our hard-pressed competitors".

By the turn of the year it was clear that the 1975 forward buying season would be very late getting under way while destocking continued at the bulging timber yards.

The effect on the timber producers of a slump that was by no means confined to the United Kingdom has been almost catastrophic. Finland, heavily dependent on its wood products exports to Britain, is expecting its softwood sales to plummet this year by 65 per cent to about one million cubic metres.

The Finns, grappling with a massive total trade deficit which looks like doubling this year, have also been hit badly by the falling value of sterling. Many of the country's sawmills have been run down and the high price of oil has forced some mills to go back to burning their own timber waste.

Exports of European softwood in the year up to the end of March fell by more than a quarter against a year earlier, 80 per cent of the reduction shared by Finland, Sweden and Austria. Imports declined by a similar percentage, more than half of the drop being due to crumbling demand in the United Kingdom and Italy.

Most United Kingdom companies, according to the Timber Trade Federation, have now completed the run down of stocks, liquidity has improved and supply is now coming closer to the level of demand.

In recent months a significant but probably short lived mini boom in private housebuilding and last week's £175m government package to ease unemployment are small but welcome crumbs of comfort to the timber men.

And some guarded notes of optimism are to be found buried in the recent annual statements of most of the chairmen of the big timber companies.

Mr Richard Otley, chairman of William Mallinson and Denny Mott, commented: "It would be a bold man who would venture any business predictions in the Britain of 1975. I am not pessimistic about our prospects and quite a modest percentage recovery in the construction industry might cause us to surprise even ourselves."

Timber is not doing too badly either on the do-it-yourself front. With the £6 pay limit not yet having a real effect on disposable incomes there is a bit of spare cash about for home improvements although in spite of a general slump and price cutting by the producers, the handyman is still having to pay hefty prices.

Business in panel products, good sellers in the High Street, is fairly brisk, but over-production is the one factor that will sap this sector of its comparative buoyancy.

New capacity for chipboard, the darling of the timber trade in recent years, continues to come on stream in Britain, but the European Federation of Associations of Particleboard Manufacturers, has warned members that present production capacity in Western Europe is 35 per cent higher than present sales and that this capacity will be sufficient to meet demand until at least 1978.

The worst sufferer in the panel sector is plywood. Sales have dipped 30 per cent this year compared with last and although prices have fallen, the importers have kept the pens that would normally be signing contracts firmly in their pockets. As a result, plywood imports to the United Kingdom have dropped by 50 per cent.

A cautious resumption of timber buying in the United Kingdom in the past seven months, sparked off by an intriguing softwood offer from Russia—which usually starts the annual forward buying spree—involving protection from falling prices and discounts which got some of the smaller importers very steamed up, has not gathered momentum, in spite of attractive prices.

As the economies of Europe and the United States begin to expand once again, world timber prices are bound to rise sharply and this will be reflected in Britain even though demand remains weak.

Consequently, it will be interesting to observe how the jealously guarded structure of the United Kingdom timber trade weathers the gales that have beset it this year.

Rationalization and mergers over recent years have reduced the fragmentation of the industry, but there is still scope for bigger and more diverse conglomerates to alleviate the effects of the trading cycle.

There has been speculation in the trade for years on the future role of the importer, who is the stockholder and the risk-taker, in the unwieldy producer - shipper - importer - merchant chain of distribution.

The view taken by some of the less conservative timber men is that the process is unnecessary and ultimately self-destructive with its tendency to keep prices high and give an advantage to timber's competitors.

Certainly the producers, particularly those in Scandinavia almost submerged under piles of unsold timber, are renewing their calls for greater future cooperation along the chain.

Only if they are able to plan output rates armed with more exact knowledge of requirements, they say, can the violent peaks and troughs of the timber selling business ever be smoothed.

Edward Townsend

The importance of importing

I do not care much whether Mr Healey sits on the National Executive Committee of the Labour Party. Nor, I would suppose, does he. The important thing about him is that he is Chancellor of the Exchequer; and the fine old socialist principle of work-sharing, when unemployment is high, makes it appropriate that a position should be found for the temporarily displaced Mr Eric Heffer.

It is much harder to be philosophical in the face of Mr Healey's remarks about import controls at Tuesday's session of the Labour Party conference, even when allowance is made for the robust and courageous tone of the rest of his homily on economic arithmetic and for the special convention which allows party leaders to say almost anything they like at party conferences without being seriously held to it thereafter.

Mr Healey is reported to have said that import controls had a role to play, but that the conference should not exaggerate their effect or believe that no other country was going to retaliate whatever Britain did. "If we do it and we get the retaliation do not come to me and say: 'We did not know it was loaded'".

This really will not do. If the Chancellor believes that "it is loaded", then his responsibility as Chancellor is not to brandish such a weapon; and he cannot justify himself to the innocent bystanders among the general public, who may get hurt when it backfires, by saying he had an indemnity from the Labour Party conference.

A Chancellor's duty is to the whole country; and the whole country would suffer grievously from import controls in most foreseeable circumstances. The one last protection the general consumer has against the banditry of those (whether entrepreneurs or workers) who demand to be paid Rolls-Royce prices for Woolworths goods is that he or she take his or her custom elsewhere.

Certain kinds of nonsense breed with extraordinary rapidity—like the cholera—if they are not energetically squashed as soon as the first victims are recognized. Both the Prime Minister and the Chancellor have recently spoken about import controls in ways which, while nominally resisting general import controls, leave much too strong an impression that such methods might well soon be adopted by the Government—*reminiscent indeed, if one may recall it without risk* of an indignant letter to The Editor, of Mr Reginald Maudling's budget speech of 1964.

The present Chancellor appeared to be saying to the conference that import controls were probably a bad idea, but that he might resort to them in response to party pressure provided that the faithful promised not to blame him afterwards when they backfired. It sounded like an ultimate abdication of personal responsibility, an abdication moreover which it would be for Parliament and not for the party conference to sanction.

At any given exchange rate for the pound free entry of foreign-made goods provides an important damper to inflation and an essential spur to efficiency and quality in British industry. Does any large group of working people really wish to base their whole future security and prosperity on saying to the British public, "We are going to force you to buy our inferior goods by cutting off your access to anything better"?

At the very least, do they really believe it could work for long? And, more importantly, *what possible democratic or* welfare justification can there possibly be for thereby cutting the standard of living of all in order to benefit those who are reluctant to change and to adapt? And, if lack of investment is to be blamed for the inability to compete with foreign goods, is it supposed that the efficiency gap is likely to be closed by protecting sleepy managements from competition?

There are unfortunately some groups whom it does pay to use their political muscle to win protection from overseas competition. The leading example is, of course, the farmers; and some parts of the textile industry are not far behind. But there are graphic reminders of the absurdities, waste and injustice to which protection eventually leads.

Years of protection sooner or later produces whole sectors of the economy which have no prospect of ever standing on their own feet and whose only hope of survival depends on developing so powerful a political lobby that they can induce governments to use the powers of the state to force the ordinary citizen to preserve the threatened group. The farmers are the most skilled practitioners of this art; but the wide spread of protectionism into the industrial heartland of the economy would lead to the ultimate absurdity of everyone forcing everyone else to buy their shoddy wares and so to live shoddily.

Thus, it is not the threat of retaliation—the threat that other countries will cut off their noses because we have cut off ours—which is the real objection to import controls. It is the impertinent abuse of powers of coercion, which governments are supposed to operate with great restraint and only in the interests of all, to force the majority of ordinary citizens to pay for the follies, fecklessness and failures of undeserving minorities, which *is truly objectionable.*

Let no economic policeman come between Mr Scargill and his Volvo, between me and my Indian shirt or between either of us and our New Zealand lamb. For the policeman adds nothing to the wealth created by Mr Scargill's members, the Indian textile workers, the New Zealand farmers and me.

Peter Jay
Economics Editor

VIBROPLANT HOLDINGS LIMITED

In the past three years of trading

Turnover increased	223%
Profit before Taxation increased	287%
Profit after Taxation increased	229%
Asset Value increased	165%
Earnings per share increased	229%

Prospects

"Your Company is in a strong financial position and with a first class management team, we are well prepared to take advantage of the upturn in trading conditions which must surely follow this period of recession."

Geoffrey Pilkington
Chairman & Managing Director

Copies of the Report and Accounts may be obtained from the Secretary, Vibroplant Holdings Limited, P.O. Box 12, Harrogate, North Yorkshire.

Business Diary: More managing less? • Morgan Grenfellows

What we've all long suspected today becomes official: bureaucracy is, after all, Britain's fastest growing industry.

An article in today's *Department of Employment Gazette* shows that the numbers employed in public administration and defence rose by 2.6 per cent from 1,550,900 in June, 1974, to 1,592,100 in March 1975 while the numbers in almost every other employment category declined *over the same period.*

Bureaucracy also has an enviable record of stability. It has not expanded in fits and starts, but by a steady 15,000 workers per quarter. If only every other industry could match its performance perhaps some of our more pressing economic problems might go away.

Nearly all the activities described by the department as "production industries" have suffered sharp drops in employment since the summer of 1974. The construction industry shed more than 70,000 workers over the June, 1974-March, 1975 period, engineering about 60,000, textiles almost 50,000 and agriculture, forestry and fishing about 35,000. But the penpushers march ever onwards.

What price the politicians' lectures on the need for economies and "a spirit of sacrifice"?

Promotions

The doom watchers have got it all wrong. This was the message from a confident Lord Catto at Morgan Grenfell's Great Winchester Street headquarters yesterday. The merchant banks, or at least Morgan Grenfell, are not played out. The bank had expanded rapidly in the seventies, had doubled its staff over the past three years—and did not mean to buckle under the increasing pressure from the clearers.

Hence, presumably, the need for more men at the top and yesterday's announcement of two new senior appointments. Move number one, then, is the promotion of Philip Chappell to vice-chairman of *Morgan Grenfell Holdings*, the group holding company. Here he will join the two other vice-chairmen of Holdings, Lord Catto and Bill Mackworth-Young, as well as John Collins, the chairman, at the top of the Morgan pyramid.

His role in his new position will, it appears, be largely to add strength to Morgan's business expansion, particularly on the overseas side. This has been growing particularly fast over recent years. Morgan was, of course, ahead of most of the competition in establishing its connexions in the Middle East and one of the big drives at the moment is aimed at winning back a substantial share of the exciting South American market, dominated by the British banks in the past century but latterly much more the preserve of the United States banks.

In the case of appointment number two—the promotion of Christopher Reeves to joint deputy chairman of Morgan Grenfell & Co, the mainstream banking operation—the aim is somewhat different. Although Reeves will continue to take an active part in banking per se—he had been head of Morgan's banking division—he will also be taking some of the administrative and organizational burden off his fellow deputy chairman, Bill Mackworth-Young. Still only 39 Reeves has behind him a spell at the Bank of England and as group secretary at Hill Samuel.

As for Chappell, now 46, his career has been in the ascendant both inside and outside Morgan Grenfell—with the outside interests possibly consuming more of his time than some other City houses would wear. The "part-time" chairmanship of the National Ports Council has, he reckons, absorbed nearly half his time and, though that has been reduced, he still has plenty of other external interests to attend to. Among them is a directorship of GKN, for whom Morgan arranged a rights issue this summer. But what, one wonders, was Chappell's role in this? For, as he commented yesterday, he has been a long-standing adversary of rights issues. Shareholders should not, he suggested, dilute their birthright though, on his criterion, that, of course, is precisely what shareholders in Morgan Grenfell Holdings itself did just over a year ago.

Close quarters

With the announcement yesterday of the appointment of a director-general, Roy Close, the British Institute of Management took a further step in its evolution from its traditional role as guardian of standards of managerial excellence to its new, and additional, task as defender of management's interests.

Close is chairman of the University of Aston Management Centre, and a former deputy at the National Economic Development Office to Sir Frederick Catherwood, now chairman of council of the BIM.

At NEDO Close, along with Sir Frederick, no doubt learnt much of the art of political infighting, an art which will prove useful in representing management's interests to the community at large.

With Close's arrival, that eminent student of management, John Marsh, will be retiring from the BIM. Marsh was D-G from 1966 to 1972, since when he has been non-executive assistant chairman and counsellor. In Marsh's day, the D-G spread the gospel of good management throughout the world but in today's less benign climate it seems that Close is likely to be much more comitted to fighting the good fight at home.

Swiss reverse

With the sense of timing to be expected of a watch manufacturing nation, the Swiss post office unilaterally abolished reverse-charged calls within Europe yesterday. Even as "Telecom 75", described as the most comprehensive exhibition of telecommunications equipment ever held, was opening in Geneva.

It is no longer possible, accordingly, for hapless tourists to call home, reversing charges, for a telegraphic transfer when they see their travellers' cheques melting away under Swiss prices, quicker than spring snow.

This latest Swiss initiative follows the recent introduction of public telephones which require to be fed with coins even to call the police. A person without money is presumably unworthy of serious consideration, no matter if he has just been robbed.

It is all due, of course, to increasing automation. But the concept is obviously running too far ahead of achievement. Even with money, it is well-nigh impossible to get through to, say, Paris or London numbers at peak periods.

"Telecom 75" has the answers no doubt—but how long will it be before they become available?

Union setback

Efforts by the Australian Council of Trade Unions to widen its business activities by branching into cut price petrol have been hampered by a recommendation from the Royal Commission on Petroleum saying the venture should not be provided with any more Australian oil.

The ACTU venture, ACTU-Solo, may now have to go out of business. The federal government yesterday accepted the recommendation and barred ACTU-Solo from any further allocations of crude oil.

The Minister for Manufacturing Energy, Nigel Bowen, representing the Minister for Minerals and Energy, Rex Connor, *announced the move* in Parliament after the Royal Commission had found ACTU secretary, Harold Souter, and D. C. Weiland, both directors of ACTU-Solo, had deliberately deceived Connor.

No finding was made regarding Bob Hawke, ACTU president and a director of ACTU-Solo. Hawke is also federal president of the Australian Labour Party and has been seen as a possible successor to party leader and Prime Minister, Gough Whitlam. The commission found that ACTU-Solo had deceitfully acquired both a share of Australia's crude oil production and applied for government ratification of the company's dealings.

The announcement means that ACTU-Solo will be without the Australian crude oil which is the lifeblood of independence from control by the major oil companies. ACTU has been selling petrol at a 16 cent discount per gallon.

The federal government is now thought to be considering asking Souter to resign from five government-appointed committees. Souter, who is 64, is on the Stevedoring Industry Council, the Australian Apprenticeship Advisory Commission, the Australian Broadcasting Control Board, the Australian National Airline Commission and the Transport Industry Advisory Council.

These developments are a bitter blow to ACTU's scheme to defy big business in providing people with cheaper petrol. Australian petrol, even without discount is still cheap by most standards at around 65c (40p) a gallon. Australia is *lucky enough to produce about* three quarters of its petroleum needs, while its crude oil is closer to refined petrol than that imported from the Middle East. ACTU already controls a Melbourne department store now devoted to cheapening goods.

DAEJAN HOLDINGS LIMITED

Financial Year ended 31st March, 1975
Extracts from Report and Accounts and the Statement by the Chairman, Mr. L. L. Tobin

- Your Company is in the fortunate position of having a very large portfolio of houses and flats in the medium to lower price range and sales of these units have continued steadily. Subject to mortgages remaining available I anticipate an increase in the number of such sales next year.
- There have been signs that there is an awakened interest in commercial investments from institutional and other buyers and in the opinion of your Board there has been no loss of value during the last year in the Company's holding of such investments.
- We can be quietly confident for the future.

Copies of the Company's full Report and Accounts can be obtained from: The Secretary, Daejan Holdings Limited, Freshwater House, 162 Shaftesbury Avenue, London, WC2H 8HR

Stock markets

Pound and MLR fears hit gilts

With the Labour Party conference still keeping potential investors on the sidelines, the gilt-edged market dominated the London stock market yesterday, albeit in bearish fashion.

The extreme weakness of the pound and the possibility of an increase in the Minimum Lending Rate tomorrow led to a sharp mark-down early in the above the worst at the close.

Gilts had another bad day. The weakness of sterling occasioned the bout of selling, but the overriding anxiety at present is the size of the borrowing requirement and the scale of the Government's present financing needs.

Speculation that the bank may be forcedd to raise interest rates in the near future to defend sterling and sell sufficient gilt-edged stock developed.

There were no signs of the Government broker intervening to support the market.

"Shorts" were generally ½ a point lower. Dealers said there were almost no buyers to offset the sellers. The huge Treasury bill in prospect this Friday affected sentiment.

"Longs" fell heavily once more, with losses on the day reaching ¾ point. At one stage, prices had been 1 point down, but there were signs of a rally in the afternoon before late weakness clipped a further 1/16 point off prices. Dealers referred to an absence of firmness at the lower levels.

Speculative interest in Gripperrods, the carpet fittings group, has raised the price by 11p in the past two days. There was also some selling yesterday, thought to be by the board which has a sizable holding. The shares closed at 55p, 4p firmer.

In equities, it now seems certain that the prevailing conditions will persist for the final two days of the week, though some expect prices to firm up a little in readiness for the start of the new account on Monday. By 2 pm, the FT Index had lost another 3.4 points, but there was some late improvement and the close of 326.6 was 3 points off.

Still suffering under the cloud of its rights, Grand Metropolitan shed another 3p to 62p and EMI, with results today, were comparatively active and managed to recoup a dip of 3p to end at an unchanged 198p. Elsewhere in "blue chips", second-half prospects still worried Fisons, down another 6p to 378p, while Glaxo, where a profit statement is due soon, lost 2p to 353p.

The impending departure of Mr Malcolm Horsman as an executive of Bowater left the shares 3p off at 155p, while Burrell, another company where changes are said to be on the cards, were again unchanged at 8p. *In stores, generally a penny* or two off, the weakest share again proved to be Gus "A", which lost another 4p to 187p.

Banks and insurances slipped by amounts ranging from 3p to 7p with the new shares of Royal—*again proving* active and closing unchanged at 63p.

It was an erratic day's trading for gold shares, though, in the main, a better metal price helped to pare early losses of up to 75p among the "heavies". Nevertheless, FS Geduld lost 75p to £21 and W Dries were £1 lower at £35.

Another mining feature was an 8p drop to 180p for Pots Platinum which was brought about by the Rustenburg results. Ninorco shed 7p after the chairman's statement.

Properties were once more without much support.

The report showing a slowdown in housebuilding activity took its toll of the related shares on the building pitch even though some observers feel the reaction was rather overdone on the strength of one month's figures.

Nevertheless, BPB Industries lost 5p to 122p and London Brick 4p to 52p. First-half profit from RMC met with a mixed reaction from the market, some sections being more disappointed than others. After some weakness the shares ended unchanged at 74p, while AP Cement lost 4p to 174p and Tunnel 2p to 155p.

An interim result today from Cadbury Schweppes brought some trade in the shares which proved an early feature and then settled back to close half a point off at 501p. Analysts would not be surprised if profits went up from £11.7m to about £15m and Rowntree gained 3p to 153p in sympathy. Another food feature was Associated Dairies, though here too the shares closed unchanged, at 208p.

In bids, a denial from Ward & Goldstone did not stop the speculators and the price firmed 4p to 68p. Anglo-Thai's rejection of Inchcape firmed the shares a penny to 156p, while Hall-Thermotank went back another 12p to 74p.

Supporters of Capper-Neill, the process and storage plant-maker, would not be surprised to see profits this year up from £1.4m to £2m c. more before tax. Things are thought to have gone at least as well as expected so far. The shares now stands at 48p.

In price terms, the feature of the day was Australian Agriculture, where permission to move residence to Australia brought a mark-up of 34p to 100p.

In chemicals, Robert McBride, makers of detergents and bleaches, were wanted and added a few pence, but Anchor Chemical lost 5p to 30p after a first-half loss.

The effect of higher postal charges on Freemans (SW9) clipped another 8p to 138p, with Empire Stores (78p) and Grattan (78p) both losing 3p in sympathy. After results, L. Gardner and Campari both lost ground, while Burns Anderson stayed at an unchanged 17p; Startrite Engineering also lost ground.

In oils, BP lost 8p to 552p and Burmah, an active share, 3p to 31p.

Equity turnover on September 30 was £51.71m (13,881 bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to Exchange Telegraph, were Grand Metropolitan, Royal Insurance new, ICI, Shell, Distillers, Barclays Bank, BP, Rank "A", British American Tobacco, Burmah Oil, GEC, English China Clay, EMI, European Ferries, Cadbury Schweppes, Guinness, Whitbread and Dowty.

Latest dividends

Company (and par values)	Ord div	Year ago	Pay date	Year's total	Prev year
Advance Laundries (10p) Int	0.30	0.28	2/1	—	1.37
Altifund (50p) Int	2.0	2.0	28/11	—	6.33
Anchor Chem (25p) Int	1.49	1.54	—	—	3.41
A. Beckman (10p) Fin	3.21	4.3	—	5.46	6.59
Burns-Anderson (10p) Fin	0.86	0.79	—	1.17	1.10
Campari (10p) Fin	0.34	0.25	—	1.14	1.09
Hanimex (5tc) Fin	5c	5c	28/11	10c	10c
Lydenburg Plat (125c) Fin	2.9c	8.7	20/11	13.9	13.9
Potgietersrust Fin	5.0c	13.0	13/11	5.0	21.0
Ready Mixed (25p) Int	1.6	2.2	—	—	3.4
Startrite Eng (20p) Fin	2.83	2.65	22/11	—	3.96
Union Plat (10c) Fin	4.96c	12.66	13/11	4.96	20.41
Waterval (Rust) (5c) Fin	5.2c	13.2	13/11	5.2	21.40

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross, multiply the net dividend by 1.54.

Higher Vat on dinghies nearly sinks Campari

A 25 per cent VAT increase on inflatable boats last spring nearly sank Campari, the leisure camping and boat group. Second half profits tumbling from £134,000 to £10,000, so in the full year to May 31 the pre-tax total was only £183,700 against £360,400.

Dinghies provide nearly 50 per cent of the turnover in the high season on much higher margins than it gets elsewhere and the VAT increase halted marine division sales. As a result the group concentrated on other lines and managed to raise turnover from £5.91m to £6.44m, maintaining a satisfactory cash flow and liquidity.

Mr K. Benscher, chairman, reports the group reduced bank borrowings and stocks by 24 per cent during the year and says that orders during the first four months of the current year are a record with turnover well ahead. The final dividend is 0.53p bringing the year's total to 1.73p compared with 1.57p.

Robb Caledon hopes

After the hefty setback of 1974-75—when a pre-tax profit of £181,000 was turned into a loss of £1.56m—things appear to be looking better for Dundee-based Robb Caledon Shipbuilders. In his annual report, Sir John Brown, the chairman, tells shareholders that, through arrangements made for additional finance, "the integrity of the group has been maintained as a viable unit".

At March 31, provisions of £4.15m had been made for expected losses on all contracts outstanding. The auditors are unable to form an opinion as to whether the provisions will prove, on the final outcome of the contracts, to be more or less than required.

Anchor cuts costs

Caught between rising costs and customers' destocking, Anchor Chemical made a loss of £18,651 before tax in the half to June 30. The comparable period saw a profit of £248,307 before tax. But the board says that cost cutting has already lifted the group out of losses. The interim gross dividend is 2.29p again, implying a small net fall.

A hat-trick from A. Beckman

Record profits, bigger dividend and a one-for-10 scrip issue for the year to June 30 is the hat-trick from A. Beckman, the London-based converter and merchant of cloth which went public in 1972.

On turnover up by 18.6 per cent to £12.04m, pre-tax profits grew by 15.7 per cent to a best-ever £1.51m. The total payment is raised from 6.59p gross to 7.24p.

Beaumont Properties

Pre-tax profits of Beaumont Properties for the six months to March 31 are down from £552,000 to £284,000, and earnings a share from 2.66p to 1.03p. But the dividend is held at 2.25p gross Sir Cyril Black, the chairman, says that forecasting is hard but some improvement can be expected in the second half. Over the whole of last year profits dropped from a record £888,000 to £775,000.

Hume Holdings

The projections of the board of Hume Holdings for the year to June 30 next, "calculated on what is believed to be a conservative basis", indicate that Hume "can at least maintain" the total dividend on the "A" shares. This, writes Mr J. Dick, chairman, in his annual report, assumes full dilution if there is complete conversion of both the "B" shares into "A" shares and indeed of the convertible unsecured loan stock.

Gen Eng (Radcliffe)

In the half year to September 30, turnover and pre-tax profits at General Engineering (Radcliffe) are well ahead and Mr R. Ogden, chairman, told shareholders at the Agm he expects them to match last year's full results of £8.87m and £330,000 respectively. Orders in hand are £1m up on last year and he expects second half profits to equal those of the first six m[illegible]

? caution

trite Engineering, the "significant increase" looked for by the board at the interim stage has materialized. In the full year to June 30 pre-tax profits rose from £257,000 to a record £374,900. The group, a manufacturer and distributor of machines for the wood, plastics and metal working industries, reports turnover up from £2.51m to £3.19m. However, the board fears that there will be no upturn in business until next autumn and anticipates a decline in profits this year. The total dividend rises from 3.96p to 4.35p.

Truscon winded by more claims

The first half-year at Truscon, the building contractor subsidiary of Malca Investments, has brought a trading loss of £19,729, compared with a profit of £120,853. Once again there is no dividend this time for the six months to June 30. Turnover crashed from £1.2m to £166,729. There have been further claims against the construction subsidiary on contracts completed some time ago.

But, barring further provisions, Truscon expects to make an overall profit of £140,000 before tax for the full year—almost the same as in the previous 12 months.

Vickers da Costa

Broker Vickers da Costa which ended merger talks with Capel-Cure Carden last year made pre-tax profits of £223,475 in the year to April 24 after losing money in the first six months, and making £671,520 in 1973-74. This represented 6 per cent on capital employed of £3.57m, struck after £24,500 in payment to the Stock Exchange Compensation Fund. Overseas interests did well. Profits in the first four months of this year are up though a quiet second half of July, and August makes forecasting difficult. Mr R. C. Vickers, chairman says the board welcomes the tightening of rules about member firms' finances and hopes that adequate liquidity requirements will pave the way for removing unlimited liability. The chairman's emoluments fell from £33,612 to £19,695.

Queen Street's capital reform

Share holders in Queen Street Warehouse (Holdings), the clothing and household goods retailer which disclosed trading problems in July, today receive details of the proposed reconstruction of the capital structure. The reconstruction, which shareholder sare told is the only alternative to a winding up, involves a reduction in the nominal value of the issued shares to a single class of new ordinary shares, and cancellation of the outstanding loan stock in exchange for new ordinary shares. Upon implementation of the Scheme, the present loan stockholders would hold 90 per cent of the new equity, with the rest held by present shareholders in the proportion to present nominal values.

The board discloses that the net loss of £162,000 in the first half has grown into an after tax loss of £559,567 for the 52 weeks to February 5. Requotation of the shares, suspended in July, is unjustified at present but such a move is intended at the earliest practicable date.

Rustenburg slumps badly in second half

By Desmond Quigley

The last platinum crisis at the beginning of the decade sorely tried Rustenburg Platinum Mines and the profit figures showed up the grim detail. Happily Rustenburg's structure has since changed so that it is no longer as vulnerable to chronic swings in metal prices.

The mine's old problem was the royalty payments it was obliged to make to members of the Brakspruit consortium, whether times were good or bad. But when the downturn became extreme, the royalties were exchanged for shares in Rustenburg.

This has helped give the figures for the 12 months to the end of August a respectability they would not otherwise have had, as profits for the full year mask the sharp slump in the second half. While net revenue for the full year was down nearly 19 per cent from R71.4m to R58.1m (£31.96m), the second half fall was more than 42 per cent from R40.1m to R22.9m. At the attributable level profits were down R9.4m at R47.5m for the 12 months, after a fall from R32.8m to R18.7m in the last six months.

The second half has seen two cuts in the producer's platinum price and although it was restored to $US170 an ounce in July, this figure is again under pressure. The company reports that sales revenue for the year was about the same as the preceeding 12 months, but that the cost of sales and interest charges were substantially higher.

The severe effect of inflation and the devaluation of the Rand make the outlook for the current year difficult to assess, the company says. Nevertheless, after passing the interim dividend the company has declared a final of R5.45, compared with last year's final of R13.54 and a total of R21.84.

Upon Rustenburg's fortunes depend those of its holding companies Waterval (Rustenburg) Platinum Mining, Potgietersrust Platinum, Union Platinum Mining and Lydenburg Platinum. Rustenburg's 75 per cent total dividend cut has slashed their estimated profits for the year to the end of this month. Waterval estimates its post tax profits down from R7.98m to R1.96m, Union Platinum predicts R2.29m against R9.33m. Potgietersrust R1.94m compared with R8.16m and Lydenburg R608,000 compared with R2.15m.

The shares in all four companies declined yesterday and are probably still overpriced given that the battle between Consolidated Gold Fields and Johannesburg Consolidated Investments for control of Rustenburg inflated their values.

Briefly

SLATER, WALKER, CANADA
New York.—Equity Enterprises said Slater, Walker of Canada has completed the acquisition from Equity of 900,000 of the 1,325,000 common shares of Hemdale Enterprises Inc, owned by Equity for $4,250,000. Equity intends to hold its remaining 425,000 shares of Hemdale as an investment.—Reuter.

PANEL CLEARS TWO COMPANIES
The Takeover Panel, acting on Stock Exchange reports has completed investigations into share dealings around the time of takeover bids for two companies—Henry Foster Building Products and FMC Ltd. No evidence of breach of Rule 30 of the City code was found.

JAMAICA PUBLIC SERVICE
At the request of the company, Jamaica Public Service ordinary stock was cancelled from 9.30 yesterday morning. Market capitalization and shareholding is such that an adequate market cannot be maintained.

WHITE CHILD DEAL
White Child and Beney, the plastics raw materials and materials handling equipment group, announces the purchase of the extrusion compounding business of Phoenix Rubber based at Warrington, Cheshire. WCB is investing about £100,000.

SLATER, WALKER SECURITIES
Slater, Walker Securities has cancelled £4,388,453 (55.93 per cent) of the 9¼ per cent unsecured loan stock 1991-96 and £8,226,951 (57.75 per cent) of the 9 per cent unsecured loan stock 1991-96 and the offers have now been closed.

TOTALISATORS AND GREYHOUND HOLDINGS
Turnover for half-year to June 30, £876,100 (£731,700). Pre-tax profit, £197,200 (£157,400).

HARTLEY INDUSTRIAL TRUST
Turnover for year to March 31, £460,000 (£607,000 for previous 13 months). Profit after tax, £65,000 (£77,000 for 13 months). Dividend of 2p gross (2p gross for 13 months).

LONDON PAVILION
After debiting rent and other expenses, pre-tax profit of £20,000 (£17,000).

HOWARD AND WYNDHAM
The company is investing "substantial resources and talent" in the expansion of its exports and sales and distribution business overseas, reports Mr A. Fields, chairman, in his annual statement.

WM. LAWRENCE
Turnover for half-year to June 30, £1.68m (£1.39m). Pre-tax profit £145,000 (£140,000).

GENERAL MILLS
At annual meeting, chairman reported record start to new fiscal year. Sales for first quarter were $625m ($544m) and pre-tax earnings $50m ($39.4m).

W. G. ALLEN & SONS (TIPTON)
Management accounts prepared for the first part of 1975-76 show that all companies are now operating at a profit in spite of the "very difficult conditions" at present and the chairman, Mr J. Plant, believes this augers well for the final results for 1975-76.

FITZWILTON REPAYMENT
Holders of the Fitzwilton 7 per cent deb. stock 1985-90 meeting in Dublin have approved the proposal to repay the stock at par.

WEARWELL
Chairman told annual meeting that company was now having to look to new markets. In present year, company was concentrating on improving margins and rebuilding liquidity.

SCOTTISH NORTHERN INVESTMENT TRUST
Gross revenue for half-year to August 5, £871,000 (£1.14m). Interim payment maintained and board intends to declare final "not less" than that for last year.

ADVANCE LAUNDRIES
Turnover for half-year to June 30, £9.68m (£7.21m). Pre-tax profit, £1.27m (£515,000). Company, subsidiary of British Electric Traction, points out that three-day week and delayed price increases hit previous half year.

MIDLAND FINANCIAL SERVICES
Midland Bank Group representation in Canada has been strengthened by the establishment of Midland Financial Services, a subsidiary formed to operate in the fields of corporate financing, leasing and invoice factoring, with eventual development into medium-term and mortgage loans.

WIGGINS CONSTRUCT
Mr Cyril Wiggins, chairman, told shareholders at the annual meeting that the board is by no means gloomy. The financial position, he said is as strong as the balance sheet indicates and the work-load is ample.

KWIKFORM
Chairman told annual meeting that slowdown in orders in home market could be partly made good through hire (or rental) side, and overseas activities.

HIDONG ESTATE
Turnover for year to March 31, $797,000 (Malaysian), against $1.04m. After-tax profit, $46,000 ($148,000). Dividend 12 per cent gross (10.05 per cent).

NEW LONDON MERCHANT BANK
Amex International has completed the acquisition of Rothschild Intercontinental Bank (RIB). The two businesses have been combined into a renamed London-based merchant bank, Amex Bank, and is a subsidiary of American Express.

Burns-Anderson slips

After almost maintaining growth last year, Burns-Anderson, the industrial and property group, slipped badly in the year to June 30. Pre-tax profit fell from £512,900 to £321,800, even though turnover rose from £9.72m to £10.31m. The results are struck before taking credit for surplus of £265,300 from the purchase and subequent cancellation of loan stock. The board says land and property assets have been converted into cash to reduce short-term borrowings by over £1m and long-term borrowings by nearly £500,000. The final dividend is 1.32p making the year's total 1.79p compared with 1.65p.

Issues & Loans

$60m loan for Hongkong

The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, as leader of a seven-bank consortium, has finalized agreement on a $60m five-year loan to the Hongkong Government, the first time this government has gone to the international market. The terms include a multi-currency option and an option for early repayment with rights to reborrow amounts repaid in the first two years.

The other six banks are Irving Trust, New York, National Westminster Bank Group, Royal Bank of Canada, Commerzbank Int SA, Dresdner (SE Asia) and Standard & Chartered Banking Group.

New Croydon bond

A simple bond receipt to cover both long-term bonds and short-term temporary loan receipts is to be issued by the London Borough of Croydon. Mr Noel Hepworth, the borough's finance director, said the move would simplify local authority borrowing if it became widely accepted.

ECSC raises $30m

The European Coal and Steel Community is raising $30m by means of 9¼ per cent notes due in November, 1980. The notes will be issued by Kuwait Investment Co, Hill Samuel, Arab Finance Corporation, Banque Arabe et Internationale d'Investissement, Societe Generale de Banque and Swiss Bank Corp, and principally underwritten by, and placed with, a wide range of Middle Eastern investors.

Application will be made for quotation on the Luxembourg stock exchange.

CSR (Sydney) is making a rights issue of one-for-five at $A2.00.

Norcros rights issue received 93.79 per cent acceptance.

Radio Kennet rights issue was fully subscribed. Norsk Hydro is raising 125m fl by 15 year private placing, redeemable in 10 instalments after five-year grace. Joint manager Hambros Bank.

Business appointments

Mr John Bolton joins the board of Redland

Mr John Bolton has been appointed a director of Redland. Mr Bolton, a past chairman of the British Institute of Management, is a member of the Grand Council of the Confederation of British Industry.

Mr M. B. Ogle has joined the board of Arthur Guinness Son and Co as an executive director. He will retain his present responsibilities as chief executive of the Morison Son and Jones group, a Guinness subsidiary. Mr Edward Eaton, chief accountant, Arthur Guinness Son & Co, has been appointed group chief accountant. He succeeds Mr W. A. G. Spicer, who becomes group financial director. Mr N. E. Salmon has been appointed general manager of the Guinness brewery at Benin, Nigeria, with effect from March, 1976, when he will also join the board of Guinness (Nigeria).

Mr M. Philip Morris becomes chairman of Newcast Foundries.

Mr Richard Bliss has been elected chairman of Amex Bank. Mr Frank J. Manheim, chairman of Amex International, will serve as vice-chairman. Mr Thomas Stonor will be managing director and chief executive officer and Mr Jack H. Bady, managing director of Amex International, will hold that position with Amex Bank.

Mr J. R. Wells succeeds Mr H. J. Mullineaux as financial director of Richard Costain. Mr Mullineaux remains on the board as a part-time executive director.

Mr G. C. Rowett, managing director of the Charterhouse Group; Mr M. H. W. Wells, chairman and chief executive of Charterhouse Japhet, the merchant bankers; and Mr R. F. Corroon, president of Corroon & Black Corporation, New York, have joined the board of Glanvill Enthoven.

Mr Francis Waring has retired as chairman of the Coalite Group and is succeeded by Viscount Ward of Witley, the deputy chairman. Mr C. E. Needham, managing director of the group, becomes chairman of the operating subsidiary companies. Mr Waring will continue as a member of the parent board.

Mr F. A. P. Hall, managing director of Fordigraph Overseas, the Ofrex group subsidiary, has been appointed managing director of Ofrex. Also joining Ofrex are Mr P. Hession as marketing executive and Mr S. R. Taylor as financial controller.

Mr Philip Chappell, a director of Morgan Grenfell, has been apointed a vice-chairman of Morgan Grenfell Holdings. Mr Christopher Reeves, a director of Morgan Grenfell, has been appointed its deputy chairman.

Mr Alfred Kissach, an assistant managing director of Thos. W. Ward, has been appointed chairman of Taylor Bros (Sandiacre), Nottingham; Railway and General Engineering, and Darlington Railway Plant and Engineering, all railway engineering companies in The Ward Group. He replaces Mr Douglas Walton, who has been apointed chairman of Thos. W. Ward, the parent company.

Mr John Dow-Smith, managing director of Textile Trade Publications, has been appointed to the board of Thomson Publications.

Mr N. G. Panter becomes managing director of Downs Surgical. Mr N. G. Shove becomes director of marketing and sales and Mr G. W. Down director of research and development.

Sir G. Wilton Lee is to give up his position as chairman of Arthur Lee and Sons in February but will be appointed president and retain his seat on the board. Mr H. P. Forder, deputy chairman, will succeed him as chairman.

Sir Gerald Thorley joins the board of Drayton Commercial Investment.

Mr David Llewellyn, chief executive of the English Property Corporation, has been appointed junior vice-president of the British Property Federation.

INTERIM STATEMENT

SKF

Interim Statement

SKF Group sales for the first eight months of 1975 were 4,386 million Swedish kronor (Skr) as compared to Skr 4,485 million for the corresponding period in 1974. Unaudited accounts show that Group income before provisions and taxes amounted to Skr 449 million (526 m).

Announcing the interim figures at a meeting of the SKF Parent Company board, Group Chief Executive Lennart Johansson said that an estimated 10–14 per cent decline in overall market demand for products in the Company's range has led to a corresponding reduction in sales for SKF. In consequence, Group turnover for the whole of 1975 is expected to stop short of Skr 6800 million, giving an income before provisions and taxes of about Skr 600 million.

During the year, the Company acquired the majority of the shares in The Sheffield Twist Drill and Steel Company Ltd (STDS). Turnover and income for STDS are not included in the interim or forecasted SKF Group figures.

Comparison tables including the financial year 1974:

	First eight months Jan 1–Aug 31 1975 mkr	%	1974 mkr	%	Twelve-month values Sept. 74–Aug. 75 mkr	1974 mkr	Sept. 73–Aug. 74 mkr
Sales	4,386	100.0	4.485	100.0	6,801	6.900	6.639
Cost of goods sold	2,958	67.0	2.985	66.5	4.546	4,592	4,445
Selling and administrative expenses	652	14.9	628	14.0	1,005	979	939
Operating income before depreciation	796	18.1	874	19.5	1,252	1,329	1,255
Depreciation	251	5.7	261	5.8	401	411	426
Operating income after depreciation	545	12.4	613	13.7	851	918	829
Financial income and expenses–net	–98		–88		–142	–132	–136
Sundry income and expenses–net	2		1		16	16	7
Income before provisions and taxes	449		526		725	802	700
–in percentage of net sales	10.2		11.7		10.7	11.6	10.5
Earnings in kronor per share*	9:40		13:60		16:40	20:60	17:90
Investment in plant and property	350		225		551	426	383
Cost calculated depreciation**	372		310		539	478	475
Average number of employees	59,471		61,011		59,979	61,005	61,060
Group sales by product field* **							
Rolling bearings	3,558	74.2	3,576	74.7	5,477	5,495	5,329
Steel products	774	16.1	760	15.9	1,242	1,228	1,119
Other products	466	9.7	448	9.4	757	739	592
Total	4,798	100.0	4.784	100.0	7,476	7,462	7,040

*Operating income after deduction of cost calculated depreciation, reduced by financial income and expenses (net), less taxes 45%. The calculation is based on the number of shares after the 1975 rights and capitalisation issues.
**At reacquisition value as from 1975.
***The figures include internal deliveries between the three product fields.

INTERIM STATEMENT

ESTATES AND GENERAL INVESTMENTS LIMITED

Announcement of Unaudited Group Results for the Half Year ended 30th June, 1975

	Half Year to 30th June 1975	Half Year to 30th June 1974
GROSS REVENUE	£212,000	£262,000
GROUP PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION	85,370	122,967
Deduct Estimated taxation	45,000	6,000
	40,370	116,967
Add (deduct) Extraordinary Items	23,000	(110,000)
	63,370	6,967
Deduct Preference dividend	4,349	4,349
	£59,021	£2,618

The above figures make no provision for expenses relating to the proposed merger with County & Suburban Holdings Ltd.

The Directors have declared an Interim Dividend on the ordinary stock in respect of the year ended 31st December 1975 of 0.5 pence per stock unit amounting to £48,623 which together with a tax credit of 0.27 pence per share amounts to £74,804. This compares with an Interim Dividend for the previous year of 0.7 pence per stock unit amounting to £68,072 which together with a tax credit totalled £101,600.

The dividend will be paid on 5th January 1976 to ordinary stockholders on the register at the close of business on 28th November 1975.

هكذا من الاصل

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Overseas

Hanimex Irish move to beat inflation

Sales of Hanimex, the Australian-based international camera, audio in cameras, audio and sports goods group, have risen from $39.9m to $56.7m. Pre-tax profits are down from $3.6m to $2.19m (£1.4m) for the year to June 30.

After tax credits and extraordinary items, profits are $1.7m against $2.3m. The dividend is held at 10c.

Inflation hit exports of photographic equipment and the board plans to move its photographic manufacturing facilities from Australia to Cork, in Ireland.

CONSOLIDATED PRESS HOLDINGS

Consolidated net profit $A3,324,000 ($A3,167,000) for year ended June 28. Extraordinary loss $A1,543,000 ($A1,516,000), principally comprising further provisions for diminution in value of investments and for loss on exchange revaluations.—Reuter, Sydney.

H. C. SLEIGH

Net profit, $A394,000 ($A3,535,000) for year ended June 30. No ordinary dividend for year, but first interim dividend of two cents or 4 per cent for current year because of improving results. There was a loss of $A2,502,000 in first 1974-75 half. For 1973-74, Sleigh paid a dividend of 8 per cent.—Reuter.

BOWATER GETS FRANKFURT QUOTE

Bowater Corp ordinary shares will be quoted on the Frankfurt Bourse from October 3, introduction manager Deutsche Bank AG said.—Reuter.

Bank Base Rates

Barclays Bank	10%
C. Hoare & Co. ..	*10%
Lloyds Bank	10%
Midland Bank	10%
Nat Westminster ..	10%
Shenley Trust	11½%
20th Century Bank	11½%
William & Glyn's	10%

* 7-day deposits on sums of £10,000 and under, 6¾%, up to £25,000, 7¼%, over £25,000, 7¾%.

Discount market

Money markets enjoyed delayed benefit from funds that had become caught in the system on Tuesday. Only one clearing bank was "calling", and its requirements were only modest. Other sources had money to lend and houses were able to find all they wanted at gradually decreasing cost.

From opening levels around 10 per cent rates declined to 9 or 8½ per cent by lunchtime. During the afternoon, the Bank of England stepped in to siphon away excess liquidity on a moderate scale, selling Treasury bills for the purpose both to discount houses and to banks. In the closing stages, money was widely available at 7 per cent.

Money Market Rates

Bank of England Minimum Lending Rate 11%
(Last changed 25/7/75)
Clearing Banks Base Rate 10%

Discount Mkt Loans%
Overnight: Open 10¼ Close 7
Week Fixed: 10-10¼

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	10⅝	2 months	10½
3 months	10⅝	3 months	10½

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)

2 months	10⅝-10½	3 months	11¼
3 months	10⅝-10½	4 months	11¼
4 months	10¾-10⅝	6 months	11⅝
6 months	10⅞-10¾		

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	10½-10	7 months	11-10½
2 months	11¼-10¾	8 months	11-10½
3 months	10⅝-10¼	9 months	11¼-10¾
4 months	11¼-10¾	10 months	11¼-10¾
5 months	11-10½	11 months	11¼-10¾
6 months	11-10½	12 months	11½-11

Secondary Mkt. ECD Rates (%)

1 month	10¼-10⅛	6 months	11¼-11
3 months	10⅞-10¾	12 months	11⅜-11¼

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	10¼-10⅛	3 months	10⅝-10½
7 days	10¼-10	6 months	10⅞-10¾
1 month	10¼	1 year	11½-12

Interbank Market (%)
Overnight: Open 10-8¾ Close 5

1 week	10¼-10⅛	6 months	11⅛-11
1 month	10⅝-10½	9 months	11¼-11⅛
3 months	10⅞-10¾	12 months	11⅜-11¼

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)
3 months 11⅜ 6 months 11½

Finance House Base Rate 11%

Eurobond prices (midday indicators)

STRAIGHTS	Bid	Offer
ADIC 10½ 1981	101	102
Airlease 8¾ 1988	78	81
Ashland 8 1987	83½	84½
BICC 7½ 1987	64	67
Bristol 8½ 1979	90	92
British Steel Corp 8¾ 1989	79	82
Burlington 7½ 1987	83	84
Carrier 8 1987	83	84
Chevron 7 1980	94½	96
Conoco 7 1980	96½	98
Conoco 8 1986	93	95
Cons Food 7¾ 1991	79½	80½
Coventry 8¾ 1981	90	92
Coventry 8½ 1980	87	89
Curacao Tokyo 8¾ 1988	87	88
Curacao Tokyo 10¼ 1981	100	101
Cutler Hammer 8 1987	85	86
Dana 8 1987	84½	85½
Denmark Kingdom 7¾ 1990	79½	80½
Denmark Mtge Bank 7¾ 1991	78	79
Dundee 9¼ 1983	91	93
Escom 9¼ 1989	88	89
Escom Floating Rate 1982	97	98
First Chicago 7 1980	92	93
First Pennsylvania 7¾ 1984	83	84
GATX 8½ 1987	82	83
Guardian Royal 8 1987	68	71
Hambros 7½ 1987	74	77
ICI 7½ 1992	77	80
International Util 8½ 1982	90	91
Legal & Gen Ass 7¾ 1988	67	70
Manchester 8¾ 1981	86	88
Mexico 8¾ 1991	79	82
Michelin 7¾ 1988	81	82
Mitsubishi 9 1989	96	97
Motorola 8 1987	88	89
Nat & Grindlays 7¾ 1987	70	73
National Coal Board 8¾ 1988	79	82
Nippon Fudosan 10¼ 1980	100	101
NA Rockwell 8¼ 1987	85	86
Occidental 7¾ 1984	84	86
Pacific Lighting 8 1988	83	84
Pacific Lighting 9¾ 1981	100	101
Pennwalt 8 1987	86	87
Ralston Purina 7½ 1987	86	87
Scanraff 7¾ 1990	84½	85
Scanraff 8¾ 1988	93½	94½
Shell 7½ 1987	86½	87½
Singer 11 1977	101½	102½
Skandinaviska 10¼ 1981	101½	102½
Slough 8 1988	60	64
South Africa 8 1987	83	85
Standard Oil 8¼ 1980	98¼	99¼
Standard Oil 8¾ 1988	94½	95½
Standard Oil 8½ 1988	95	96
Sybron 8 1987	85½	86½
Tenneco 7¾ 1987	81	82
Textron 7¾ 1987	81	83
Transocean Gulf 7¾ 1987	86½	87½
Transocean Gulf 7 1980	94½	96
Union Oil 7¾ 1987	86½	87½
Venezuela 8¾ 1987	96	97
Volvo 8 1987	83	84
Wm Glyns 8¾ 1987	73	76
DM BONDS		
APEL (DM) 10 1981	105½	106½
Charter (DM) 6¾ 1968/83	77½	78½
Courtaulds (DM) 6¾ 1969/84	85½	86½
Denmark (DM) 9¾ 1989	100	101
Escom (DM) 7 1973/88	73½	75½
Goodyear (DM) 6¾ 1973/87	87½	88½
ICI (DM) 8 1971/86	91	92
Mitsubishi Heavy (DM) 9¾ 1980	105	106
Nat West (DM) 8 1988	90	91
New Zealand (DM) 9¾ 1983	104½	105½
Swedafrica (DM) 8¾ 1970/85	92½	93½
Sun Int Fin (DM) 7¾ 1988	90½	91½
$ CONVERTIBLES	**Bid**	**Offer**
AMF 5 1987	60	62
American Express 4¼ 1987	77	79
Beatrice Foods 4½ 1992	83	84
Beatrice Foods 6¾ 1991	96	98
Beatrice Foods 4¾ 1993	89	91
Borden 6 1992	83	85
Borden 6¾ 1991	96	98
Broadway Hale 4¼ 1987	66	68
Carnation 4 1987	81	83
Chevron 5 1992	94	96
Cummins 6¾ 1986	81	83
Dart 4¾ 1987	75	77
Eastman Kodak 4½ 1988	106	108
Economic Labs 4¾ 1987	66	68
Eaton 5 1987	66	68
Ford 5 1988	70	72
Ford 6 1986	80	83
Gillette 4¾ 1987	67	69
Gould 5 1987	80	83
General Electric 4¼ 1987	80	82
Halliburton 4¼ 1987	116	118
Harris 5 1987	64	66
Honeywell 6 1986	72	74
ITT 4½ 1987	66	68
J. Ray McDermott 4¾ 1987	131	133
J. P. Morgan 4½ 1987	99	101
Nabisco 5½ 1988	84½	86½
Owens Illinois 4½ 1987	85	87
J. C. Penney 4½ 1987	73	75
Revlon 4¾ 1987	92	94
Rank Org 4½ 1993	37	39
Sperry Rand 4¼ 1988	92	94
Squibb 4¾ 1987	72	74
Texaco 4¾ 1988	71	73
Union Carbide 4¾ 1982	98½	100½
Warner Lambert 4½ 1987	81	83
Xerox Corp 5 1988	67	69

DM = Deutschmark issue.
Source: Kidder, Peabody Securities, London.

Foreign Exchange

Sterling and the dollar were caught up in an increasingly turbulent European foreign exchange session yesterday, with both currencies declining steeply in most financial centres.

Sterling in particular suffered, with the Bank of England effective rate weakening to 29.4 per cent from 28.7 overnight.

Rumours circulating in currency circles that some Arab oil-exporting states may be redeploying part of their sterling holdings appeared to trigger most unrest in markets, dealers said.

Sterling fell 20 points against the dollar, to close at $2.0410.

Gold rose $1.75 an ounce, to close in London at $143.

Spot Position of Sterling

	Market rates (day's range) October 1	Market rates (close) October 1
New York	$2.0370-0460	$2.0405-0415
Montreal	$2.0760-0860	$2.0810-0830
Amsterdam	5.46-55fl	5.48¾-49¾fl
Brussels	80.30-81.30f	80.80-90f
Copenhagen	12.51-65k	12.59¾-34¾k
Frankfurt	5.33-42m	5.33½-37½m
Lisbon	55.20-55.60e	55.30-45e
Madrid	121.00-122.30p	121.10-30p
Milan	1,383-1,402lr	1,395-97lr
Oslo	11.47-62k	11.47¾-48½k
Paris	9.10-23f	9.20-21f
Stockholm	9.05-20k	9.08-09k
Tokyo	610-20y	617-19y
Vienna	37.70-38.30sch	37.90-38.00sch
Zurich	5.33-45f	5.33½-39½f

Effective depreciation since Dec 21, 1971, up 0.7 per cent to 29.4 per cent.

Forward Levels

	1 month	3 months
New York	.70-.60c prem	1.90-1.80c prem
Montreal	.45-.35c prem	1.10-1.00c prem
Amsterdam	3¼-2¼c prem	10-9c prem
Brussels	40-30c prem	1.05-95c prem
Copenhagen	5-3ore prem	15-13ore prem
Frankfurt	3¼-2⅝pf prem	11-10pf prem
Lisbon	40c prem-50c disc	35c disc-50c disc
Milan	11r prem-3r disc	par-8r disc
Oslo	6-5ore prem	16-15ore prem
Paris	3¼-1¾c prem	8-7c prem
Stockholm	3½-1½ore prem	9¼-7¼ore prem
Vienna	25-10gro prem	75-45gro prem
Zurich	4-3c prem	11-10c prem

Canadian dollar rate (against US dollar), 98.8750-58.

Eurodollar deposits (%) calls, 6¼-6¾; seven days, 6¼-6¾; one month, 6⅝-7⅛; three months, 7⅛-8⅛; six months, 8⅝-8⅞.

Gold

Gold fixed: am, $143.75 (an ounce); pm, $143.50.

Krugerrand (per coin): $146-148 (£71.50-72.50) (domestic); $147-149 (£72.73) (international).

Sovereigns: (old), $42.75-43.75 (£21.00-21.50) (new), $43.50-44.50 (£21.25-21.75) (international).

Recent Issues

	Closing price
Barnet 13¼% 1980 (£100f)	£50½
Do 14% 1984-85 (£100f)	£50¼
Bristol Wtr 9% Rd Pf (‡)	£9¾
Corn Exchange 10p Ord	141-2
Coventry 13¼% 1980 (£99½b)	£24¼-¼
Derby 13¼% 1982 (£98¼a)	£45½
Haslemere Est 9½% Cnv (£100£)	£20 prem-3
Islington 13¼% 1985 (£100b)	£10¼
Do 14% 86-88 (£100b)	£24¼-¼
Land Secs 10% Cnv (£100h)	£88
Lee Valley Wtr 9% Rd Pf (†)	£10¼
Liverpool 13¼% 1981 (£98¼l)	£50¾
Norcross 13¼% Db 90-95 (£98h)	£22¼
Treasury 9% B 1978 (£98)	£94¼-¼
York Wtr 9% Pf 1980 (†b)	£11½

RIGHTS ISSUES	Latest date of renun	
Euro Ferries (26d)	Nov 14	24½ prem
Ladbroke (101)	Nov 4	84 prem-1
Royal Ins (220d)		85 prem

Issue price in parentheses. * Ex dividend. † Issued by tender. ‡ Nil paid. a £45 paid. b £10 paid. c £65 paid. f £50 paid. g £60 paid. h £25 paid. £40 paid.

Commodities

COPPER: Cash wire bars dropped £1.60 and there was a drop of 75p on the three months position. Afternoon.—Cash wire bars, £586.50-87.50 a metric ton; three months, £610-10.50. Sales, 1,475 tons. Cash cathodes, £573.50-74; three months, £596.50-97. Sales, 200 tons (all carries). Morning.—Cash wire bars, £591-91.50; three months, £614.50-15.00. Settlement, £591.50. Sales, 1,825 tons (about half carries). Cash cathodes, £578-78.50; three months, £601.50-02.00. Settlement, £578.50. Sales, 925 tons.

SILVER: Trading was moderate all day, overshadowed by volatile gold and foreign exchange market conditions.—Bullion market (fixing levels).—Spot, 221.60p a troy ounce (United States cents equivalent, 450.4); three months, 227.80p (459.2c); six months, 234.80p (469.3c); one-year, 248.60p (490.1c). London Metal Exchange.—Afternoon.—Cash, 220.2-20.4p; three months, 226.6-26.7p; seven months, 235.6-36.0p. Sales, 46 lots of 10,000 troy ounces each. Morning.—Cash, 220-22.3p; three months, 228.5-28.5p; seven months, 2237.5-238p. Settlement, 223.5p. Sales, 61 lots.

TIN: Standard cash dropped £6.50 while the three-months position put on £2.60.—Afternoon.—Standard cash, £3,115-18 a metric ton; three months, £3,183-85. Sales, 45 tons (mainly carries). High grade, Cash, £3,115-18; three months, £3,183-85. Sales, nil tons. Morning.—Standard cash, £3,120-25; three months, £3,186-87. Settlement, £3,125. Sales, 255 tons (mainly carries). High grade, cash, £3,120-22; three months, £3,186-87. Settlement, £3,122. Sales, nil tons. Singapore tin ex-works, SM979 a picul.

LEAD was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash, £171.50-72.50 a metric ton; three months, £180.50-80.75. Sales, 150 tons. Morning.—Cash, £172.25-72.50; three months, £181-81.25. Settlement, £172.50. Sales, 950 tons.

ZINC was quiet. Afternoon.—Cash, £337-37.50 a metric ton; three months, £350-53.50. Sales, 1,500 tons (about half carries). Morning.—Cash, £337.50-338; three months, £351.50-52.00. Settlement, £338. Sales, 2,075 tons. Producers' price, £360 a metric ton. All afternoon metal prices are unofficial.

PLATINUM fell 60p to £74.30 ($151.50) a troy ounce.

RUBBER was uncertain. Nov, 34.60-34.80p per kilo; Dec, 34.70-34.85p; Jan-March, 35.55-35.60p; April-June, 36.15-36.20p; July-Sept, 37.45-37.55p; Oct-Dec, 38.80-38.85p; Jan-March, 40.15-40.20p; April-June, 41.10-41.15p; July-Sept, 41.90-42.20p. Sales: 55 lots at 5 tonnes: 188 at 15 tonnes.

RUBBER PHYSICALS were steadier.—Spot 32.50-34.00. Cifs, Nov, 30.50-30.75; Dec, 31.25-31.75.

COFFEE.—Robustas were slightly steadier. Arabicas were dull.

ROBUSTAS.—Nov, £720-30 per metric ton; Jan, £721-22; March, £728-29; May, £733-34; July, £736-39; Sept, £740-43; Nov, £731-47. Sales: 428 lots including 3 options.

ARABICAS.—Oct, $89-91 per 50 kilos; Dec, $89.30-89.60; Feb, $89.20-90.10; April, $89.50-91.00; June, $90-91.50; Aug, $90.50-91.75; Oct, $91-92. Sales: 6 lots.

COCOA: In a steady market futures were from £6.50 higher (near-December) to unchanged.—Dec, £618-19 per metric ton; March, £604-05; May, £593-95; July, £590-91; Sept, £587-89; Dec, £586-88; March, £580-60. Sales, 1,595 lots. ICO prices: daily, 54.27c; 15-day average 52.89c; 22-day average 53.50c (US cents per lb).

SUGAR steady. The London daily prices were: "raws" £160 (up £1); "whites" £173 (down £1).—Dec, £163-63.25 per long ton; March, £161-61.40; May, £160-60.25; Aug, £159-60; Oct, £158-59.50; Dec, £158-58.25; March, £157.50-58.25. Sales, 2,582 lots. ISA prices: 13.82c; 17-day average, 15.30c.

SOYABEAN MEAL was quiet.—Oct, £87.50-89.80 per metric ton; Dec, £88.00-88.80; Feb, £90.10-90.50; April, £91-91.20; June, £91.40-93.70; Aug, £92.70-93.40; Oct, £93.80-94.10. Sales: 29 lots.

WOOL: Greasy futures were steady.—Oct, 158-59p per kilo; Dec, 157-58p; March, 165-65.5p; May, 167-68p; July, 169-71p; Oct, 177-77.5p; Dec, 179-5-81.5p; March, 181-83p. Sales: 43 lots.

JUTE was quiet.—Bangladesh white "C" grade, Oct £195 per long ton. "D" grade, Oct £188. Calcutta was steady.—Indian, Oct Rs 450 per bale of 400lb. Dundee Daisee, Oct Rs 435.

GRAIN (The Baltic): The market remained subdued and selling levels were hardly changed in the absence of constructive buying interest.

WHEAT.—US Dark Northern Spring No 2, 14 per cent, Oct £106; Dec £106.55 trans-shipment east coast. **MAIZE.**—No 3 yellow American-French, Oct £67.50; Nov £68.80; Dec £69.50 trans-shipment east coast. **BARLEY.**—EEC feed, Oct £64; Nov £67 east coast. All per long ton cif UK unless stated.

London Grain Futures Market (Gafta) EEC origin.—**BARLEY** was steady: Nov, £64.10; Jan, £66.35; March, £67.85; May, £69.30; Sept, £64.85. **WHEAT** was steady: Nov, £64.95; Jan, £67.05; March, £68.90; May, £70.35; Sept, £66.05.

Home-Grown Cereal Authority's location ex-farm spot prices:

	Soft milling WHEAT	Feed WHEAT	Feed BARLEY
Hertford	—	£63.00	£60.30
Borders (W)	—	—	£56.35

MARK LANE: The market remained extremely quiet and values showed little change on balance. Isolated sales mentioned included an Oct delivery of feed barley to the Liverpool area at £64 per long ton. The following are average sellers quotations per long ton delivered London area unless stated: Wheat, Hagberg, Oct, £67; Nov, £67.75; Dec, £68. Denaturable London unquoted. East Anglia, Oct, £63; Nov, £65.50. Barley feed, Dec, £65.

MEAT (Smithfield).—**BEEF.**—Scotch killed sides, 31.0-34.0p per lb; English Hindquarters, Heavy, 36.0-38.0p; Eire Hindquarters, 35.5-38.0p; Eire forequarters, 23.8-25.0p. **VEAL.**—English Fats, 38.0-45.0p; Scotch Bobbies, 11.0-12.0p; Dutch Hinds and ends, 70.0-75.5p. **LAMB.**—English Small, 28.0-34.0p; English Medium, 22.0-32.0p; English Heavy, 26.0-28.0p; Scotch Medium, 28.0-30.0p; Scotch Heavy, 26.0-28.0p; Scotch Hill, 23.0-32.0p; Imported Frozen: NZ D's, 31.0-31.5p; NZ 2's, 29.0-29.5p; NZ 8's, 27.0-28.0p; NZ YLs, 28.0-29.0p; NZ YMs, 28.0-28.5p. **EWES.**—11.0-12.0p. **PORK.**—English, under 100lb, 38.0-38.0p; English, 100-120lb, 29.0-37.0p; English, 1360-160lb, 30.0-38.0p; English, 160-180lb, 28.5-33.0p; English, 180lb and over, 25.0-27.5p.

MEAT COMMISSION: Average fatstock prices at representative markets on October 1.—UK: Cattle, £18.20 per live cwt (−0.33). Sheep, 31.5p per lb SDCW (+05). Pigs, £4.78 per SCLW (−0.10). England and Wales: Cattle numbers down 8.7 per cent, average price £18.64 (−0.12). Sheep numbers down 6.6 per cent, average price, 31.7p (+0.3). Pig numbers down 8.7 per cent, average price, £4.77 (−0.11). Scotland: Cattle numbers up 12.6 per cent, average price, £18.38 (−0.29). Sheep numbers up 6.6 per cent, average price 29.7p (−0.4). Pig numbers down 3.6 per cent, average price, £4.98 (+0.15).

Wall Street

New York, Oct 1.—Prices were again in retreat on the New York Stock Exchange. At mid-session the Dow Jones industrial average had lost a little more than a point.

Yesterday the average fell 11.35 points to 793.88. About 1,090 issues showed losses while only 245 gained.

Volume totalled 12,520,000 shares compared with 10,580,000 on Monday.

Analysts said the primary concern appeared to be the possibility that rising interest rates would quash the current slow United States economic recovery.

They regard heavy Treasury borrowing needs to finance government spending as a main cause of rising rates.

Analysts say that Treasury needs push up short-term interest rates, attracting money away from the stock market and other areas.

	Sept 30	Sept 29
Allied Chem.	31¾	31⅞
Allied Stores	40	41¼
Allied Supermkt.	2⅝	2¾
Allis Chalmers	9⅞	10
Alcoa	38¼	39¼
Amax Inc	49⅞	51⅞
Amerada Hess	16⅞	17
Am. Airlines	7¾	7¾
Am. Brands	36¼	36⅞
Am. Broadcast	19¼	20
Am. Can.	29¾	29⅞
Am. Cyan.	23⅞	24¼
Am. El. Power	18⅞	19
Am. Home	33⅞	31⅞
Am. Motors	5⅛	5¼
Am. Nat. Gas	33⅞	33⅞
Am. Standard	12⅝	13¼
Am. Tel.	45⅞	46
Amf. Inc.	16¼	16⅞
Anaconda	15⅞	16⅛
Armco Steel	29	29
Asarco	14⅞	14⅞
Ashland Oil	19⅞	19¾
Atl. Richfield	92⅞	93¾
Avco	5⅛	5¼
Avon Prod.	36	36⅞
Babcock & Wcox	18⅞	19⅞
Bankers Tst NY	29⅞	30
Bank of Am.	37⅞	37⅝
Bank of N.Y.	26⅞	26⅞
Beat Fds.	19⅞	20⅛
Bell & Howell	17⅞	18
Bendix	40⅞	41⅞
Beth. Steel	33	33⅞
Boeing	22⅞	23⅞
Boise Cascade	23⅞	23⅞
Borden	23	23
Borg Warner	21	21
Bristol Myers	59⅝	61
BP	11⅞	11⅞
Budd	6¾	6¾
Burl. Ind.	24	24⅞
Burlington Nthn	29⅞	29⅞
Burroughs	86⅞	88¾
Campbell Soup	29⅞	29⅞
Canadian Pac.	12⅝	12¾
Caterpillar	65⅞	66¾
Celanese	38	39¼
Central Soya	12⅞	12⅞
Charter N.Y.	21	21
Chase Manhat.	26⅞	27⅞
Chem. Bk. N.Y.	29⅞	30⅝
Chesapeake Ohio	31⅞	31¾
Chrysler	10⅞	10⅞
Citicorp	26⅞	27⅞
Cities Serv.	42⅞	43⅞
Clark Equip	29⅞	29⅞
Coca Cola	70⅞	72⅞
Colgate	26⅞	26⅞
C B S	46⅞	47⅞
Columbia Gas	22⅞	23⅞
Comb Eng	44⅞	44⅞
Comw. Edison	26⅞	26⅞
Con. Edison	12	12⅛
Cons Foods	16¼	16⅛
Cons Power	17	17⅛
Cont. Can.	24⅞	25⅞
Cont. Oil	64⅞	64⅞
Control Data	17⅞	17⅞
Corning Glass	37⅞	39⅞
C.P.C. Intnl.	39	39⅞
Crane	42⅞	44⅞
Crocker Int	20⅞	20⅞
Crown Zeller	32⅞	32⅞
Dart Ind.	25⅞	25⅞
Deere	45⅞	46⅞
Del Monte	24⅞	25⅞
Delta Air	29⅞	30⅞
Detroit Edison	12⅞	12⅞
Disney	44⅞	45⅞
Dow Chem.	84⅞	86⅞
Dresser Ind.	64⅞	65⅞
Duke Power	16⅞	16⅞
Du Pont	107⅞	110
Eastern Air	4⅞	4⅞
East. Kodak	90⅞	92⅞
Eaton Corp.	25⅞	25⅞
El Paso G.	11⅞	11⅞
Equitable Life	16⅞	16⅞
Esmark	30⅞	30
Evans P. D.	4⅞	4⅞
Exxon Corp	87⅞	88⅞
Fed. D. Strs.	47⅞	47⅞
Firestone	19⅞	19⅞
Fst. Chicago	17⅞	18
Fst. Nt. Boston	22⅞	23
Fst. Penn Corp	14⅞	15
Ford	36⅞	35⅞
G.A.F. Corp.	10	10
Gamble Skogmo	20⅞	21⅞
Gen. Dynam.	45⅞	46⅞
Gen. Electric	44	44⅞
Gen Foods	22⅞	23⅞
Gen. Instr.	9⅞	9⅞
Gen. Mills	51⅞	52⅞
Gen. Motors	54	55⅞
Gen Pub Util N.Y.	14⅞	14⅞
Gen. Tel. El.	22⅞	22⅞
Gen. Tire	15⅞	15⅞
Genesco	4⅞	4⅞
Georgia Pac	40	40
Getty Oil	140⅞	131⅞
Gillette	26⅞	26⅞
Goodrich	16	16⅞
Goodyear	19	19
Gould Inc.	22⅞	23⅞
Grace	25	25⅞
Grant W.T.	2⅞	2⅞
Gt. Atl. & Pac.	12⅞	12⅞
Greyhound	12⅞	12⅞
Grumman Cp.	14	14⅞
Gulf Oil	20⅞	21⅞
Gulf Wn. Ind.	20⅞	21⅞
Heinz, H. J.	47⅞	48⅞
Hercules	24⅞	25⅞
Honeywell	29⅞	29⅞
IC Inds	23⅞	23⅞
Ingersoll	69⅞	70⅞
Inland Steel	40	40⅞
I.B.M.	189⅞	190⅞
Int. Harv.	23⅞	23⅞
Int. Nickel	25⅞	25⅞
Int. Paper	51⅞	53⅞
Int. Tel. Tel.	19⅞	19⅞
Jewel Co	17⅞	15⅞
Jim Walter	22⅞	31⅞
Johns Manv.	19⅞	18⅞
Johnson & John	79	79
Kaiser Alum.	22⅞	23
Kennecott	30⅞	31⅞
Kerr McGee	67⅞	68
Kimb. Clk.	29⅞	29⅞
Kraftco Cp.	36⅞	37⅞
Kresge S.S.	29⅞	30⅞
Kroger	20⅞	21⅞
Ligg. Myer	26⅞	27⅞
L T V	13	13⅞
Litton	7⅞	7
Lockheed	6⅞	6⅞
Lucky Stores	14⅞	14⅞
Manuf Hanover	29⅞	29⅞
Mapco	45⅞	46⅞
Marathon Oil	45	45⅞
Marcor Inc.	24⅞	24⅞
Marine Mid.	16⅞	16⅞
Martin Mar.	14⅞	15
McDonnell	14⅞	14⅞
Mead	15	16
Merck	66⅞	68⅞
Minn. Min.	51	52⅞
Mobil Oil	44⅞	45
Monsanto	70	71⅞
Morgan. J. P.	48⅞	50
Motorola	45	45⅞
NCR Corp	25⅞	26⅞
NL Ind	12⅞	12⅞
Nat. Bisc.	34⅞	35⅞
Nat. Distill.	15	15⅞
Nat. Steel	39⅞	39⅞
Norfolk West	62⅞	62⅞
NW Bancor	39	39⅞
Norton Simon	19⅞	19⅞
Occ. Pet.	18⅞	18⅞
Ogden	15⅞	16
Olin Corp.	26⅞	26⅞
Otis Elev.	30⅞	31⅞
Owens Ill	42⅞	43⅞
Pac. Gas. El.	18⅞	18⅞
Pan. Am.	4	4⅞
Penn. Cent.	1⅞	1⅞
Penney J. C	43⅞	44
Pennzoil	29⅞	30⅞
Pepsico	58	58⅞
Pet Corp	23	23⅞
Pfizer	24⅞	25⅞
Phelps Dod.	32⅞	33
Philip Mor.	46⅞	47⅞
Phill Pet.	57⅞	58⅞
Polaroid	34⅞	35
P.P.G. Ind.	27⅞	29⅞
Proc. Gamble	83	85
Pub Ser. El & Gas	16⅞	16
Pullman	31⅞	32⅞
Rapid American	5⅞	6
Raytheon	53⅞	54⅞
RCA Corp	17⅞	17⅞
Repub. Steel	28⅞	29⅞
Reynolds Ind.	55⅞	55⅞
Reynolds Metal	19	20⅞
Rockwell Int	21⅞	22⅞
Royal Dutch	33⅞	34⅞
Safeways	44⅞	45⅞
St. Regis	27⅞	27⅞
Santa Fe Ind	29⅞	29⅞
SCM	10⅞	11
Schlumbgr.	73⅞	74⅞
Scott. Paper	15⅞	16⅞
Seaboard Coast	19⅞	19⅞
Seagram	27⅞	27⅞
Sears Roe.	61⅞	62⅞
Shell Oil	48⅞	49⅞
Shell Trans.	27⅞	28⅞
Signal Co	16	16⅞
Singer	11⅞	11⅞
Sony	6⅞	6⅞
Sth Cal Edison	17	17⅞
Southern Pac.	48⅞	48⅞
Southern Rly.	41⅞	41⅞
Sperry Rand	39⅞	41⅞
Squibb	30⅞	31⅞
Std. Brands	63⅞	65⅞
Std. Oil Cal.	29⅞	29⅞
Std. Oil Ind.	46⅞	47⅞
Std. Oil Ohio	74⅞	74⅞
Sterling Drug	16	16⅞
Stevens J.P.	13	13⅞
Stude Worth	59⅞	60⅞
Sunbeam Cp.	17	17⅞
Sundstrand	33⅞	33⅞
Sun Oil	31	31⅞
Teledyne	29⅞	30
Tenneco	24⅞	24⅞
Texaco	23⅞	23⅞
Texas East Trans	71	72⅞
Texas Inst	89⅞	89⅞
Texas Utilities	15⅞	15⅞
Textron	20	20⅞
T.W.A.	6⅞	6⅞
Travelers Gp.	23⅞	23⅞
T.R.W. Inc.	23⅞	23⅞
U A L Inc.	17⅞	17⅞
Unilever Ltd.	31⅞	31⅞
Unilever N.V.	34⅞	34⅞
Unionamerica	5⅞	5⅞
Union Bancorp	8⅞	8⅞
Union Carb.	56⅞	56⅞
Un. Oil Cal.	48⅞	48⅞
Un. Pacific Corp.	65⅞	65⅞
Uniroyal	6⅞	6⅞
United Brands	7⅞	7⅞
Utd Merch & Man	12⅞	12⅞
U.S. Industries	6⅞	6⅞
U.S. Steel	63⅞	64⅞
Utd Technol	56⅞	58
Wachovia	13⅞	13⅞
Warner Comm	18⅞	18⅞
Warner Lambert	32⅞	33⅞
Wells Fargo	24⅞	24⅞
West'n Bancorp	23⅞	23⅞
Westghs El.	13⅞	13⅞
Weyerhaeuser	34⅞	34⅞
Whirlpool	21⅞	21⅞
White Motor	9⅞	9⅞
Woolworth	15⅞	15⅞
Xerox Cp.	53⅞	53
Zenith	23⅞	23⅞

Canadian Prices

	Sept 30	Sept 29
Abitibi	9⅞	9⅞
Alcan	31⅞	31⅞
Alg. Steel	25⅞	25⅞
Asbestos	19⅞	20
Bell Tel.	43⅞	43⅞
Can. Sup. Oil	58	58⅞
Can. Inv. Fd.	4.64	4.71
Cominco	33⅞	33⅞
Cons. Bat.	27⅞	27⅞
Falconbridge	29	29⅞
Gulf Oil	21⅞	21⅞
Hawker Can.	6.50	6.50
Hud. Bay Min	15⅞	15⅞
Hud. Bay Oil	31⅞	31⅞
I A C Ltd.	15⅞	15⅞
Imasco	25⅞	25⅞
Imp. Oil	21⅞	21⅞
Int. Pipe	12⅞	12⅞
Mass-Fergsn.	16⅞	16⅞
Power Cp.	7⅞	7⅞
Price Bros.	10⅞	10⅞
Royal Trust	15⅞	15⅞
Seagram	29⅞	29⅞
Steel Co.	23⅞	23⅞
Tex Can.	23⅞	23⅞
Trans. Mnt. Oil	9⅞	9⅞
Walker H.	30⅞	30
W.C.T.	21	21⅞

* Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market Closed. n New issue. p Stock Split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

Foreign exchange.—Sterling, spot, $2.0430 ($2.0590); three months, $2.0262 ($2.0220); Canadian dollar, 97.54c (97.98c).

The Dow Jones spot commodity index was down .15 to 312.23. The futures index was down .50 to 295.09.

The Dow Jones averages.—Industrials, 793.88 (805.23); transportation, 155.97 (158.13); utilities, 77.17; 65 stocks, 241.57 (244.58).

New York Stock Exchange index, 44.84 (45.00); industrials, 49.94 (50.75); transportation, 29.56 (29.91); utilities, 30.66 (30.81); financial, 42.17 (43.01).

Gold closes $2.50 up

New York, Sept 30. **GOLD** futures closed firmer in moderate trading, the metal's uptrend in Europe sparking some speculative buying. The New York Comex gained $2.30 to $2.50 and the Chicago IMM gained $1.40 to $2.30.

NY COMEX. Oct, $140.50; Nov, $141.20; Dec, $142.20; Feb, $144.60; April, $146.90; June, $149.20; Aug, $151.50; Oct, $153.80; Dec, $156.10; Feb, $158.30. **CHICAGO IMM.** Dec, $142.30-142.00; March, $145.50 asked-145.30; June, $149.10; Sept, $155.10; Dec, $156.90 bid.

SILVER. Futures fell to the day's lows during the close on general profit taking that wiped out gains or more than 5.00 cents. Prices did manage to preserve net gains of about 2.00 cents. Oct, 445.50c; Nov, 449.00c; Dec, 452.50c; Jan, 456.40c; March, 464.90c; May, 473.30c; July, 481.30c; Sept, 489.40c; Dec, 501.50c; Jan, 505.50c. Handy and Harman $450. (previous $452). Handy and Harman of Canada, Can $4.624. (previous Can $4.658).

COPPER.—Futures closed steady between 40 and 50 points down on 1,544 lots. Oct, 55.50c; Nov, 56.00c; Dec, 56.50c; Jan, 57.10c; March, 58.30c; May, 59.60c; July, 60.80c; Sept, 62.00c.

SUGAR.—World sugar futures in No 11 contract closed firm on short covering sparked by fears of a shortage of deliveries in the expiring October. Oct, unquoted; Jan, 13.80-95c; March, 13.71-78c; May, 13.61-65c; July, 13.58-56c; Sept, 13.53-56c; Oct, 13.55c. Spot, 14.25c, up 50.

COTTON.—Futures finished the session slightly off the top, at gains of about 0.30 to 0.38 cent. Oct, 55.56c; Dec, 57.05-13c; March, 58.05-10c; May, 58.50-65c; July, 58.70-80c; Oct, 58.10-15c; Dec, 58.05-08c; March, 58.00-10c.

COCOA.—Futures closed barely steady on sale of 1,224 lots. Dec, 55.90c; March, 52.50c; May, 50.65c; July, 50.00c; Sept, 49.45c; Dec, 48.90c. Spots: Ghana unquoted, Bahia 62c.

COFFEE.—Futures in "C" contract closed barely steady at 0.67 to 0.38 cent lower on the poor turnover of 287 contracts. Nov, 80.13c nominal; Dec, 81.00-0.85c; March, 80.60c; May, 81.30c; July, 82.30c; Sept, 82.10-90c.

WOOL.—Fine Wool and Crossbred futures were unsold today. Closing bids in Fine Wool ranged 0.15 to 0.40 cent down, and Crossbreds unchanged to 0.10 cent up on the day. GREASE WOOL: Spot 153.0c nominal; Oct, 142.0c bid; Dec, 140.0-53.0c; March, 140.0-51.0c; May, 140.0-7.0c; July, 139.0-45.0c; Oct, 136.0-46.5c; Dec, 133.0c bid. CROSSBRED: Spot, 81.0c nominal; Oct, 80.0-90.0c; Dec, 77.0-86.0c; March, 75.0-81.0c; May, 75.0-82.0c; July, 74.0-80.0c; Oct, 71.0-1.5c; Dec, 68.0c bid.

CHICAGO SOYABEANS.—Oil added 0.37 to 0.15 cents a lb and Meal ended off 0.10 to up $1.50 with firmer beans, grains. Commission house and crush sales cut export buying in Oil while mixed support helped Meal.

SOYABEANS.—Nov, 570-67½c; Jan, 578½-79½c; March, 589¼-89c; May, 596-96½c; July, 601½c; Aug, 601c.

SOYABEAN MEAL (New).—March, $148.50-9.00; May, $152.50-3.00; July, $157.00-8.00; Aug, $158.00-8.50.

SOYABEAN MEAL.—Oct, $141.00; Dec, $144.20-4.40; Jan, $147.00; March, $150.50-0.70.

SOYABEAN OIL.—Oct, 22.80-90c; Dec, 22.40-35c; Jan, 22.30-25c; March, 22.01-22.00c; May, 21.75-80c; July, 21.65c; Aug, 21.55c.

CHICAGO GRAINS. WHEAT closed steady ½ to one cent higher. Dec, 429-430c; March, 444-44½c; May, 446½c; July, 431c. MAIZE closed steady ½ to ¼ cent higher. Dec, 305-305½c; March, 310¼-310½c; May, 314c; July, 313½-313c. OATS closed steady unchanged to 1¼ cents higher. Dec, 161½c; March, 165½c; May, 163¼-163½c; July, 162½c nominal.

L. Gardner and Sons

Turnover for the half-year to June 30 of L. Gardner and Sons was up from £4.1m to £5.9m, but the pre-tax profit dipped from £333,000 to £234,000. The interim dividend of this diesel engines group is held at 2p net —up from 2.98p to 3.08p gross.

The chairman states that the first-half result was "barely satisfactory, but the company had real ambitions for next year.

BBC BROWN BOVERI

Proposed 1974 dividend of 50 francs (same) on bearer shares and 10 francs (same) on registered shares and participation certificates. Net profit for 1974, 34.3m francs (23.5m francs in the shortened nine-month 1973 period).—Reuter.

CANADIAN VICKERS

Net income for nine months to August 31, $2.74m (Can), against $1.56m on sales of $33.5m ($24.8m). Earnings per share, $5.02 ($2.86).—Reuter, Toronto.

Eurosyndicat

The Eurosyndicat index of European share prices was put provisionally at 132.09 on September 30 against 133.80 a week earlier.

ANGLO AMERICAN CORPORATION OF SOUTH AFRICA, LIMITED
(Incorporated in the Republic of South Africa)

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF ORDINARY SHARE WARRANTS TO BEARER
PAYMENT OF COUPON NO. 83

With reference to the notice of declaration of dividend advertised in the press on 26th September, 1975, the following information is published for the guidance of holders of share warrants to bearer.

The dividend of 8.0 cents per share was declared in South African currency. South African non-resident shareholders' tax at 0.99814 cents per share will be deducted from the dividend payable in respect of all share warrant coupons leaving a net dividend of 7.00186 cents per share. The dividend on bearer shares will be paid on or after 7th November, 1975 against surrender of coupon No. 83 detached from the share warrants to bearer as under:

(a) At the office of the following continental paying agents by residents of the countries concerned for payment in the appropriate local currency:
Credit du Nord et Union Parisienne, 6 & 8, Boulevard Haussmann, Paris 9e.
Banque Bruxelles Lambert, 2, rue de la Regence, 1000 Brussels.
Union Bank of Switzerland, Bahnhofstrasse 45, Zurich.
Swiss Bank Corporation, 1, Aeschenvorstadt, Basle.
Banque Lambert-Luxembourg, 17, Boulevard Grande-Duchesse Charlotte, Luxembourg.

In respect of coupons lodged at the office of a continental paying agent the dividend payment will be made in South African currency to an authorised dealer in exchange in the Republic of South Africa nominated by the continental paying agent. Instructions regarding disposal of the proceeds of the payment so made must be given to such authorised dealer by the continental paying agent concerned.

(b) At the London Bearer Reception Office of Charter Consolidated Limited, 7 Rolls Buildings, Fetter Lane, London EC4A 1HX. Persons lodging coupons at the London Bearer Reception Office prior to 24th October, 1975, will be paid the United Kingdom currency equivalent of the rand currency value of their dividend on 28th October, 1975. In the case of coupons lodged at the London Bearer Reception Office on or after 24th October, 1975, the dividend will, unless the depositor requests payment in rand to an address in the Republic of South Africa, be remitted to the London Bearer Reception Office through an authorised dealer in Johannesburg at the then prevailing rate of exchange and the U.K. currency proceeds arising therefrom will be paid to the depositor concerned.

Coupons must be left for at least four clear days for examination and may be presented any weekday (Saturday excepted) between the hours of 10 a.m. and 2 p.m.

United Kingdom income tax will be deducted from coupons paid in United Kingdom currency at the London Bearer Reception Office, unless such coupons are accompanied by Inland Revenue declarations. Where such deduction is made, the net amount of the dividend will be the United Kingdom currency equivalent of 5.20 cents per share arrived at as under:

	South African Currency per share cents
Amount of dividend declared	8.0
Less: South African non-resident shareholders' tax at 12.4767%	0.99814
	7.00186
Less: U.K. income tax at 22.5233% on the gross amount of the dividend of 8.0 cents	1.80186
	5.20000c

For and on behalf of
ANGLO AMERICAN CORPORATION OF SOUTH AFRICA, LIMITED
D. H. J. Pattison

London Office:
40 Holborn Viaduct, EC1P 1AJ
1st October, 1975.

NOTE: The Company has been requested by the Commissioners of Inland Revenue to state:

Under the double tax agreement between the United Kingdom and the Republic of South Africa, the South African non-resident shareholders' tax applicable to the dividend is allowable as a credit against the United Kingdom tax payable in respect of the dividend. The deduction of tax at the reduced rate of 22.5233% instead of at the standard rate of 35% represents an allowance of credit at the rate of 12.4767%.

M. J. H. NIGHTINGALE & CO LIMITED
62-63 Threadneedle Street, London EC2R 8HP Tel: 01-638 8651

1974/75 High	Low	Company	Last Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div(p)	Yld %	P/E
55	29	Armitage & Rhodes	29	−1	3.0	10.4	3.3
98	94	Deborah Services	98	—	7.5	7.7	5.2
128	90	Henry Sykes	128	—	4.9	3.9	8.5
61	18	Twinlock Ord	18	−1	0.9	5.1	4.4
66	45	Twinlock 12% ULS	66	—	12.0	18.2	—
62	48	Unilock Holdings	62	—	4.5	7.3	12.0

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

1974/75 High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
		Authorised Unit Trusts			
		Abacus Arbuthnot Ltd.			
		Barnett Hse, Fountain St, Man 2. 061-236 9773			
33.6	20.6	Giants	28.5	30.3	4.12
35.0	21.7	Do Accum	28.8	32.1	4.12
30.8	18.3	Growth	26.2	28.0	4.59
33.2	19.9	Do Accum	28.8	30.8	4.59
32.9	18.4	Income	27.7	29.9	8.20
36.1	20.4	Do Accum	31.1	33.9	8.20
22.9	15.6	East & Int Acc	18.5	19.5	2.70
		Abbey Unit Trust Managers.			
		72-80 Gatehouse Rd, Aylesbury, Bucks. 0296 5941			
31.3	18.8	Abbey Capital	29.5	31.6	4.51
35.1	19.2	Abbey General	31.5	33.5	4.20
24.6	11.6	Do Income	23.0	25.4	5.64
25.9	13.4	Do Invest	24.8	26.3	3.88
		Allen Trust Managers Ltd.			
		14 Finsbury Circus, London, EC2. 01-588 6371			
68.3	33.1	Allen Trst*	62.8	66.6	3.71
48.1	24.3	Do Income*	44.8	48.2	5.84
		Allied Hambro Group.			
		Hambro Hse, Hutton, Essex. 01-588 2851			
62.4	30.2	Allied Capital	48.7	52.0	3.98
50.9	21.4	Do 1st	45.3	48.5	5.23
46.5	29.0	Brit Ind 2nd	40.5	43.4	5.83
37.1	19.9	Growth & Inc	28.0	30.0	6.67
27.4	14.5	Elec & Ind Dev	23.3	25.0	5.09
38.9	24.2	Met Min&Cmdty	32.2	34.4	5.91
44.5	29.1	High Income	42.1	45.0	7.50
37.8	18.4	Equity Income	26.0	27.8	7.37
28.8	14.1	International	19.7	21.0	2.47
39.0	20.6	HighYieldFnd	37.0	39.8	10.66
79.8	45.5	Hambro Fnd	74.7	79.8	4.04
38.7	22.7	Do Income	36.9	39.4	7.81
31.8	14.5	Do Recovery	30.2	32.2	7.81
19.1	9.9	Do Smaller	16.2	17.3	7.49
20.7	13.5	Do Accum	19.5	20.8	4.65
21.7	14.5	2nd Smaller	19.6	21.0	4.89
44.6	30.4	Secs of America	38.7	41.3	3.27
126.2	89.5	Exempt Fnd	120.3	128.5	6.40
		Barclays Unicorn Ltd.			
		252/6 Romford Road, London, E7. 01-534 5521			
30.6	25.0	UnicornAmer	27.0	28.9	1.95
68.4	36.7	Aust Income	48.4	53.3	2.61
79.6	42.3	Do Accum	58.6	63.3	2.61
56.8	27.6	Unicorn Capital	49.0	52.4e	4.71
88.9	30.2	Exempt*	64.4	67.1	8.26
18.6	11.1	Extra Income	18.9	20.1	8.80
50.9	22.4	Financial	45.8	49.0	4.30
46.3	28.4	Unicorn'500'	43.7	46.7e	6.76
24.1	19.0	General	21.8	23.0e	6.42
29.7	14.9	Growth Accum	27.2	29.1	4.59
55.8	30.0	Income	51.3	54.7	7.57
25.2	14.9	Recovery	24.0	25.7	4.95
85.3	44.7	Trustee	71.7	82.1	6.26
46.6	32.4	Worldwide	40.5	43.3	3.18
140.0	96.7	B'ist Inv Fnd	136.8	141.1	5.43
143.0	97.2	Do Accum	139.8	144.1	5.42
		Brandts Ltd.			
		36 Fenchurch St, London, EC3. 01-626 6599			
113.0	85.0	Brandts Cap (4)	97.5	104.5	3.19
123.0	91.0	Do Accum (4)	106.5	114.5	3.14
116.0	75.0	Brandts Inc (4)	101.0	108.0	8.12
		Bridge Talisman Fund Manager Ltd.			
		5-8 Mincing Lane, EC3. 01-623 4951			
198.0	78.0	B.T. Income (2)	168.0	178.0	8.61
28.0	18.0	Do Cap Inc (2)	26.8	28.6e	2.91
28.3	18.0	Do Cap Acc (2)	25.5	27.1	2.91
88.0	51.0	Do Exempt (3)	80.0	84.0	5.94
20.6	9.3	Do Int Inc (3)	12.2	13.0	5.04
20.6	9.3	Do Int Acc	12.4	13.2	5.04
		The British Life.			
		Reliance Hse, Mt Ephraim, Tun Wells. 0892 22271			
41.4	22.1	British Life	38.0	39.6	5.35
30.8	17.7	Balanced (2)	30.5	32.3	5.32
31.9	18.1	Cap Accum (2)	30.3	32.1	4.22
34.9	19.9	Dividend (2)	27.9	29.5	8.36
		Brown Shipley Unit Fund Managers.			
		Founder's Court, Lothbury, EC2. 01-600 8520			
158.0	100.1	Brn Shlp Inc (1)	147.7	152.7	6.80
179.6	118.9	Do Accum (1)	171.0	178.0	6.80
		Canada Life Assurance			
		2-6 High St, Potters Bar, Herts. P Bar 51122			
28.0	18.9	Canlife Gen	26.4	27.8	4.85
31.1	17.1	Do Accum	29.8	31.4	4.85
25.5	17.7	Income Dist	24.8	26.2	8.49
34.4	19.1	Do Accum	27.7	29.1	8.49
		Capel (James) Management Ltd.			
		100 Old Broad St, EC2N 1BQ 01-588 6010			
51.8	48.5	Capital Fnd (22)	50.9	53.7	4.65
51.9	48.5	Income Fnd (22)	50.9	52.5	7.62
		Carliol Unit Fund Managers Ltd.			
		Milburn Hse, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. 0632 21165			
61.7	34.5	Carliol (3)	54.4	56.9	5.88
67.7	37.4	Do Accum	58.3	60.8	5.90
25.5	24.9	Do High Yld	25.5	27.5	9.90
		Charities Official Investment.			
		77 London Wall, London, EC2. 01-588 1815			
118.5	59.3	Inc* (24)	98.6	..	7.37
168.8	79.6	Accum* (24)	145.4	..	4.88
		Charterhouse Japhet Unit Management Ltd.			
		1 Paternoster Row, London, EC4. 01-248 3999			
20.6	12.2	Int (3)	18.6	19.8	2.46
22.8	13.6	Accum (3)	20.6	22.0	2.46
31.0	20.2	Inc (3)	27.4	29.2	9.58
27.0	18.4	Euro Fin (3)	28.4	30.0	2.51
27.8	13.0	Fund Inv (3)	23.2	23.8	3.80
		Crescent Unit Trust Managers Ltd.			
		4 Melville Crescent, Edinburgh. 031-226 4931			
25.6	8.9	Growth Fnd	18.3	19.4	4.92
39.9	23.8	International	33.8	36.3	2.42
31.1	15.7	Reserves Fnd	28.5	30.5	4.80
36.4	18.0	High Dist	35.2	37.7	8.81
		Drayton Group. (See Midland Bank)			
		Equitas Securities Ltd.			
		41 Bishopsgate, London, EC2. 01-588 2851			
53.4	35.8	Progressive	46.3	48.9	4.17
		Equity & Law Unit Trust Managers Ltd.			
		Amersham Rd, H Wycombe, Bucks. 0494 32815			
47.0	22.3	Equity & Law	43.8	46.1e	4.90
		Framlington Unit Trust Management Ltd.			
		Framlington Hse, 5-7 Ireland Yd, EC4. 01-248 6971			
53.4	26.4	Capital	48.2	51.2e	6.11
47.4	24.0	Income	47.4	50.4	7.73
		Friends' Provident Unit Trust Managers Ltd.			
		7 Leadenhall St, London, EC3. 01-626 4511			
27.8	12.9	Friends Prov	26.3	28.1	4.52
32.1	14.6	Do Accum	30.8	32.6	4.52
		Funds in Court.			
		Public Trustee, Kingsway, WC2. 01-405 4300			
85.0	46.0	Capital*	79.0	80.0	5.19
65.0	40.0	Gross Income*	61.8	62.0	8.06
72.0	40.0	High Yield*	69.0	70.0	9.01
		G and A Unit Trust Managers Ltd.			
		5 Rayleigh Rd, Hutton, Essex. 0277 227300			
25.6	13.6	G & A	22.3	23.8	5.49
		G.T. Unit Managers Ltd.			
		16 St. Martin's-le-Grand, EC1. 01-600 9481 Ext 13			
63.8	38.0	GT Cap	51.8	54.9	4.80
71.8	38.8	Do Accum	58.7	62.5	4.80
103.2	72.2	Do Income	92.4	98.2	10.00
149.6	94.6	Do US Gen Fnd	124.9	133.0	1.00
160.0	94.6	Do Japan Gen	144.0	153.1	2.00
100.3	95.9	Do Pension Ex	97.8	102.4	6.00
		Gartmore Fund Managers.			
		2 St Mary Axe, EC3A 8BP. 01-283 3531			
34.7	24.7	Gartmore Brit	30.6	32.3	4.35
30.8	22.1	Do High Inc	30.8	32.5	11.42
26.5	19.3	Do Overseas	21.9	23.5	1.65
		Guardian Royal Exchange Unit Man Ltd.			
		Royal Exchange, London, EC3. 01-621 1031			
67.0	31.5	Guardhill	62.3	64.4e	5.06
		Henderson Administration.			
		5 Rayleigh Rd, Hutton, Essex. 0277 227300			
		11 Austin Friars, London, EC2N 2ED			
39.4	32.5	Aust Trst	36.4	38.3e	2.90
64.6	32.6	Cabot	63.0	61.0	4.70
56.8	20.6	Cap Accum	29.5	31.5	6.11
38.1	25.1	European	31.8	33.5	4.54
43.6	25.2	Far East Trst	35.4	37.8	3.95
34.1	21.4	Financial ITU	31.8	33.8	3.28
127.8	80.5	Henderson Gr*	95.5	100.0	3.28
37.0	22.0	High Income	33.4	35.4	10.41
24.5	14.6	Inc & Assets	22.0	23.4e	6.60
37.0	17.7	International	33.4	35.4	2.97
40.6	26.4	Nth American	23.4	24.8	4.04
34.4	19.6	Oil & Nat Res	33.5	35.5	3.04
83.0	44.3	World Wide	58.4	62.2	6.41
		Hill Samuel Unit Trust Managers Ltd.			
		45 Beech St, EC2 P2LX. 01-628 8011			
58.9	30.1	Dollar	50.6	54.2	2.08
30.6	19.8	International	26.4	28.2	3.22
117.0	82.6	Brit Trst	111.3	119.0	5.65
117.0	82.6	Brit Guernsey	111.5	119.3	5.85
22.0	9.2	Cap	20.5	22.0e	5.79
82.0	36.2	Fin Trst	73.4	78.6e	4.36
20.1	8.8	Inc Trst	19.4	20.5	7.83
19.8	10.4	High Yield	18.0	20.6	8.49
40.0	19.1	Secs Trst	37.2	39.5e	5.47
		Jascot Securities Ltd.			
		21 Loren St, Edinburgh. 031-226 1421			
25.0	12.5	Compound (1)	19.5	21.0	11.30
28.6	14.1	Do Accum (1)	24.3	26.1	11.30
24.2	12.7	8% W'draw (1)	20.1	21.6	..
32.9	17.4	Preference	21.3	22.8	13.33
26.4	19.6	Do Accum	25.4	27.2	13.33
18.6	9.8	Cap (3)	15.1	16.3	..
23.2	11.1	Aust Comp Fnd	11.8	12.7e	6.90
25.4	10.8	8% W'draw	10.6	11.4	..
35.7	14.8	Sector Ldrs (3)	19.5	20.6e	4.37
18.4	8.3	Fin & Prop (3)	13.7	14.8e	4.60
30.5	21.5	Int Growth (4)	25.6	27.4	2.43
25.6	13.5	Nth Sea (3)	17.7	18.9e	3.35
37.2	22.2	Commodity (3)	26.5	28.5	1.82
37.4	26.0	Do Accum (3)	36.5	38.5	1.82
36.4	24.1	10½% W'draw (3)	36.8	39.7	..
		Key Fund Managers.			
		25 Milk St, EC2V 8JE. 01-606 7070			
58.5	31.7	Cap Fund	47.0	50.6	4.35
78.7	48.1	Exempt Fnd (36)	67.3	71.6	..
58.7	32.7	Inc Fnd	49.0	53.1	9.14
74.2	41.5	KPIF	54.4	57.8	4.57
		Lawson Securities.			
		63 George Street, Edinburgh. 031-226 3911			
34.0	16.6	American Fnd	21.5	23.6	1.60
34.0	16.6	Do Accum	21.6	23.6	1.60
38.8	21.4	Gilt&Warrant	28.0	30.0	3.19
40.6	27.3	High Yield Fnd	36.9	39.9	12.80
42.8	28.0	Do Accum	40.4	43.4	12.80
79.7	47.5	Scottish Inc	69.5	73.3	3.02
77.7	47.5	Do Accum	69.4	74.4	3.02
		Legal & General Tyndall Fund.			
		18 Canynge Rd, Bristol. 0272 32241			
46.4	23.6	Distribution	40.2	42.6	6.15
49.4	26.2	Do Accum	45.8	48.2	6.15
		Lloyds Bank Unit Trust Managers.			
		71 Lombard St, London, EC3 01-623 1288			
31.9	18.5	1st Income	35.9	38.5	4.96
47.0	22.6	Do Accum	44.8	47.9	4.96
42.6	20.7	2nd Income	39.4	42.2	3.88
49.7	23.9	Do Accum	46.8	49.3	3.88
60.6	32.5	3rd Income	57.9	62.3	7.19
72.3	37.9	Do Accum	68.9	74.1	7.19
		M & G Securities.			
		Three Quays, Tower Hill, EC3R 6BQ. 01-626 4588			
132.1	76.7	M & G General	118.8	126.0	6.00
178.9	108.0	Do Accum	163.[illegible]	173.8	6.00
121.8	74.1	2nd Gen	107.8	114.3	5.71
163.1	95.5	Do Accum	146.5	155.3	5.71
98.6	53.0	Mid & Gen	88.9	92.1	6.25
138.1	72.1	Do Accum	122.0	129.6	6.25
78.5	37.2	Div Fnd	72.0	75.3	9.24
121.1	60.6	Do Accum	115.6	122.8	9.24
107.1	59.5	Special Trst	79.0	83.7	4.86
101.2	53.8	Do Accum	91.8	97.3	4.86
137.8	130.4	Magnum Fnd	160.1	168.1e	4.88
[illegible]	143.2	Do Accum	188.8	193.3	4.88
80.2	38.8	FITS	44.0	46.8	3.53
85.6	39.5	Do Accum	51.3	54.4	3.86
78.0	46.0	Compound	85.6	90.5	3.98
118.0	77.0	Recovery	111.8	118.5	7.49
49.4	34.3	Extra Yield	49.1	52.0	10.60
55.2	38.2	Do Accum	54.7	58.8	10.50
108.7	69.9	Japan	89.8	95.4	1.21
52.8	36.4	Euro & Gen	41.1	43.8	4.49
35.9	18.5	American & Gen	29.8	31.8	2.37
58.1	26.8	Australasian	42.1	44.8e	2.48
44.1	20.9	Far East Inc	30.9	32.8e	4.45
44.1	21.2	Do Accum	31.1	33.1	4.45
97.3	53.6	Trustee Fnd	90.6	96.5	7.32
158.4	85.2	Do Accum	150.1	158.4	7.32
112.5	58.9	Charifund* (3)	107.7	109.4	7.87
97.1	52.5	Pension* (1)	88.2	93.2	6.04
38.6	19.3	NAAUTF	36.7	..	11.85
31.4	17.8	Do Accum	37.3	..	11.85
47.3	30.8	M&GConv	38.3	40.6	2.54
32.9	22.4	Clyde Gen	29.8	31.7	6.13
50.6	30.1	Do Accum	48.8	51.4	6.13
58.3	28.4	Clyde High Inc	54.0	57.2	11.11
75.7	43.7	Do Accum	74.8	78.8	11.11
		Midland Bank Group Unit Trust Managers Ltd.			
		Courtwood Hse, Sheffield, S13 8RD. 0742 79842			
24.1	13.0	Capital	22.0	23.4	3.90
26.9	13.6	Do Accum	26.8	28.4	3.90
48.2	30.2	Commodity	45.0	48.4	6.68
48.7	47.8	Do Accum	45.9	48.4	6.66
32.1	17.4	Growth	29.1	31.0	3.14
35.6	31.0	Do Accum	29.1	31.0	3.14
32.6	22.4	Income	31.6	33.7	7.34
39.2	26.5	Do Accum	31.6	33.7	7.34
44.7	29.0	International	39.1	41.9	2.62
40.0	41.8	Do Accum	39.3	41.9	2.49
		National Provident Inv Managers Ltd.			
		48 Gracechurch Street, EC3. 01-623 4200			
48.0	30.7	NPI Accum (15)	38.8	40.5	4.60
36.8	19.1	Do Dist (15)	34.3	36.5	4.60
118.4	106.8	Do O'seas Acc	111.0	117.3e	3.79
118.4	106.8	Do O'seas Dis	112.7	119.3e	3.79
		National Westminster Unit Trust Managers.			
		41 Lothbury, London, EC2P 2BP. 01-637 3044			
53.4	30.8	Capital	48.4	51.7	4.36
39.3	14.8	Income	36.6	38.8e	8.64
35.1	19.9	Financial	30.5	32.5	4.27
79.5	45.9	Growth	74.0	79.0e	4.27
51.2	47.8	Extra Income	49.7	53.0	8.25
		New Court Fund Managers Ltd.			
		72-80 Gatehouse Rd, Aylesbury, Bucks. 0296 5941			
144.0	118.0	Equity	117.0	124.0e	3.22
118.5	77.4	Income Fund	108.9	113.7	6.58
99.3	89.9	International	83.0	88.3e	2.21
85.3	76.9	Smaller Co's	84.8	90.2e	4.71
		Norwich Union Insurance Group.			
		PO Box 4, Norwich, NR1 3NG. 0603 22200			
204.3	95.4	Grp Tst Fnd (3)	200.2	210.7	6.49
		Oceanic Unit Trust Managers Ltd.			
		9-5 Norwich Street, EC4. 01-831 6312			
36.8	24.6	Financial	30.0	32.0e	3.98
20.8	12.6	General	16.2	17.5e	6.42
28.7	20.8	Growth Accum	22.7	20.4e	5.71
28.3	18.9	Do Income	24.8	26.3e	5.71
24.4	14.8	High Income	19.4	20.6e	8.61
29.2	11.0	Investment	17.4	18.5e	4.39
26.4	18.3	Overseas	20.1	21.3	3.04
42.5	27.8	Performance	41.2	43.9	3.11
20.8	13.3	Oceanic Index	18.2	19.4e	4.81
27.1	12.8	Recovery	19.6	20.9	8.34
		Pearl Trust Managers Ltd.			
		252 High Holborn, WC1V 7EB. 01-405 8441			
19.8	10.2	Growth	17.5	18.9	4.35
30.7	10.8	Do Accum	19.1	20.6	4.35
24.1	18.6	Income	22.4	24.1	7.16
28.7	15.1	Trust	26.9	27.9	4.84
33.0	17.8	Do Accum	30.3	32.5	4.88
		Pelican Unit Administration.			
		81 Fountain Street, Manchester. 061-236 5685			
56.4	30.2	Pelican	52.0	54.6	5.68
		Perpetual Unit Trust Management.			
		48 Hart St, Henley on Thames. 04912 6868			
94.5	46.8	Perpetual Grth	87.7	93.2	4.10
		Piccadilly Unit Trust Managers Ltd.			
		1 Love Lane, London, EC2. 01-606 8744			
31.0	21.7	Inc & Growth	25.1	27.1	4.50
38.8	28.8	Extra Inc	26.3	28.0e	10.60
		Portfolio Fund Managers Ltd.			
		10 Charterhouse Sq, London, EC1. 01-251 0344			
58.8	27.8	Portfolio Cap	34.7	38.1	5.34
73.9	56.2	Grwth With Inc	34.7	50.6	6.71
61.6	18.3	Private Port	35.2	37.7e	4.51
89.3	83.7	Shenley Port	57.5	62.5	4.00
		Practical Investment Co Ltd.			
		Europa Hse, World Tr Centre, E1. 01-623 8893			
118.1	60.1	Practical Inc	110.3	119.5e	5.30
182.7	76.6	Do Accum (5)	144.8	156.8	5.30
		Provincial Life Investment Co Ltd.			
		222 Bishopsgate, EC2. 01-247 6533			
62.6	39.0	Prolific	53.9	58.6	7.50
72.1	40.1	Do High Inc	66.3	71.0	6.50
		Prudential Unit Trust Managers.			
		Holborn Bars, London, EC1N 2NH. 01-405 9222			
90.5	46.5	Prudential	83.0	88.8	4.90
		Reliance Unit Managers Ltd.			
		Reliance Hse, Mt Ephraim, Tun Wells. 0892 22271			
38.4	23.6	Opp Accum (2)	37.1	39.2	4.50
		Save & Prosper Group.			
		4 Great St Helen's, EC3P 3EP. 01-588 1717			
		Dealings to 01-554 8899			
		Erskine Hse, 68-73 Queen St, Edinburgh EH2 4NX. 031-226 7351.			
		Ebor Securities.			
54.7	34.8	Universal Grwth	48.0	51.4	2.85
45.0	22.7	Capital Accum	42.4	45.4	4.66
41.9	22.0	General	38.8	41.5	4.51
41.7	21.9	High Return	40.8	43.7	8.21
62.4	41.0	Commodity	58.1	62.2	5.15
42.1	22.9	Energy	36.2	38.6	4.38
35.0	20.3	Financial	29.8	31.9	4.20
42.7	22.7	Prop & Build	38.4	41.4	4.19
85.6	44.1	Select Grwth (9)	77.6	81.1	3.11
78.2	37.6	Select Inc (9)	78.2	79.8e	7.38
167.6	133.5	Comm Pen (3)	162.5	171.7	8.35
		Save & Prosper Securities Ltd.			
29.6	17.1	Capital	26.4	27.2	2.76
64.3	36.9	Financial Secs	52.0	55.7	2.95
22.3	10.9	Investment	19.9	21.3	3.86
78.0	53.9	Euro Growth‡	67.6	72.3	1.62
69.7	42.3	Japan Growth‡	59.1	63.3e	1.02
73.6	43.7	US Growth‡	60.5	64.8	0.75
54.4	18.2	General	31.4	33.6e	5.65
41.8	32.7	High Yield	37.6	40.3e	8.92
38.8	19.2	Income	35.6	38.9	8.64
		Scotbits Securities Ltd.			
42.3	22.1	Scotbits	30.1	32.2	4.32
39.3	25.1	Scotyields	36.8	39.4e	7.15
41.8	24.6	Scotgrowth	27.8	29.6e	4.32
40.4	25.3	Scotshares	36.1	38.7	5.06
210.0	133.5	Scotfunds	190.3	200.4	3.59
39.8	20.4	Scotincome	37.4	39.4	7.71
		Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Ltd.			
		120 Cheapside, London, EC2. 01-248 3434			
83.3	40.1	Capital (16)	71.4	73.9	3.23
80.1	44.8	Do Accum	80.9	83.8	3.23
110.4	55.2	Income (18)	109.6	113.7	7.47
142.0	89.3	Do Accum	141.2	146.3	7.47
50.7	24.0	General (3)	48.3	50.3	4.31
56.3	28.7	Do Accum	55.7	58.0	4.31
43.8	27.0	Europe (18)	30.2	32.1	2.68
43.8	28.0	Do Accum	31.4	33.4	2.69
		Scottish Equitable Fund Managers Ltd.			
		28 St Andrews Square, Edinburgh. 031-556 9101			
38.7	26.0	Equitable (3)	38.1	40.5	5.90
		Slater Walker Trust Management Ltd.			
		Jessel Britannia Group			
		3 Ldn Wall Bldgs, EC2M 5QL. 01-638 0478/9			
74.7	65.4	Jessel Exempt	66.7	70.0	9.83
41.9	19.2	Do Extra Inc	27.1	29.1	10.17
51.5	16.4	Do City of Ldn	33.5	35.3	4.76
25.7	15.3	Do Invest	22.3	24.1	4.57
15.7	8.9	Do Prop & G	10.0	10.7e	4.23
		Slater Walker Trust Management Ltd.			
		3 Ldn Wall Bldgs, EC2M 5QL. 01-638 0478/9			
62.3	35.7	Growth	54.1	58.1	5.12
58.6	27.4	Assets	49.9	53.7e	7.02
28.9	15.7	Brit High Inc	23.2	24.9	12.74
38.6	28.3	Capital Accum	34.9	37.6	4.69
40.0	21.3	Cap Growth	26.7	28.7	5.60
41.0	28.3	Comm Cons	32.6	35.1	4.17
21.2	18.3	Far East Fnd	18.9	20.3e	4.10
38.7	29.9	Financial	31.8	34.2	4.16
33.1	18.9	General Fund	24.2	26.0	6.12
59.4	38.2	Global Grth	46.0	49.4	3.20
371.8	88.5	Gold & General	90.8	97.6	7.35
58.8	35.9	High Income	52.1	56.1e	7.66
47.6	37.6	Income Units	39.3	42.4	9.29
31.7	18.2	Investors Gen	26.2	28.2	6.88
79.5	28.3	Invest Sec Gen	45.4	48.9	4.63
27.6	18.2	International	18.9	20.3	4.20
37.6	30.2	New Issue	23.1	24.8	6.43
47.7	29.4	Plant & Gen	36.0	38.7	6.78
434.5	259.1	Professional	356.2	367.4	3.06
55.5	28.3	Shamrock	42.1	45.4	5.40
31.2	15.8	Status Change	17.8	19.2e	7.86
141.4	82.5	Unit "U"	135.3	144.5	4.77
119.5	56.7	Minerals Tst	56.3	59.5e	7.88
28.0	15.8	North American	22.6	24.4	3.02
41.6	23.8	Century	36.4	39.2e	4.90
68.2	41.4	Nat High Inc	54.5	58.7e	9.35
110.2	74.8	Provident Inv	89.9	94.7e	5.87
58.3	39.1	Scot Units	48.7	50.3	6.69
59.8	35.8	Security First	53.4	57.5	6.13
42.8	29.7	Shield	39.3	41.2	5.77
65.5	44.2	Bank Ins & Fin	55.6	59.8	4.12
68.1	40.1	Commodity Shre	53.2	57.2	9.03
36.4	19.8	Domestic	28.5	30.7	6.82
41.9	28.9	Hundred Secs	39.9	42.9	5.88
39.0	21.7	Inv Trst Shares	35.4	38.1	5.45
		National Group.			
		35 Norwich St, EC4. 01-531 6312			
50.9	34.9	Gas Ind Power	44.7	48.0	3.90
45.4	26.7	National Cons	38.3	41.1	4.61
63.7	61.5	Natural Res	52.0	55.9	3.80
67.9	54.9	Universal 2nd	62.5	66.8e	5.70
		Sun Alliance Management Ltd.			
		Sun Alliance Hse, Horsham, Sussex. 0403 64141			
120.0	106.0	Exempt Eq Tst	120.0	127.0	3.17
		72-80 Gatehouse Rd, Aylesbury, Bucks. 0296 5941			
74.3	46.9	Family Fund	61.5	65.4	3.22
		Target Trust Managers Ltd.			
		Target Hse, Aylesbury, Bucks. 0296 5941			
28.4	15.1	Commodity	24.4	26.1	5.74
53.8	31.4	Financial	48.1	51.7	4.33
34.4	18.5	Equity	28.5	30.4	6.15
141.1	81.1	Exempt	136.1	141.0	5.43
168.1	94.4	Do Accum (3)	162.5	168.4	5.43
27.4	15.4	Growth	21.9	23.4	4.53
36.5	17.[illegible]	International	23.7	25.3e	2.33
27.3	18.0	Do Re-invest	24.6	26.1	2.33
35.2	12.0	Investment	22.6	24.2	3.61
120.0	72.0	Professional (3)	109.6	115.0	5.48
18.6	11.0	Income	17.7	19.0	9.19
13.2	9.8	Preference	11.[illegible]	12.6	13.79
		Target Trust Managers (Scotland) Ltd.			
		19 Atholl Crescent, Edinburgh, 3 031-229 8621			
25.2	14.8	Eagle	21.6	23.1	3.38
29.7	16.8	Thistle	20.4	21.6	4.55
44.6	27.9	Claymore Fnd	38.9	41.4	4.37
		TSB Unit Trust Managers Ltd.			
		21 Chantry Way, Andover, Hants. Andover 62188			
31.7	15.6	General	29.2	31.3e	4.24
37.0	17.8	Do Accum	34.6	37.1	4.24
39.4	45.9	Scottish	33.0	35.8	3.34
58.4	45.9	Do Accum	33.0	35.8	3.34
		Transatlantic & General Securities.			
		99 New London Rd, Chelmsford. 0245 51651			
88.9	31.3	Barbican (4)	57.8	61.4	5.49
84.0	41.0	Do Accum	79.4	84.3	5.49
154.2	100.0	Barrington Fnd	147.1	154.1	5.31
164.2	100.0	Do Accum	149.0	156.1	5.31
71.8	44.7	Buckingham (4)	68.4	71.7	4.63
79.7	48.2	Do Accum	76.8	80.5	4.63
99.6	49.4	Colemco	97.2	102.3e	5.20
107.8	52.4	Do Accum	106.8	112.4	5.20
143.6	97.4	Endeavour	124.9	130.8	3.98
48.9	29.2	Glen Fund (2)	38.5	41.8	5.56
52.6	29.9	Do Accum	44.4	48.3	5.56
87.3	47.8	G'chester* (5)	74.8	78.4	2.79
88.3	64.0	Ldn & Brus'ls*	71.7	73.1	3.96
48.8	31.1	Marlborough	46.9	49.2e	3.98
52.4	32.6	Do Accum	50.5	52.9	3.98
59.0	36.8	Merlin (1)	55.0	58.7e	4.89
65.8	36.4	Do Accum	59.7	63.9	4.89
43.4	23.5	Merlin Yield	38.4	40.4	9.04
47.3	26.4	Do Accum	44.2	46.5	9.04
39.7	19.9	Vang Growth (2)	35.2	37.5e	2.48
45.3	22.4	Do Accum	40.8	42.9	2.48
50.0	30.0	Vang High Yield	30.0	50.9	10.00
49.2	31.0	Wickmoor	46.8	49.0e	5.84
53.3	32.4	Do Accum	50.9	53.5	5.84
		Trident Funds.			
		(Schlesinger Trust Managers Ltd.)			
		140 South St, Dorking. 0306 86441			
22.0	10.7	UK Growth Fnd	15.6	17.0e	4.71
38.0	21.8	Income Fund	34.0	36.2	10.28
33.3	18.4	10% Withdrwl	28.1	29.9	..
51.0	33.7	Int Growth	42.2	44.9	3.39
29.2	21.2	Amer Growth	23.0	25.6	..
25.3	25.0	Nil Yield Fnd	24.4	26.0	..
		Tyndall Managers Ltd.			
		18 Canynge Rd, Bristol. 0272 32241			
82.6	43.2	Income (3)	77.0	81.0	7.02
128.0	65.8	Do Accum (3)	121.0	127.2	7.02
101.8	52.8	Capital (3)	86.0	90.4	4.37
122.6	66.4	Do Accum (3)	111.0	116.6	4.37
82.8	34.8	Canynge Fnd (3)	66.8	70.0	4.84
103.4	43.8	Do Accum (3)	75.6	79.4	4.84
89.6	43.0	Exempt*	74.8	78.6	5.03
103.4	51.8	Do Accum	92.0	96.8	5.03
194.6	100.2	Int Earn Fnd (3)	177.0	186.0	5.32
197.4	100.2	Do Accum (3)	181.6	190.8	5.32
		Tyndall National & Commercial.			
		18 Canynge Rd, Bristol. 0272 32241			
114.0	68.4	Income (23)	107.6	112.6	6.29
136.8	80.0	Do Accum	132.8	139.0	6.29
102.8	52.2	Capital (23)	90.8	95.0	4.11
113.2	58.6	Do Accum	103.2	108.0	4.11
		Unit Trust Account & Management.			
		5-8 Mincing Lane, EC3M. 01-623 4951			
98.0	82.0	Friars Hse Fnd	91.0	96.0	7.46
28.1	11.8	Gt Winchester	16.1	17.5	7.38
23.9	8.7	Do Overseas	14.6	15.7	6.95
		Insurance Bonds and Funds			
		Abbey Life Assurance Co. Ltd.			
		1-3 St. Pauls Churchyard, EC4P 4DX 01-248 9111			
37.9	15.6	Equity Fund (3)	26.8	28.3	..
28.4	12.2	Do Accum (3)	21.6	22.9	..
133.5	84.4	Prop Fund (27)	113.6	120.6	..
141.0	89.2	Do Accum (27)	107.4	114.0	..
71.1	31.8	Select Fund (3)	61.7	65.6	..
107.3	100.0	Conv Fund	107.3	114.0	..
101.6	100.0	Money Fund	101.6	107.9	..
145.4	94.2	Pension Prop (27)	115.4	121.5	..
62.2	37.3	Do Select (3)	56.0	59.5	..
108.9	100.0	Do Security	103.0	108.3	..
118.7	100.0	Do Managed	113.9	120.0	..
		Albany Life Assurance Co Ltd.			
		31 Old Burlington Street, W1. 01-437 5962			
96.0	100.0	Guar Mon Fnd	96.0	101.1	..
97.8	100.0	Do Accum	97.8	102.9	..
127.4	100.0	Equity Fnd	117.7	123.9	..
138.9	100.0	Do Accum	120.7	127.0	..
107.5	98.6	Property Fnd	95.1	100.1	..
98.9	100.0	Do Accum	96.7	101.7	..
98.3	100.0	Fixed Int Fnd	97.3	102.5	..
99.3	100.0	Do Accum	98.9	104.2	..
117.1	100.0	Mult Inv Fnd	111.4	117.2	..
117.6	100.0	Do Accum	113.4	119.4	..
97.8	100.0	Guar Mon Pen	97.8	103.0	..
99.7	100.0	Do Accum	99.7	105.0	..
97.1	100.0	Property Pen	97.1	102.1	..
98.9	100.0	Do Accum	98.9	104.0	..
100.2	100.0	Fixed Int Pen	100.2	105.5	..
102.2	100.0	Do Accum	102.2	107.6	..
122.5	100.0	Mult Inv Pen	116.2	122.3	..
123.3	100.0	Do Accum	118.4	124.7	..
		AMEV Life Assurance Ltd.			
		Alma Hse, Alma Rd, Reigate, RH2 0AX. 74 40101			
108.4	100.0	Triad Man Bond	108.4	114.7	..
		Barclays Life Assurance Co.			
		Unicorn Hse, 252 Romford Rd, E7. 01-534 5544			
88.1	66.0	Barclaybonds	84.2	88.7	..
		Beehive Life Assurance.			
		71 Lombard St, London, EC3 P3BS 01-623 1288			
100.0	100.0	Black Horse Bnd	..	100.0	..
		Canada Life Assurance			
		2-6 High St, Potters Bar, Herts. P Bar 51122			
46.4	24.9	Equity Growth	41.0	..	..
104.3	58.5	Retirement	93.7	..	..
		Cannon Assurance Ltd.			
		1 Olympic Way, Wembley, HA9 0NB. 01-902 8876			
12.55	7.38	Equity Units	£ 11.77	..	..
112.0	67.0	Do Accum	110.0	..	..
77.0	48.0	Do Annuity	74.0	..	..
869.0	714.0	Prop Units	739.0	..	..
862.0	754.0	Do Accum	837.0	..	..
9.73	7.94	Exec Bal	£ 9.86	..	..
8.15	5.06	Exec Equity	£ 7.98	..	..
11.35	9.39	Exec Prop	£ 9.78	..	..
9.95	8.40	Bal Bond	£ 9.86	10.22	..
8.15	5.35	Equity Bond	£ 7.98	8.44	..
11.35	7.76	Prop Bond	£ 9.78	10.35	..
9.73	7.94	Bal Units	£ 9.86	..	..
95.3	100.0	Deposit Bnd	95.3	100.8	..
		City of Westminster Assurance Society.			
		6 Whitehorse Rd, Croydon, CR0 2JA. 01-684 9664			
		Valuation last working day of month			
77.9	64.8	1st Units	77.9	81.7	..
50.9	45.8	Prop Units	47.6	49.9	..
		City of Westminster Assurance Co.			
		6 Whitehorse Rd, Croydon, CR0 2JA. 01-684 9664			
		Valuation last working day of month.			
46.1	41.5	W'minster Units	44.4	46.6	..
88.2	57.3	Land Bank	58.2	..	..
44.5	25.1	Speculator	34.2	..	..
135.0	131.0	Prop Annuity	135.0	137.7	..
104.6	100.0	Inv Option Bnd	104.6	110.1	..
38.4	35.1	Equity Fnd	36.8	38.8	..
		2nd Managed Fund.			
128.8	46.9	Performance	126.8	..	..
133.6	113.2	Balanced	123.6	130.1	..
100.0	100.0	Guarantee	100.0	..	..
		Commercial Union Group.			
		St Helen's, 1 Undershaft, EC3. 01-283 7500			
34.1	18.4	Variable An Acc	33.3	..	..
18.6	10.2	Do Annuity	12.3	..	..
		Cornhill Insurance.			
		32 Cornhill, London, EC3. 01-626 5410			
		Valuation 15th of month.			
110.0	63.5	Capital Fnd	88.5	..	..
46.5	28.0	GS Special	34.0	..	..
119.8	88.0	Man Grwth (23)	119.5	126.0	..
		Crown Life Fund Insurance Co.			
		Addiscombe Rd, Croydon. 01-686 4300			
114.2	91.3	Crown Brit Inv	114.2	..	..
		Crusader Insurance.			
		Bowring Bldgs, Tower Place, EC3. 01-626 8031			
		Valuation 1st Tuesday of month.			
61.8	50.8	Crusader Prop	51.8	57.6	..
		Eagle Star Insurance/Midland Assurance.			
		PO Box 173, NLA Tower, Croydon 01-681 1031			
40.7	23.7	Eagle Units	34.9	36.2	7.08
40.7	21.8	Midland Units	34.9	36.2	7.08
		Guardian Royal Exchange Assurance Group.			
		Royal Exchange, London, EC3. 01-283 7107			
184.4	131.9	Property Bond	129.7	135.1	..
101.3	59.9	Pen Man Bonds	100.9	106.2	..
		Hambro Life Assurance.			
		7 Old Park Lane, London, W1. 01-499 0031			
112.4	100.0	Fixed Int Fnd	108.0	113.8	..
120.2	75.2	Equity	115.3	121.4	..
134.7	106.3	Property	118.1	125.4	..
107.8	73.1	Managed Cap	103.1	108.6	..
119.3	90.7	Do Accum	116.[illegible]	122.9	..
142.5	134.0	Pen Prop Cap	138.4	145.7	..
162.0	151.9	Do Accum	162.0	170.6	..
139.9	121.0	Pen Man Cap	139.9	147.3	..
166.7	137.8	Do Accum	163.7	172.4	..
113.5	100.0	Pen FI Cap	109.6	115.4	..
119.3	100.0	Do Accum	116.1	122.3	..
		Hearts of Oak Benefit Society.			
		Euston Rd, London, NW1 01-387 5020			
35.2	26.6	Property Bond	30.4	32.2	..
		Hill Samuel Life Assurance Ltd.			
		NLA Twr, Addiscombe Rd, Croydon. 01-686 4355			
159.8	121.8	HS Prop Units	122.7	128.9	..
118.2	76.4	Fortune Man (5)	116.4	122.6	..
103.6	100.0	Money Fnd	103.6	109.1	..
		Hodge Life Assurance Co Ltd.			
		114-116 St Mary St, Cardiff. 42577			
49.9	25.3	Hodge Bonds	44.1	46.4	..
54.4	40.0	Takeover	52.3	55.7	..
23.7	25.0	Hodge Life Eq	23.7	25.0	..
23.7	25.0	Mortgage Fnd	23.7	25.0	..
23.7	25.0	Conv High Yld	23.7	25.0	..
23.7	25.0	Overseas Fnd	23.7	25.0	..
		Imperial Life Assurance Co of Canada			
		Imperial Life Hse, London Rd, Guildford. 71255			
48.8	36.2	Growth Fnd (5)	46.7	50.8	..
41.8	30.8	Pension Fnd	40.0	43.5	..
		Individual Life Insurance Co Ltd.			
		45 South St, Eastbourne, BN21 4UT. 0323 36711			
102.0	68.0	Equities	93.8	99.2	..
119.8	105.5	Fixed Int	117.8	124.0	..
114.4	89.4	Managed	110.0	115.8	..
105.0	105.2	Property	104.8	110.4	..
109.9	100.0	Money Fund	102.2	107.8	..
118.6	99.2	King & Shaxson	115.6	118.0	..
100.3	99.0	Do Gov Sec Bd	97.7	102.9	..
104.6	51.0	Commodity	77.8	81.9	..
100.8	92.0	Growth	93.1	95.9	..
106.6	86.4	Capital	98.6	103.8	..
100.1	87.1	Income	90.8	95.6	..
120.5	100.0	International	109.1	114.9	..
		Investment Annuity Life Assurance.			
		9 Devereux Court, London, WC2. 01-353 5897			
107.5	59.5	Lion Equity	84.0	..	..
113.3	76.9	Do Accum	102.5	..	..
83.2	48.2	Lion Man Grwth	51.9	54.8	..
61.8	43.4	Do Cap	44.9	47.4	..
78.6	52.5	Lion Prop Fnd	57.8	..	..
76.1	46.1	Lion High Yield	57.6	..	..
111.8	61.8	Do Equity Pen	105.9	..	..
78.5	54.7	Do Prop Pen	61.0	..	..
70.6	52.9	Do H Yld Pen	66.1	..	..
		Irish Life Assurance.			
		11 Finsbury Sq, London, EC2. 01-628 8253			
167.9	136.9	Prop Modules	130.1	136.9e	5.75
137.7	137.9	Do Grwth (31)	132.3	139.3	..
132.9	100.0	Managed Fnd	131.1	138.0	..
55.6	32.3	Blue Chip Fnd	52.0	55.7	4.70
		Langham Life Assurance.			
		Migdal Hse, Finsbury Sq, EC2. 01-628 6861			
136.8	105.6	Property Bond	106.5	112.1	..
30.9	22.3	Spec Prop Fnd	22.2	23.4	..
40.8	35.0	Midas Bond (34)	38.5	40.6	..
84.3	38.5	Capital Accum	38.5	..	..
57.4	52.9	WISP (SpecMan)	57.4	60.4	..
		Life & Equity Assurance Co Ltd.			
		1 Olympic Way, Wembley, HA9 0NB. 01-902 8876			
29.5	21.5	Secure Ret	29.5	31.0	..
30.5	19.0	Select Inv	24.3	25.5	..
23.0	18.0	Do 2nd	19.0	20.5	..
25.0	19.5	Gilt Fnd	19.5	20.5	..
24.0	15.5	Equity Fnd	18.5	20.0	..
103.5	100.0	Deposit Fnd	102.5	108.0	..
		Lloyds Life Assurance Ltd.			
		12 Leadenhall St, EC3M 7LS. 01-623 6621			
138.6	100.0	Mult Grwth Fnd	..	133.7	..
86.6	69.3	OPT 5 Equity	87.7	92.4	..
104.8	100.0	Do Property	104.8	110.4	..
111.4	94.7	Do High Yield	111.4	117.3	..
105.5	99.9	Do Managed	104.5	110.1	..
103.4	100.0	Do Deposit	103.4	108.9	..
110.5	100.0	Pen Dep Fnd	110.2	116.1	..
167.9	143.8	Do Equity Fnd	167.9	176.8	..
123.1	100.0	Do FI Fnd	121.5	127.9	..
126.7	100.0	Do Man Fnd	126.7	133.4	..
106.8	100.0	Do Prop Fnd	106.8	112.5	..
		Manufacturers Life Insurance.			
		Manulife Hse, Stevenage, Herts. 0438 56101			
29.9	17.2	Manulife (5)	29.5	31.0	..
		Merchant Investors Assurance.			
		125 High Street, Croydon. 01-686 9171			
111.4	102.7	Conv DepBnd	111.4	..	..
109.7	100.0	Do Pension	109.7	..	..
73.8	38.8	Equity Bond	45.6	..	..
142.3	91.1	Do Pension	119.0	..	..
113.3	80.2	Managed Bond	82.3	..	..
100.3	89.2	Do Pension	92.4	..	..
118.7	101.2	Money Market	116.1	..	..
126.0	100.0	Do Pension	123.1	..	..
150.8	97.6	Property Bond	107.8	..	..
145.1	94.1	Do Pension	105.1	..	..
		M & G Assurance.			
		Three Quays, Tower Hill, EC3R 6BQ. 01-626 4588			
97.9	39.6	Equity Bond (4)	83.9	88.2	..
77.8	41.6	Do Bonus	58.5	61.5	..
83.5	49.4	Int'l Bnd (4)	66.3	69.7	..
115.5	66.8	Fam Bnd 1976	115.5	..	..
103.8	66.9	Do 1977/80	89.7	..	..
119.0	70.7	Do 1981/86	113.6	..	..
97.9	67.3	Managed Bonds	92.6	97.4	..
43.6	29.4	Mirror Bonds	42.2	..	..
129.0	84.7	Pers Pen (5)	120.3	124.0	..
139.9	109.4	Prop Fnd (4)	110.2	115.8	..
		Norwich Union Insurance Group.			
		PO Box 4, Norwich, NR1 3NG. 0603 22200			
132.4	99.2	Norwich Man (3)	130.9	137.8	..
191.3	99.1	Do Equity (3)	187.4	197.3	..
99.8	100.0	Do Prop (3)	99.8	105.1	..
108.0	99.0	Do Fix Int (3)	102.4	107.8	..
118.9	54.3	Do Units (38)	118.2	..	..
		Pearl Assurance (Unit Funds) Ltd.			
		252 High Holborn, WC1V 7EB. 01-405 8441			
105.6	96.8	Prop Units	97.9	103.2	..
		Phoenix Assurance.			
		4-5 King William St, EC4. 01-626 9876			
83.3	58.9	Wealth Assured	79.0	83.2	..
53.2	35.5	Ebor Phx Ass (31)	50.2	..	..
53.1	39.0	Ebor Phx Eq (32)	53.1	55.7	..
		Property Equity & Life Ass Co.			
		119 Crawford St, London, W1. 01-486 0857			
176.2	142.7	R Silk Prop Bnd	146.5	..	..
115.6	69.6	Do Bal Ac Bnd	69.7	..	..
100.3	95.8	Do Series (2)	98.3	..	..
93.1	58.1	Do Managed	68.4	..	..
102.7	65.2	Do Equity Bnd	68.[illegible]	..	..
115.9	100.0	Do Flex Mny	115.9	..	..
		Property Growth Assurance.			
		111 Westminster Bridge Rd, SE1 7JL. 01-928 0381			
176.0	141.5	Prop Grwth (29)	149.5	..	..
781.0	460.0	AG Bond (29)	466.0	..	..
136.5	125.5	Abb Nat PG (29)	130.0	..	..
54.5	48.6	Shenley Inv (29)	53.4	..	..
132.6	100.0	Equity Fnd	128.2	..	..
121.0	100.0	Money Fnd	113.8	..	..
139.0	117.0	Ret Annuity (29)	131.5	..	..
120.0	103.5	Immed Ann (33)	110.5	..	..
		Atlantic Assurance			
108.7	90.0	All-Weather Ac	95.4	100.5	..
107.2	84.5	Do Capital	93.3	98.3	..
112.0	97.0	Investment Fnd	112.0	..	..
100.0	88.0	Pension Fnd	101.0	..	..
105.7	102.4	Conv Pen Fnd	..	105.7	..
106.1	102.4	Man Pen Fnd	..	106.1	..
105.9	102.4	Prop Pen Fnd	..	105.9	..
		Prudential Pensions Ltd.			
		Holborn Bars, EC1N 2NH. 01-405 9222			
17.22	8.37	Equity	£ 14.73	15.19	..
12.33	10.01	Fixed Int	£ 12.33	12.52	..
19.60	16.46	Property	£ 17.86	18.41	..
		Reliance Mutual Insurance Society Ltd.			
		Tunbridge Wells, Kent. 0892 22271			
170.1	136.6	Rel Prop Bnd	149.8	..	..
		Save & Prosper Group.			
		4 Great St Helen's, EC3P 3EP. 01-554 8899			
96.0	79.3	Balanced Bond	91.3	96.7	..
92.1	54.7	Equity Bnd	83.4	88.3	..
22.0	13.6	Mini Bond (4)	20.1	21.3	..
124.3	100.3	Prop Fnd (38)	110.3	116.8	..
		Schroder Life Group.			
		Enterprise Hse, Portsmouth 0705 27733			
99.8	100.0	Deposit Bnd (5)	98.8	104.1	..
105.4	100.0	Fixed Interest	104.8	110.4	..
93.6	63.6	Flexible Fnd	92.8	97.8	..
155.1	87.1	Equity Fnd	142.4	..	..
155.1	96.6	Do 2nd Ser	144.5	152.2	..
133.1	100.0	PenFndCap	127.3	134.1	..
142.0	100.0	PenFndAccum	137.1	144.3	..
105.4	100.0	Prop Fnd (3)	105.4	111.0	..
		Scottish Widows Fund & Life Assurance.			
		9 St Andrew Sq, Edinburgh. 031-225 1291			
280.0	165.7	Inv Policy	280.0	288.4	..
		Slater Walker Insurance Co Ltd.			
		30 Uxbridge Rd, W12 01-749 9111			
73.0	50.0	Sel Market Fnd	71.0	75.2	..
47.2	30.0	Do Capital	47.2	50.0	..
		Standard Life Assurance Co.			
		PO Box 62, 3 George St, Edinburgh. 031-225 7971			
91.9	41.8	Unit Endowmt	83.1	..	..
		Sun Life of Canada (UK) Ltd.			
		2-4 Cockspur St, SW1. 01-930 5400			
134.1	79.7	Maple Leaf (3)	132.0	..	..
130.4	102.8	Personal Pens	130.1	..	..
		Target Life Assurance.			
		Target Hse, Aylesbury, Bucks. 0296 5941			
100.4	100.0	Deposit Inc	96.3	101.5	..
107.4	98.2	Fixed Interest	98.0	103.7	..
97.1	80.2	Man Fnd Acc	93.2	98.8	..
93.1	80.0	Do Income	84.2	89.0	..
130.0	66.0	Prop Bnd Inv	90.0	..	..
96.0	95.2	Do Income	90.7	96.3	..
140.0	99.0	Do Accum	104.0	..	..
57.2	30.7	Ret Ann Pen Cap	47.1	50.2	..
67.5	32.9	Do Accum	52.3	56.2	..
		Trident Life.			
		Renslade Hse, Gloucester. 0452 36541			
107.2	91.0	Trident Man	103.9	109.5	..
120.1	91.5	Do Guar Man	119.8	125.2	..
109.3	102.0	Do Property	109.3	115.1	..
90.6	54.3	Do Equity	79.1	83.5	..
114.2	99.9	Do High Yield	112.0	118.0	..
104.3	100.0	Do Money	104.3	109.9	..
102.5	100.0	Do Fiscal Fnd	102.5	108.0	..
112.0	28.5	Do Bonds	41.0	44.0	..
93.30	82.10	Gilt Edged	90.50	..	..
		Tyndall Assurance.			
		18 Canynge Rd, Bristol. 0272 32241			
145.4	79.4	Prop Fnd (19)	81.6	..	..
125.8	75.4	3 Way Fnd (19)	94.2	..	..
		Vanbrugh Life Assurance Ltd.			
		41-43 Maddox St, London, W1R 9LA. 01-499 4923			
144.6	75.0	Equity Fnd	138.1	145.4	..
113.5	100.0	Fixed Int Fnd	112.1	118.1	..
105.9	100.0	Property Fnd	105.9	111.5	..
101.5	93.6	Cash Fund	101.5	106.9	..
102.4	72.9	Managed Fnd	99.7	105.0	..
		Welfare Insurance.			
		The Leas, Folkestone, Kent. 0303 57333			
136.1	100.0	Capital Growth	136.1	..	..
94.4	81.1	Flexible Fnd	78.1	..	..
100.0	81.5	Inv Fnd	87.2	..	..
131.9	68.5	Prop Fnd	68.5	..	..
98.7	71.4	Money Maker	72.2	..	..
		Offshore and International Funds			
		Abacus Arbuthnot (C.I.) Ltd.			
		1 Broad St, St Helier, Jersey, C.I. 0534 25561			
90.0	55.7	Capital Trust	89.0	93.0	2.19
95.5	99.6	Eastern Int	89.4	98.6	..
		Barbican Managers (Jersey) Ltd.			
		PO Box 63, St Helier, Jersey, C.I. 0534 37806			
99.6	60.3	Europ'n Ser Tst	86.7	91.3	3.73
		Barclays Unicorn International (Ch Is) Ltd.			
		Church St, St Helier, Jersey 0534 37806			
44.9	37.7	Jer Guer O'seas	44.5	46.8	12.29
		Barclays Unicorn International (I.O.M.) Ltd.			
		30 Victoria St, Douglas, I.O.M. 0624 4656			
65.7	34.8	Aust Ext Tst	42.7	45.4	4.10
23.8	13.0	Aust Min Tst	20.1	21.6	2.60
50.4	40.0	Isle of Man Tst	45.8	48.9	9.60
43.0	16.7	Manx Mutual	20.5	22.1e	2.30
		Brandts & Grindlays (Jersey) Ltd.			
		PO Box 80, Brand St, St Helier.			
149.0	78.0	Brandt Jersey	103.0	112.0	6.77
159.0	88.0	Do Accum	125.0	134.0	5.23
		Brandts Ltd.			
		36 Fenchurch St, London, EC3. 01-626 6599			
70.84	53.23	O'seas Fnd	$ 63.19	..	..
		Calvin Bullock Ltd.			
		60 Bishopsgate, London, EC2. 01-283 5433			
828.0	535.0	Bullock Fnd	741.0	830.0	2.09
583.0	518.0	Canadian Fnd	588.0	662.0	1.66
301.0	238.0	Canadian Inv	282.0	320.0	2.28
209.0	140.0	Div Shares	187.0	211.0	2.26
734.0	480.0	NY Venture Fnd	624.0	702.0	..
		Charterhouse Japhet.			
		1 Paternoster Row, EC4. 01-248 3999			
31.00	24.30	Adiropa	DM 27.70	29.20	7.88
54.50	39.20	Adiverba	DM 48.00	50.40	6.94
33.50	25.50	Fondak	DM 29.40	31.00	7.10
25.10	18.50	Fondis	DM 22.00	23.20	7.16
68.29	56.50	Hispano	$ 57.82	60.53	2.01
		Cornhill Insurance (Guernsey) Ltd.			
		PO Box 157, St Julians Ct, St Peters, Guernsey			
158.0	91.0	Int Cap Man (20)	138.0	150.0	..
		Ebor Management (Jersey).			
		37 Broad St, St Helier, Jersey. 0534 20591			
194.4	111.5	Channel Cap	177.8	187.2	2.19
102.8	64.6	Channel Isles	92.2	97.0	3.77
		Eurosyndicat Group.			
		Agents: N. M. Rothschild and Sons.			
		New Ct, St Swithin's Lane, EC4. 01-626 4356			
1.798	1.382	Eurunion	Luxfr 1,724	1,793	5.02
539.0	253.0	Fin Union	Luxfr 324.0	337.0	5.34
		First General Unit Managers.			
		91 Pembroke Rd, Ballsbridge, Dublin 4 680069			
50.3	34.2	Bnk Ill Gen (3)	47.0	50.7e	5.12
116.4	100.3	Do Gilt (2)	116.1	120.0	9.38
		Hambros (Guernsey) Ltd.			
		PO Box 86, St Peter Port, Guernsey. 0481 26521			
115.9	62.9	Channel Isle	101.5	108.6	5.50
		Individual Life Insurance Co Ltd.			
		45 South St, Eastbourne, BN21 4UT. 0323 36711			
111.1	100.0	Foreign Fix Int	111.1	118.2	..
106.6	100.0	Do Equity	97.4	103.7	..
		Keyserday Bermuda Management Ltd.			
		Atlas Hse, PO Box 1029, Hamilton 5, Bermuda			
1.42	1.15	Bishopsgate N.A.	1.28	1.34	..
		Lamont Investment Management Ltd.			
		8 St Georges St, Douglas, I.O.M. Douglas 4682			
29.0	17.4	Int Income (3)	20.0	21.3	8.25
67.1	27.9	Do Growth (10)	57.2	60.8	3.60
		Manx International Management.			
		30 Victoria St, Douglas, I.O.M. 0624 4856			
155.9	87.0	Gtr Pacific	113.1	121.0	..
46.6	34.5	Manx Int Inc	36.2	38.8e	8.50
102.1	71.1	Sch Growth (27)	73.7	74.4	..
		M & G Group.			
		Three Quays, Tower Hill, EC3R 6BQ. 01-626 4588			
96.6	58.8	Island Fnd	79.1	81.6e	4.71
130.6	70.1	Do Accum	103.0	106.2	4.71
1.88	1.39	Atlantic Exp	$ 1.63	1.75	..
2.26	1.10	Aust & Gen	$ 1.47	1.58	..
		Old Court Fund Managers Ltd.			
		PO Box 58, St Julians Ct, Guernsey. 0481 26331			
45.8	36.0	Old Ct Eq (34)	37.5	39.7e	..
103.9	95.9	Old Ct Int (35)	97.5	103.7	..
102.3	64.1	Smaller Co's	94.8	100.8e	6.33
		Oliver Heath & Co.			
		31 Malew St, Castletown, I.O.M. 0624 823748			
109.3	81.9	Brit Conv Tst	93.8	98.7e	14.60
104.7	98.4	Cap Sec'd Res	104.7	110.2	5.50
116.8	100.0	Conv Rights Tst	106.3	111.9	7.50
		4 Irish Place, Gibraltar. Telex GK 245			
144.3	110.0	Gib Inv Tst	116.1	134.9	5.60
135.5	56.1	Kes Clts Inv	101.3	117.7	..
78.1	54.9	Warrant Fnd	64.0	67.3	..
		Slater Walker Insurance Co (C.I.) Ltd.			
		2 Grange Pl, St Peter Port, Guernsey. 0481-26728			
89.9	53.3	Worldwide	64.3	..	3.00
		Slater Walker (Jersey) Ltd.			
		2-6 Church St, St Helier, Jersey. 0534 31361			
258.8	135.7	Growth Inv	219.2	237.0e	3.00
61.3	43.0	Int'l Fnd	56.2	61.2	3.00
143.3	100.0	Jersey Energy	131.3	141.9	1.00
		Target Trust Managers (Cayman) Ltd.			
		PO Box 710, Grand Cayman, Cayman Is.			
1.03	0.42	Offshore	$ 0.54	0.57	..
		Tyndall Overseas Funds Managers Ltd.			
		PO Box 1256, Hamilton, Bermuda			
100.0	78.6	Int Man Fnds	86.0	90.4	..
1.27	0.91	Overseas	$ 1.08	1.14e	6.00
1.56	1.12	Do Accum	$ 1.42	1.51	6.00
2.75	1.98	3-Way Int	$ 2.18	..	..
		Tyndall Managers (Jersey) Ltd.			
		43 La Motte St, St Helier, Jersey. 0534 37331			
10.60	6.65	Overseas Str	£ 6.75	7.15e	6.00
12.45	7.00	Do Accum	£ 9.00	9.50	6.00

• Ex dividend. * Not available to the general public. + Guernsey gross yield. ‡ Previous days price. a Ex all. d Dealings suspended. e Sub-divided. f Cash value for £100 premium.

Dealing or valuation days.—(1) Monday. (2) Tuesday. (3) Wednesday. (4) Thursday. (5) Friday. (6) Oct 8. (9) Oct 7. (10) Oct 31. (14) Nov 3. (15) Oct 8. (16) Oct 14. (18) Oct 14. (19) Oct 23. (20) 25th of month. (21) 2nd Thursday of month. (22) 1st and 3rd Wednesday of month. (23) 20th of month. (24) 1st Tuesday of month. (25) 1st and 3rd Thursday of month. (26) 4th Thursday of month. (27) 1st Wednesday of month. (28) Last Thursday of month. (29) 3rd working day of month. (30) 16th of month. (31) 1st working day of month. (32) 20th of month. (33) 1st day of Feb, May, Aug, Nov. (34) Last working day of month. (35) 15th of month. (36) 14th of month. (37) 21st of each month. (38) 3rd Wednesday of month. (39) 2nd Wednesday of month.

Nuclear energy

a Special Report briefing

Can confidence be restored in the might of the peaceful atom?

There has been a great expansion in the number of nuclear power stations in the United States and Europe over the past five years. However, the rate at which atomic power is being introduced to generate electricity will be less than the 40 per cent forecast as the amount of nuclear-generated electricity consumed in western Europe by the 1980s.

The creation of a nuclear energy industry is a complicated process in which enormous and costly factories are needed to process uranium fuel to feed into the power station reactors. Since the skills in processing uranium and developing reactors were developed through weapons work, the emergence of a nuclear industry has been a matter of unusual collaboration between governments and commercial enterprises.

The nature of this partnership is reflected at the International Nuclear Industries Fair — Nuclex 75 — which opens next Tuesday in Switzerland. It could provide the observer with a convenient test of whether the nuclear energy specialists can restore some of the old confidence in the might of the peaceful atom. The reason for their initial super-optimism was straightforward enough: the cause for loss of confidence is a little more complicated.

The energy of three million tons of coal or its oil-equivalent could be obtained by a controlled splitting of the atoms in a lump of uranium-235 weighing no more than 3lb. Since it was nearly 20 years ago that scientists and engineers started the first commercial nuclear power station by harnessing energy from the fission of uranium, there are some questions to be answered about why this once promising source of power has turned into something of a disappointment.

Indeed, an increasing public disquiet in most countries indicates that atomic energy, even for peaceful purposes, is regarded as something of a monster.

Britain has benefited, at least in the short term, more than any other country from the development of electrical generation. Until last year more energy had been produced from its eleven first generation atomic power stations, totalling 5,000 MW (electrical), than anywhere else in the world. Moreover, the Central Electricity Generating Board reports that these stations now provide cheaper electricity than comparable oil and coal-fired plants. However, the enormous nuclear investment programme by public utilities in the United States has taken it to the head of the league table of countries producing electricity this way. France and Germany are in the process of moving into the second and third places in five or six years.

All these countries decided on big construction projects well before the energy crisis made its impact on the industrial and commercial life of the developed world over the past two years. Thus the latest increases in oil prices by the Opec countries might seem an ideal opportunity for expansion of building targets, if atomic energy was as competitive as it was sometimes painted.

In practice there have been serious technical and financial hitches associated with nuclear technology. The influence of rising oil and coal prices is an important but side issue.

Forecasts of increased demand for electricity had already dropped. In addition the basis for planning a nuclear power programme must include assurances about future supplies of fuel. Yet the most recent studies by the Nuclear Energy Agency and International Atomic Energy Agency have confirmed an urgent need for geological prospecting for new reserves of ore to meet the steep rise in demand for uranium over the next few years, as stations now being built come into operation.

Deposits of low-grade ore can be exploited. But there is a high price to be paid for the processing of the material before it is suitable for use as a reactor fuel. The factories for treating uranium and fabricating fuel rods are costly. There are also more intangible items on the debit side to be taken into account when drawing up a balance sheet for nuclear reactor stations. Some of the lethal waste products, created in the process of fission, remain active for thousands of years. Because these substances are being handed down to future generations, storage and management of them is a matter of grave technical and ethical concern.

Many of the issues that make the nuclear power decision so difficult were contained in the long and bitter controversy over the next generation of nuclear reactors to be used for power stations in the United Kingdom. For the best part of four years the Central Electricity Generating Board, the main contractor building nuclear power stations, government departments and the Atomic Energy Authority were involved in a long wrangle about the choice. If the generating board had its way, the nuclear boilers for new power stations would be of an American design which use water as a coolant to replace the gas-cooled type built in Britain so far. Immense technical differences separate the possible systems, and the arguments have been heavily laden with emotion about an American takeover. The fact remains that 20 years ago the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority placed Britain in a seemingly unbeatable lead in developing commercial power stations.

The first of these so-called Magnox stations was based on reactors designed originally to obtain weapons' plutonium as a by-product of controlled uranium fission. United States research and development focused on water-cooled reactors, small versions of which were to be used for the boilers in nuclear submarines.

The idea was to build a series of base-load stations using nuclear reactors suitable for continuous operation, but not for switching on quickly for coping with fluctuating demands. A series of identical atomic power stations should become competitive with fossil fuel-powered stations. Although the atomic species should be more expensive to build, it is in principle cheaper to run.

In practice no two nuclear stations in the United Kingdom are identical. An urge to tinker with designs by engineers both by suppliers and the customer has meant a steady increase in the cost of each station. The disease became worse with the second generation of gas-cooled reactors adopted for larger stations. Rising costs and seemingly permanent technical teething troubles had the side-effect of ruining potential export business.

With the second generation or advanced gas-cooled reactor programme still to be completed, a proposal to switch to yet another type—the American light water reactor design—was made. Eventually the water-cooled system, over which there has been much anxiety in the United States about safety, was overruled in favour of yet another design, the steam generating heavy water reactor. An outline of the main reactors is given below.

This choice goes against the trend in the rest of Europe where the light water type of reactor is being installed for most new nuclear plant. Nevertheless the steam generating heavy water reactor (SGHWR) has some special attractions. A prototype system of 100 MW has been operated successfully at Winfrith Heath, Dorset, by the Atomic Energy Authority.

Larger versions of a comparable reactor called the CANDU have been used by the Canadians in power stations with reactors of 500 MW. Introduction of the first programme of 4,000 MW of SGHWRs will depend on technical cooperation with the Canadians over provision of heavy water for the cooling systems and other technical exchange.

However, the rate at which new nuclear stations are ordered will depend on the comparative economics of atomic power against fossil fuels, adjustment of forecasts for electrical capacity and the environmental factors. This is the immediate situation and takes no account of the discussion about the development of the fast breeder reactor using plutonium as the longer-term answer.

All the articles in this Special Report briefing are by Pearce Wright, Science Editor, The Times.

Radiation as destroyer and healer: research into civil uses

Although the most obvious developments in nuclear energy have been for the military and for building electricity generating stations, there are many other applications for civil purposes. For whatever purpose it is used, nuclear radiation has one outstanding biological property—it destroys.

There is no such thing as a guaranteed safe level; hence the need for the most rigorous safety standards for nuclear power station reactors and for the handling of the waste material extracted from the spent fuel from a reactor. Yet there are circumstances in which the destructive quality of nuclear radiation can be turned to beneficial effect in medicine and agriculture.

A recent example is a joint research project between the International Atomic Energy Agency and the World Health Organization (WHO) who use nuclear techniques to prepare better vaccines. The idea originated in looking for an alternative to some of the insecticides intended to eliminate the carriers of many diseases.

Some pests like the malarial mosquito and parasite have been showing a marked resistance to these agents. This has led to revival of a suggestion for attacking some of the parasitic diseases by immunization. The part radio vaccines might play is discussed in an issue of the *Bulletin* of the international agency.

Attempts to produce vaccine by exposing various kinds of micro-organisms including viruses, bacteria and fungi, as well as unicellular and multicellular animal parasites to radiation have been reported in scientific periodicals from time to time. Radiation-produced vaccines have been demonstrated to be an effective means of controlling certain infections of domestic and farm animals. A few of them are already being applied on a commercial scale, such as vaccine against bovine parasitic bronchitis, vaccine against sheep lungworm disease, and a vaccine against the dog hookworm.

The successful use of irradiated material as a vaccine depends on finding a radiation dose which will significantly reduce the harmful effect of the organism without seriously impairing the immunogenic power. Since 1966 the International Atomic Energy Agency, in collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, has had a coordinated research programme on the application of nuclear techniques to veterinary parasitology. It soon became obvious that the similarity of certain parastic infections in man and animals as well as the existence of cross-infections would make it difficult to keep any strict and unnatural species barriers.

Malaria was the most important disease of man in the world before the launching of the WHO's global eradication programme in 1957. More than one third of the world population was exposed to malaria infection and at least half the people who died from all causes were probably killed directly or indirectly by malaria. The health implications of malaria in tropical Africa are reflected in the high mortality and morbidity rates in rural areas.

In West Africa at least 10 per cent of deaths below five years of age are due to malaria, while the infant mortality rate from all causes, in which malaria plays a major role, may reach even 50 per cent in unprotected rural communities.

The highlands of tropical Africa are occasionally swept by severe malaria epidemics, which sometimes cause as high as 25 per cent mortality. Apart from tropical Africa the disease is still endemic in large areas of the world, including the Amazonas valley in South America, Indo-China, and some islands of South-east Asia and Oceania.

For many years it has been recognized that in individuals inhabiting areas with high malarial risk, who are exposed to frequent infections, the severity of infections may be significantly mitigated. Recently field studies have demonstrated the existence in the blood of immune persons a factor capable of dramatically reducing infection.

Laboratory evidence, however, makes abundantly clear that not only does immunity exist in malaria and other diseases but that this immunity, at least in lower animals, can be induced artificially with vaccines prepared from killed or attenuated organisms. Investigations with various organisms have suggested that one of the reasons why irradiated parasites are better immunogens than killed ones is that, although non-infective, they are still metabolically active, as shown by continued protein and nucleic acid synthesis.

Some selected laboratory centres which are already carrying out research into the use of nuclear techniques in the preparation of antiparasitic vaccines, and others where such research might be initiated, have been invited to take part in the programme.

Although the rather stringent financial situation does not at present make large-scale research possible, a limited number of projects, mainly in developing countries, can be supported. Institutes in industrialized countries are expected to join the programme under cost-free research agreements.

The information provided by the participants in their research progress reports (once a year) will be made freely available throughout the world.

Worry over long-term storage of waste

Three main misgivings about the increase in nuclear power programmes were described recently at a meeting of distinguished scientists.

One grave worry is the problem of the long-term storage of waste materials which continue to be radioactive for thousands of years. A second is the risk of large amounts of radioactivity being released by accident from a nuclear power station or from one of the factories for processing nuclear materials. The third risk comes with the increased use and transport of bomb grade atomic material, opening the way for a Third-World power or terrorist group to obtain plutonium or uranium for crude weapon construction.

All nuclear reactors contribute to these hazards. The development of commercial nuclear power, with its compelling attractions for overcoming the fossil fuel shortage, has been called a Faustian bargain. The safety record of nuclear power stations has not been without blemish, but has shown that with careful operation these plants can be used with confidence for producing electricity.

However, the character of nuclear radiation and radioactive waste materials sets the development of atomic energy apart from any other industrial activity. There is no room for error: the small print in the contract for building a nuclear installation cannot be allowed the "except for acts of God" escape clause.

Except for the storage of liquid wastes in underground tanks, proposals for the long-term disposal of the most dangerous substances lasting thousands of years are at the research and development stage. The length of time which the long-lived active materials have to be kept in safety has no parallel in human affairs.

One critic, Professor A. M. Weinberg, describes part of the Faustian bargain as the need to exercise great vigilance and the highest levels of quality control continuously and indefinitely, if fission technology is to be used safely. He suggests that, as the contribution of nuclear energy grows, many plants will be built and operated in countries with fairly low levels of technical competence and a greater propensity for taking risks.

Dr J. T. Edsall is concerned that insufficient attention is given to the human factor. Nuclear power plants are operated by people; no matter how much automation is introduced for the routine tasks, human beings are forgetful and quite a few suffer from deep-seated, irrational tendencies. Dr Edsall believes the confident advocates of the safety of nuclear stations base their judgments too narrowly on safety that is possible under the most favourable circumstances, over a limited period and with a corps of highly-trained and dedicated people.

Thus, the adoption of nuclear energy imposes unprecedented social burdens on the community. The accumulated wastes from nuclear operations at the moment are fairly small. The low activity wastes are usually diluted and discharged into the sea.

Low activity solid wastes have also been dumped in the sea at carefully selected sites. The Nuclear Energy Agency of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development has arranged a number of dumping operations in which radioactive materials are incorporated in concrete or bitumen.

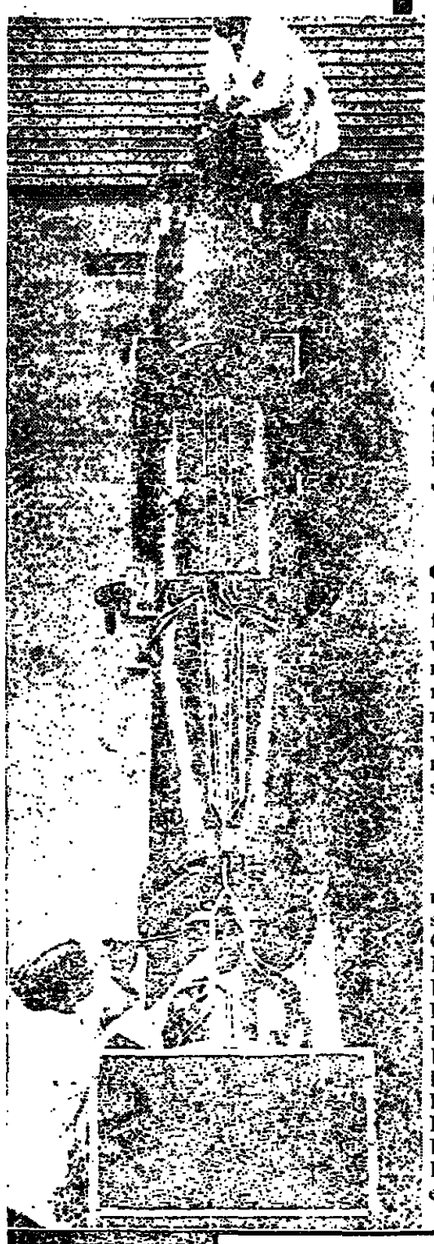
Last year under this programme more than 2,300 tons of solid waste were disposed of at sea from sites in the United Kingdom and elsewhere.

The long-living by-products of nuclear fission are another matter. They include the actinides and transuranic, a group of elements in the periodic table with special characteristics: among them are elements such as americium, plutonium and neptunium. One of the problems is that these substances cannot be separated easily from each other so they are left together in the waste liquids from processing nuclear materials.

Within the next 10 years accumulated wastes from nuclear power generation will be in the range of thousands of millions of curies (the curie is the unit describing the radioactivity of a sample of material).

Inaccurate decisions over the storage of these agents could spell disaster for future generations. The large amount of highly radioactive compounds expected to accumulate dramatically over the next 25 years cannot be allowed in any circumstances to escape into the environment. By the turn of the century the European nuclear industry will be producing several thousand tonnes of highly active by-products a year.

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Scientific dream at the end of the rainbow

Fusion power, or the harnessing of energy released by welding together atoms of light elements instead of that released by the splitting of heavy ones, has a quality of the pot of gold at the end of the rainbow. Achieving it would be like finding untold wealth, but attempts to do this have so often shown the prize to be elusive—so that fusion sometimes looks like a scientific dream.

Fusion reactions are the source of energy in the most powerful of all energy producers, the stars, including, of course, our sun. Fusion is also the basis of the hydrogen bomb.

Unimaginable levels of energy are obtained by fusing together elements like hydrogen and lithium. With the sea as a potential source of the first element and abundant geological deposits on land for the second, almost limitless reserves could be on tap.

Plasma fusion for split second

Turning this dream into a scientific reality raises technical problems of an unprecedented kind. The fusion process occurs at temperatures above 100 million degrees centigrade. Elements to be fused together are in a special gaseous state or plasma under these conditions. Research at the Culham laboratory of the Atomic Energy Authority and its counterparts in America, Russia, Japan and other countries in Europe, have shown how to produce plasma fusion for fractions of a second.

Because fusion reactions require such high temperatures, the reacting gases must be restrained from any contact with solid walls. Thus the idea was born for creating magnetic bottles to hold the plasma which acts strangely under these conditions.

Fusion machines are, not surprisingly, among the most futuristic-looking devices to be found in the laboratory. They consist in most cases of enormous doughnut-shaped rings comprised of the coils of electromagnets. Other designs exist, but the intense magnetic field produced in the doughnut-shaped apparatus compresses plasma into a thin ring and heats it up. One of the many attractions of fusion is the absence of the by-products of nuclear fission reactions. Nevertheless a fusion reactor needs to be contained in a biological shield similar to that surrounding the conventional thermal atomic reactor.

In spite of the daunting technical problems yet to be overcome, fusion scientists and engineers have drawn plans for the first power station. A cooling system is essential, as in any other reactor, to remove the heat to generate steam for driving turbogenerators. Earlier work in fusion was revived by an advance of a Russian group with a machine called Tokamak. Most of the research groups in the world have incorporated ideas from that work into their experiments.

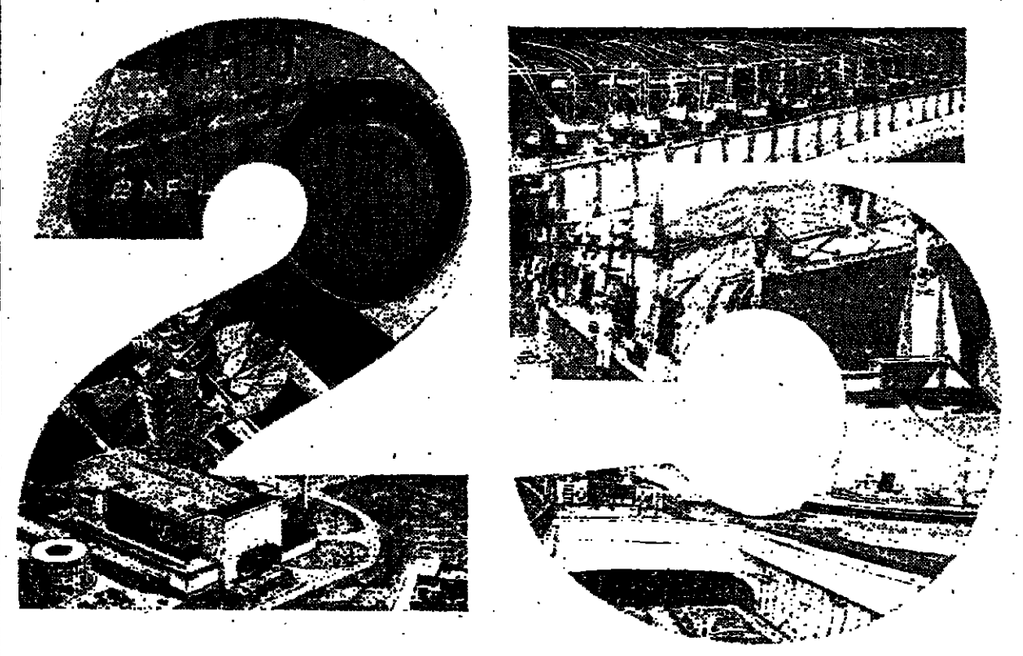
The arrangement of the electromagnets in the Soviet system allows compression of the plasma and confinement by magnetic fields with greater effectiveness than hitherto possible. A series of experiments is planned in several countries that should produce the design of a commercial-scale powerplant in about 25 years' time.

Work in Europe is concentrating on the Joint European Torus, or JET Laboratory, under the European Community Research Centre. The fact that all the major industrial powers in fusion research have decided to build a large Tokamak indicates a confidence in fusion which did not exist four or five years ago. The European Community's spending on the various associated research projects is about £150m.

A five-year research programme began this year aimed in the long term at reducing European dependence on imported fossil fuels. However, the fusion power programme demands parallel research in the materials in order to find new alloys and other compounds to withstand the extraordinary conditions of such a high-temperature reactor.

Competing ideas exist about the best way to heat a gas to more than 100 million degrees centigrade. One of the alternative processes is to fire intense laser beams at gaseous droplets, causing miniature contained thermonuclear explosions. These would be repeated as a series of regular energy-producing pulses.

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Fuel

Now the great uranium rush is back

The lone uranium prospector with a chance of making a fortune from the lucky strike, equivalent to that of the old gold boom, is a man of the past. Yet not long ago an eager geologist or surveyor could make his million, until the stockpiles kept mainly by the atomic energy agencies in Britain and the United States for defence purposes, caught up with needs. About 20 years ago the promise of sudden wealth in some nuclear Klondike faded.

Now the great uranium rush is back. It began more than five years ago when United States public utilities and several European countries decided to press ahead with large programmes of nuclear power station building. Hence the renewed demand for uranium fuel over the next few years that will not be satisfied by waiting on chance discovery by individual entrepreneurs. Uranium prospecting and exploitation is a highly organised, technical and expensive operation.

Atomic power stations burn uranium fuel to produce the heat that in turn generates steam. Extracting the ore from the ground and turning it into a suitable form for energy production involves far more elaborate processes than take place with the refining of fossil fuels. The term "nuclear fuel cycle" describes the sequence of crushing ore and concentrating it into a uranium oxide referred to as yellow cake for shipment to a refinery. There it is chemically converted into a compound like uranium hexafluoride for feeding into an enrichment plant in one of the most intricate phases of nuclear fuel manufacture.

Yellow cake contains only 0.7 per cent of the fissionable material uranium-235, the rest is uranium-238. Enrichment processes were first developed to obtain quantities of material with more than 98 per cent U-235 for weapon construction. The present generation of nuclear power reactors uses a low enrichment of 2 per cent to 4 per cent.

Yet nuclear fuels are not simple expendable raw materials like fossil fuels. Only part of the uranium in a fuel rod disintegrates to release the energy for raising steam. The process of fission yields other radioactive elements, some of which act as "poisons" or substances that alter the physics of the reactor as an efficient boiler. After all is said and done, an atomic power reactor is only a giant nuclear kettle.

Therefore an important part of the nuclear fuel cycle is in the reprocessing stage in which most of the by-products are removed as wastes. But before this happens, the important by-product plutonium is recovered. Initially used for bomb-making, plutonium is the material needed for the fast breeder reactors under development as a future source of power. An even more contentious suggestion is to feed plutonium back into some types of existing reactors to bridge the gap in shortages of suitable uranium. Plutonium is both the most poisonous substance known to man and the substance from which a crude nuclear weapon could be made with small quantities —about eight kilograms will be enough.

Nuclear fuel costs are about a quarter of the cost of a unit of electricity generated in an atomic station.

One assessment by British Nuclear Fuels, the wholly-owned company of the Atomic Energy Authority, allocates costs of the fuel cycle for a typical thermal reactor in the following way:

Mining and preparation of yellow cake 40 per cent.
Conversion to uranium hexafluoride and enrichment 40 per cent.
Fabrication into fuel elements 33 per cent.
Transport and reprocessing 6 per cent.
Credit attributable to recovered uranium and plutonium minus 19 per cent.

Concern at shortage of capacity for reprocessing

Very large rises in the price of oil have been accompanied by increases, if not quite so severe, in prices of uranium ore. A rate of $13 (about £6.50) lb of uranium oxide was being quoted at the end of last year, which compared unfavourably with the $6 lb two years ago—before the energy crisis.

The increases have had an important effect on the economics of nuclear power, but not so dramatic as rises in fossil fuels have had on energy supply activities. Uranium oxide goes through several processes before becoming a fuel element for a reactor and these stages put a substantial added value on the primary material.

One of the expenses in the handling of nuclear fuel comes in a reprocessing job that takes place after fuel rods have been taken out of an atomic power station. Some concern has been expressed about the shortage of capacity for reprocessing work, and this could be a major contributor to bottlenecks in fuel supplies in a few years.

At the beginning of last month British Nuclear Fuels, the wholly-owned company of the Atomic Energy Authority, decided on a big expansion of its reprocessing works at Windscale.

Nuclear fuel may be in a reactor for several months or years before being replaced. In fact, the decision about how to change fuel elements in the core of a reactor is a crucial one for the economic running of the power station.

Nuclear specialists refer to it as core management, which includes the selection of the type of fuel for a specific reactor, the arrangement of the rods and the decision of when some rods should be exchanged within the core or returned for reprocessing. In a medium-sized power station, the energy loss through bad core management can amount to more than £250,000 a year.

When used fuel is removed only a small proportion of the fissionable atoms has been burnt up. While in the reactor the fuel elements are often distorted and their characteristics alter. By-products of the fission process also accumulate. In reprocessing, agents like plutonium are removed and stored for other purposes. Many of the other ones have to be put into special long-term underground storage for safety. The remaining uranium-235 material is fabricated again into a fuel element.

The largest reprocessing factory in the world is run by British Nuclear Fuels in Cumbria and handles more than 2,000 tonnes a year. Most of the work is done by specially shielded but straightforward chemical separation methods.

Enrichment at the heart of a new world industry

A new world industry has grown up in the 1970s surrounded by the type of high-powered political manoeuvring and international competition associated with oil and aviation. It is the nuclear fuel supply business.

There are many facets to its evolution and one of the most important has been the development of enrichment processes, perhaps the most technically difficult and expensive of all large-scale industrial practices.

Raw material from the uranium mine contains about 99.3 per cent of U-238 and 0.7 per cent of the fissionable U-235 that can be turned into material of weapons grade or nuclear reactor grade. Enrichment is the method of increasing the proportion of fissionable U-235. The process of separating the two isotopes of uranium was devised first for the American and British bomb projects.

The raw material is converted into a stream of gaseous uranium hexafluoride and forced through a series of hundreds of porous membranes. At each stage the gas stream becomes 1.0043 times richer in U-235, leaving a fraction of the U-238 behind.

The two substances are chemically identical. Thus the only way of separating them was by a technique that exploited the small difference between their molecular weights.

Gaseous diffusion enrichment plants are enormously expensive to build and are heavy consumers of electrical energy to drive the gas stream through the membranes. A new diffusion factory would cost about £1,000m.

In addition, the process is not the most flexible of industrial operations to manage in terms of altering production levels to meet changes in demand.

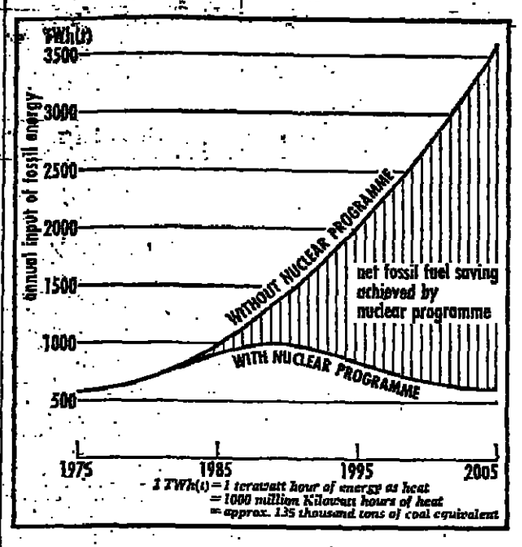
A new alternative process which overcomes many of the disadvantages uses a cascade of special centrifuge machines that separate the material into its light and heavy fractions in drums spinning at more than 100,000 revolutions a minute.

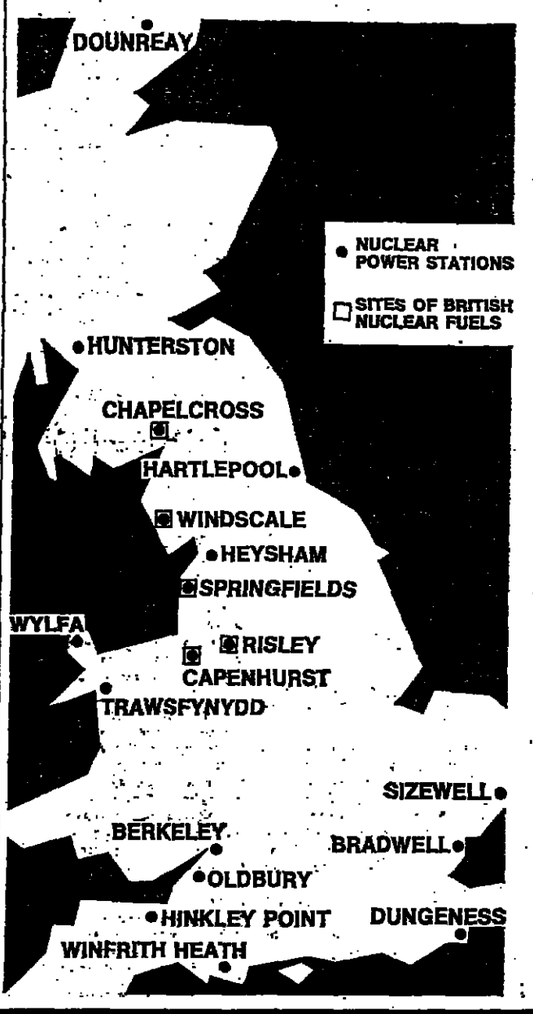
Two prototype plants have been built under a British, German and Dutch agreement with the formation of a joint company called URENCO. The plants have been constructed at Capenhurst in Britain and at Almelo in The Netherlands. Development of the centrifuge invention, which is now being followed in the United States, has introduced an intriguing competitive element into the supply of fuel.

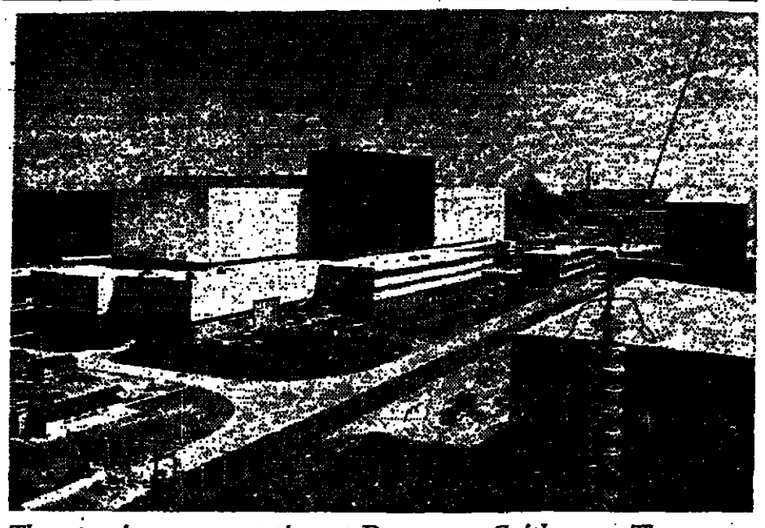
Whereas the tripartite group under URENCO have put their money on a new technology, French atomic experts have decided that diffusion technology is still the best proved way of securing future fuel supplies. Last year building work was started on a gaseous diffusion plant in Tricastin which by 1985 should produce 9,000 tonnes a year.

The URENCO target is 2,000 tonnes by 1980, but the nature of the centrifuge system allows for gradual expansion as necessary. The diffusion factory will be operated by a group called Eurodif with French, Belgian, Italian and Spanish membership.

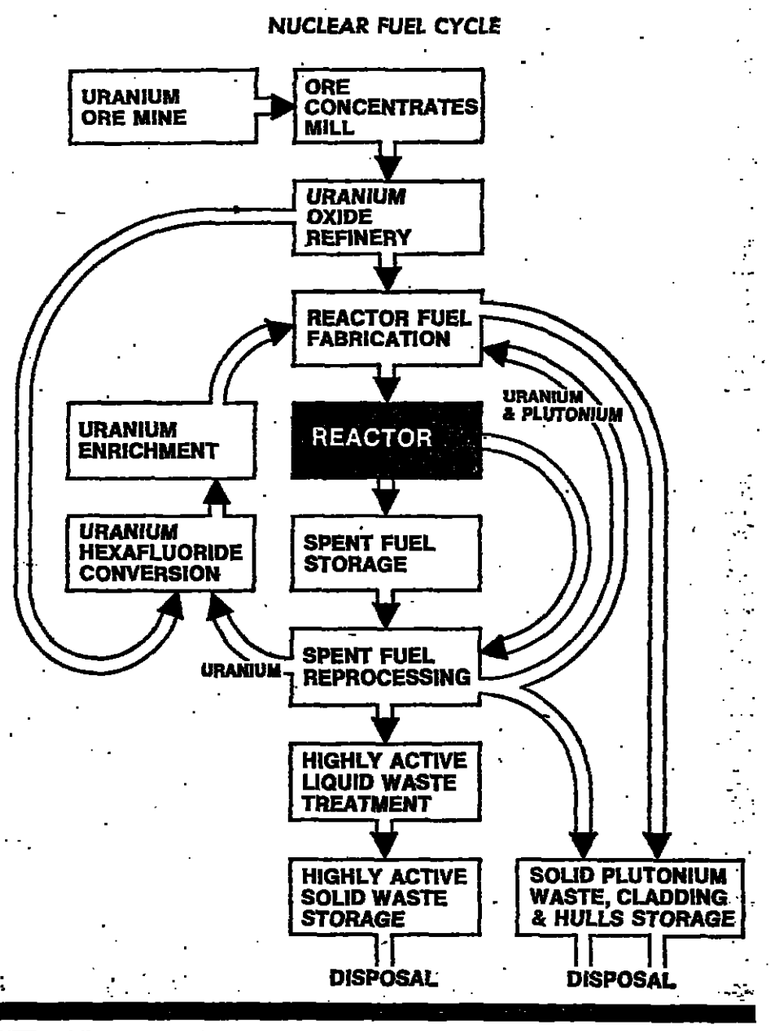
Comparison of fossil fuel requirements for building and operating power stations to meet a growth in British electricity demand of 5 per cent a year.







The atomic energy station at Dounreay, Caithness. The prototype fast reactor will produce 250 megawatts of power.



Reactor systems

A British steam kettle that is different

The choice of design for the next generation of nuclear reactors to be built in the United Kingdom was made more than a year ago after a long controversy. An experimental power station on which the design is based has been working for several years at a site of the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority, at Winfrith, Dorset. A full-scale model of a commercial electricity generating system using the chosen steam generating heavy water reactor (SGHWR) as the boiler provides the main display of an exhibit at the Nuclex meeting in Basle, from October 7 to 11.

The design to be offered to the electricity generating boards by the Nuclear Power Company is ready. Provided this is acceptable on safety grounds to the Nuclear Installations Inspectorate and on technical and economic matters to the boards, the first of six of these reactors authorized by the Government could be built in eight years' time. Each reactor would provide 660 megawatts of electrical energy.

Nuclear reactors used for electricity production can all be regarded as elaborate steam kettles. They have the same basic components: a core of uranium fuel, a control mechanism to regulate the fission process, a cooling system to take heat away from the core to some suitable heat exchanger for raising steam, a protective shield to contain radioactive material should a leak occur, and in most cases a moderator.

Fission occurs in a uranium-235 atom when it has been hit by a neutron, and the efficiency with which nuclear reactions take place depend on the speed of neutrons. Moderators can slow down neutrons to get more fissions, and the materials making good moderators include hydrogen (in water), deuterium (in heavy water) and carbon (in graphite).

Not much imagination is needed to realize that the new type of reactors for power stations use heavy water as a moderator. The government advisers selected the heavy water reactor because it offered a British technology which could be developed quickly for commercial purposes. Confidence in the reliability is based on work with the Winfrith plant which had been built as an earlier insurance policy in case the previous generation of gas-cooled reactors had gone wrong.

However, the choice of the SGHWR has put the United Kingdom out of step with the United States and the rest of Europe. These other countries have chosen light water reactor designs from American companies.

Yet experience with heavy water designs is not restricted to Britain. Canadian scientists and engineers devised a system called CANDU, using heavy water, which has been operating successfully in reactor sizes of 500 megawatts for commercial power production. The British Government was partly influenced in its decision by the opportunity of cooperation with the Canadians.

The SGHWR could attract overseas orders because of characteristics making it attractive for developing countries. Most of the components can be prefabricated, and therefore factory tested to attain high manufacturing quality control. Small power stations can be built almost as easily as the larger ones intended for the industrial regions.

Heavy water or graphite used as moderator

The origins of the thermal nuclear reactors used for power generation lie in the defence programme. To produce atomic weapons either plutonium or enriched uranium was needed. Enriched uranium can be obtained at great expense by a special chemical processing plant. Plutonium can be obtained only by "burning" uranium fuel in a nuclear reactor and obtaining the element as a by-product of nuclear reactions.

Reactors suitable for this purpose must use either heavy water or graphite as the moderator to control the operation of the fission process. In the immediate post-war period, when military nuclear development was at its peak, heavy water supplies were not easily available in the United Kingdom. As a consequence the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority designed a gas-cooled graphite moderated reactor to make plutonium, referred to as a Magnox system because the fuel pins were enclosed in a magnesium alloy.

Air-cooling was used initially to remove the surplus heat from the core of the reactor. Carbon dioxide was introduced later in the development of the project at Calder Hall. When a civil nuclear power programme for the electricity generating authorities was decided in Britain, before any other country, the obvious reactor for exploitation was the Magnox gas-cooled design. Over the years these stations have given good service to demonstrate the possibility of this source of energy supply. But they have not answered all the questions of radiation safety and waste disposal.

The world's first industrial nuclear power station was the gas-cooled one at Calder Hall, opened in 1956. But this design underwent a series of modifications to suit the stations built specifically for the electricity generating authorities. Two of the most important developments were the raising of the temperature of the carbon dioxide fed from the reactor to the heat exchangers for steam production. Second was the introduction of pre-stressed concrete pressure vessels for containing the reactor to make a very structurally safe apparatus.

The conditions under which steam is produced in the first generation of Magnox stations is less severe than in the most modern fossil fuel plants. Pressures of 160 bar and temperatures of 565°C are obtained in the latest fossil fuel stations, while temperature below 400°C and lower pressures are used in the nuclear stations. A second generation of advanced gas-cooled reactors was designed with different materials for fuel casings and reactor assemblies to allow for raised operating conditions. But these designs have yet to be proved commercially.

Resources not big enough for atomic programme

Few developments in the nuclear field cause such anxiety as the development of the fast breeder reactor, a name derived from the fact that the reactor can breed new fuel as it is consuming its original charge. However, the fuel for this type of reactor is a mixture of plutonium-239 and uranium-235. Use of the first for commercial purposes provokes most concern because plutonium is such poisonous stuff to handle and because of its potential for making weapons.

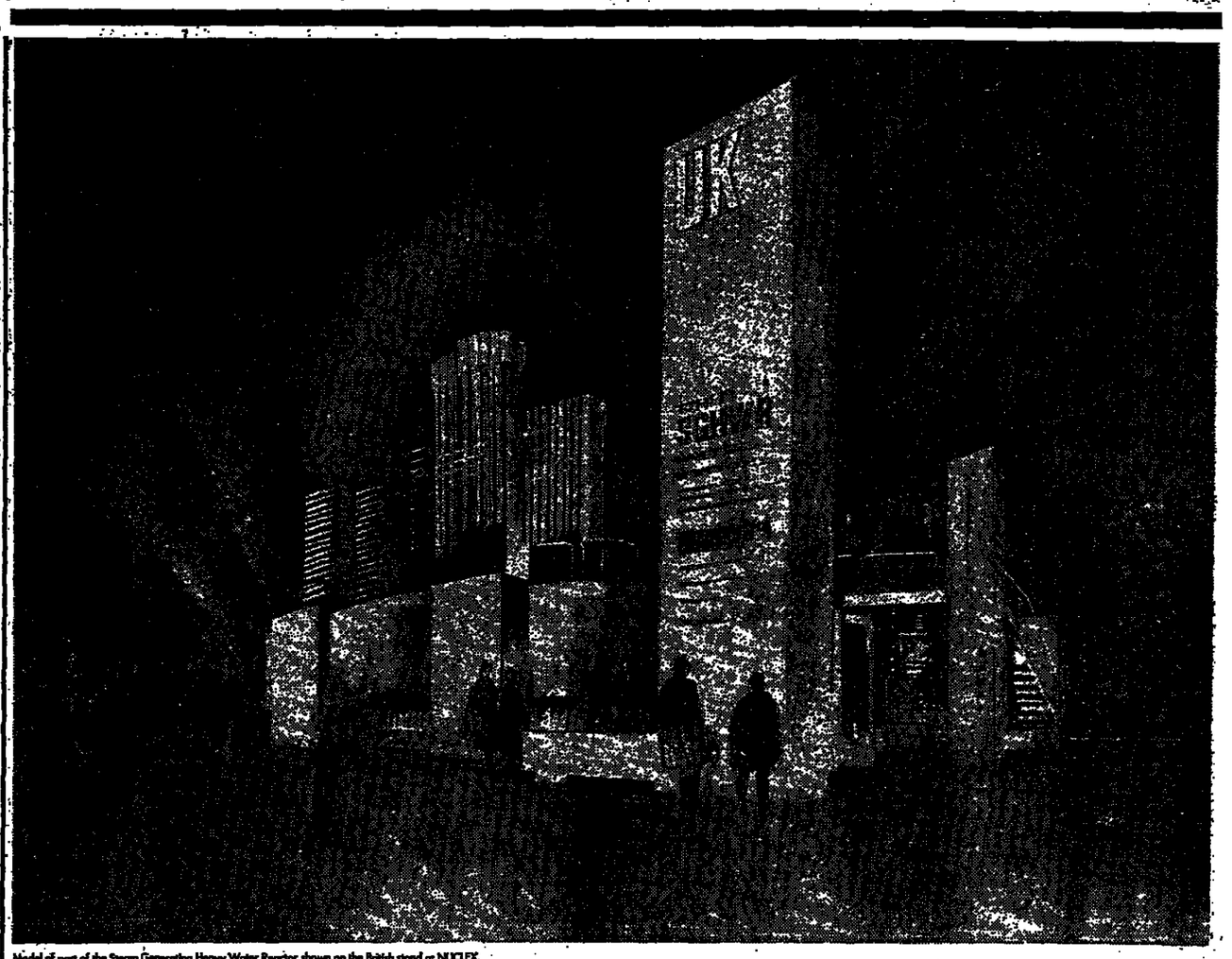
Nevertheless, the argument for developing fast breeders is persuasive. This type of reactor should be several hundred times more efficient in its use of nuclear fuels than the existing thermal designs. Surprisingly, the world resources of uranium are not large enough to sustain an immense atomic energy programme for long. World resources of reasonably accessible deposits of ore are about one million tons, or almost equal to the predicted demand for 1985.

Forecasts of a continued growth in the installation of nuclear power stations beyond that date are difficult to reconcile with knowledge about uranium supplies. Even allowing for new mineral discoveries and the exploitation of some of the poorest grades of ore not considered economical now, shortages seem inevitable.

Most reactors used a moderator like hydrogen (in water) or carbon (in graphite) to slow down the neutrons that produce fission of uranium-235 atoms. In a fast reactor there is no moderator. The core is much smaller, consisting of richer fissionable material. The justification for this arrangement is that 70 per cent of uranium can be burnt up compared with 1 to 2 per cent in thermal reactors.

Many of the fast neutrons in a breeder reactor are not absorbed by fissionable atoms in the core. These neutrons can be captured in a blanket of uranium-238 surrounding the core: although U-238 is not fissionable, under these conditions in a blanket it can be turned into plutonium-239.

Complicated separation methods are needed to extract this new source of plutonium for manufacturing fuel elements. But a fast breeder should reproduce enough fuel in about 10 years to supply another reactor of the same size.



Model of part of the Steam Generating Heavy Water Reactor shown on the British stand at NUCLEX.

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At Nuclex '75 the UKAEA is highlighting some of its latest work in the development of nuclear systems for power generation.

Britain has been one of the world leaders in this field for over 20 years, and today nuclear power provides over 10% of our electricity production. This figure will rise rapidly as new stations now under construction are commissioned.

By utilising the energy from uranium, nuclear power releases fossil fuels for other valuable applications in industry and transport.

Nuclear power does more than create energy—it helps conserve it.

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Research and Development for the Nuclear Industry

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Business to Business

READERS are recommended to take appropriate professional advice before entering obligations.

BUSINESS NOTICES

PUBLISHER WANTED

for U.K. and Commonwealth edition of International publication in its 20th year of publication in the media and communications field, with headquarters in Toronto and New York. Reference Book publishing subsidiary also involved. Experience in publishing, editorial, advertising, public relations, helpful. Proven Executive ability necessary. Fifty thousand (£) pounds investment secured by equity. Exceptional salary and profit sharing in U.K., U.S., and Canadian subsidiaries. Representative in London till 10th October.

REPLY IN CONFIDENCE TO

Box 1036S The Times

AMERICAN IMPORTER wishes to purchase one million dollars fine Burgundy, Bordeaux, and German Hock—prefers 1971 vintage.—Reply to D. Sokolin, 178 Madison Ave., New York City, 10016.

PRESSWORK & STAMPING Business wanted to purchase. Box 1131 S, The Times.

SEA FERN WEED (air fern) needed. Fishermen interested in supplying U.S. firm write and we will visit with you to place orders for bunches.—Write to Golden Arrow Graphics, Inc., 170 Varick Street, New York, N.Y. 10013.

BUSINESSES FOR SALE

ARTISTIC, highly respected London Mayfair business for sale. Founded 1945 by owner who now seeks retirement but is willing to help purchaser initially. Offers a fascinating career. Price £45,000, includes valuable stock.—Box 1123 S, The Times.

QUALITY Greeting Card business; excellent potential; no premises with sale. £5,000.—Box 1106 S, The Times.

BUSINESS SERVICES

IBM ELECTRIC TYPEWRITERS, factory reconditioned and warranted by IBM. Buy, save up to 30 per cent. Lease, 3 yrs. from £1.90 wkly. Rent, from £16 per month.—Phone Vertex, 641 2365.

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GILES INSTONE TRANSPORT of 5 Fircroft Way, Edenbridge, Kent, offer a complete removal service throughout the U.K. and Europe. Telephone Edenbridge 2666 or telex 95566.

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LEGAL NOTICES

In the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Companies Court In the Matters of: No. 003083 of 1973 HEADVILLE PROPERTIES Limited, No. 003082 of 1975 OLINTET HOLDINGS Limited and in the Matter of the Companies Act, 1948.

Notice is hereby given that PETITIONS for the WINDING UP of the above named Companies by the High Court of Justice were on the 22nd day of September 1975 presented to the said Court by The Commissioners of Inland Revenue, of Somerset House, Strand, London, WC2R 1LB and that the said Petitions are directed to be heard before the Court sitting at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, on the 3rd day of November 1975 and any creditor or contributory of either of the said Companies desirous to support or oppose the making of an Order on either of the said Petitions may appear at the time of hearing in person or by his Counsel, for that purpose, and a copy of the Petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of either of the said Companies requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

ERIC MOSES, Solicitor of Inland Revenue, Somerset House, Strand, London WC2R 1LB.

NOTE: Any person who intends to appear on the hearing of either of the said Petitions must serve on or send by post to the above-named notice in writing of his intention so to do. The notice must state the name and address of the person, or, if a firm, the name and address of the firm, and must be signed by the person or firm, or his or their Solicitor (if any) and must be served, or, if posted, must be sent by post in sufficient time to reach the above-named not later than four o'clock in the afternoon of the 31st day of October 1975.

No 002985 of 1975
In the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Companies Court In the Matter of SARFORD PROPERTIES Limited and in the Matter of the Companies Act 1948.

Notice is hereby given that a PETITION for the WINDING UP of the above-named Company by the High Court of Justice was on the 10th day of September 1975 presented to the said Court by Maxwell Bros. Limited whose registered office is at Cantelupe House, Cantelupe Road, East Grinstead, Sussex, RH19 3DJ. And that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Court sitting at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London WC2A 2LL, on the 20th day of October 1975, and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to support or oppose the making of an Order on the said Petition may appear at the time of hearing in person or by his Counsel for that purpose; and a copy of the Petition will be furnished by the undersigned to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring such copy on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

GODDEN, HOLME & CO, 5 Upper Belgrave Street, London, SW1X 8BG.

NOTE.—Any person who intends to appear on the hearing of the said Petition must serve on or send by post to the above-named, notice in writing of his intention so to do. The notice must state the name and address of the person, or, if a firm, the name and address of the firm, and must be signed by the person or firm, or his or their solicitor (if any), and must be served or, if posted, must be sent by post in sufficient time to reach the above-named not later than four o'clock in the afternoon of the 17th day of October 1975.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948
Notice of APPOINTMENT of LIQUIDATOR
Name of Company: INTERNET RADIO (Products) Ltd.
Address of Registered Office: 100-102 Beckenham Road, Beckenham, Kent
Nature of Business: RADIO SALES
Court: High Court
Number of Matter: 1435 of 1975
Liquidator's Name: VERNON CHARLES MURRELL.
Liquidator's Address: 5c, Friends Road, Croydon, Surrey, CR0 1ER
Date of Appointment: 13th August, 1975
C. V. MURREL
Liquidator.
Date: 30th September, 1975

THE COMPANIES ACTS 1948 to 1967 [illegible] MANUFACTURING COMPANY Limited

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to section 293 of the Companies Act 1948, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above-named Company will be held at 100 Park Street, London W1Y 4AS on Wednesday, the 15th day of October 1975, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purposes mentioned in sections 294 and 295 of the said Act.

Dated this 22nd day of September 1975.

By Order of the Board,
E. FELDMAN,
Director

THE COMPANIES ACTS 1948 to 1967 MICHAEL ZELKER Limited

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to section 293 of the Companies Act 1948, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above-named Company will be held at 100 Park Street, London W1Y 4AS on Tuesday, the 14th day of October 1975, at 11.15 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purposes mentioned in sections 294 and 295 of the said Act.

Dated this 22nd day of September 1975.

By Order of the Board
M. ZELKER,
Director

LEGAL NOTICES

COUNTER-INFLATION ACT 1973 (1973 c.9)
NOTICE under section 6(2) and (3) of the Act
To: Wakefield Metropolitan District Council, 3 Cross Street, Wakefield WF1 2HQ.

THE PRICE COMMISSION, in exercise of their powers under section 6(2) and (3) of the Counter-Inflation Act 1973, hereby give you notice requiring you to restrict charges for the performance of services in the course of business.

The said restriction requires that in the markets controlled by you and situated at the places specified in the Schedule to this notice each and every charge made for the occupation of stalls and stores shall be restricted to the level of the corresponding charge in force on 30 September 1974.

Dated 24 September 1975.
WILLIAM HUGHES
on behalf of the Price Commission

SCHEDULE

Castleford	Pontefract
Hemsworth	South Elmsall
Normanton	Wakefield
Ossett	

TAYLOR: Ethel Elizabeth Graham widow late of West Heath Birmingham who died on 7th April, 1975. Will anyone claiming to be related to this lady please contact Brevitt & Co., Solicitors of 1 Langleys Road, Selly Oak, Birmingham 29 (021-472 4131) Reference BJN.

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COMPANY MEETING NOTICES

NORTH BROKEN HILL LIMITED
(Incorporated in the State of Victoria, Australia)
NOTICE OF MEETING

Notice is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of NORTH BROKEN HILL LIMITED will be held in the COMPANY'S Board Room, 33rd Level, 459 Collins Street, Melbourne, on Thursday, 30th October, 1975, at 12 noon.

ORDINARY BUSINESS
1. To receive and consider the Balance Sheet as at 30th June, 1975, the Profit and Loss Statement for the year ended 30th June, 1975, and the Reports of the Directors and Auditors.
2. To elect 2 Directors:
(a) Mr. R. L. Baillieu retires in accordance with the Articles of Association, and, being eligible, offers himself for re-election.
(b) Mr. W. D. Brookes retires in accordance with the Articles of Association and, being eligible, offers himself for re-election.
3. Pursuant to Section 121(6) of the Companies Act, 1961, to authorize Mr. M. L. Baillieu, who is seventy-three years of age, to continue in office as a Director until the conclusion of the next Annual General Meeting of the Company.

Dated at Melbourne this Twenty-eighth day of August, 1975.
By Order of the Board.
G. W. FORSTER,
Secretary.

NOTE:
(a) A member entitled to attend and vote is entitled to appoint not more than two proxies.
(b) Where more than one proxy is appointed, each proxy must be appointed to represent a specified proportion of the member's voting rights.
(c) A proxy need not be a member.

Registered Office:
459 Collins Street,
Melbourne, Victoria,
Australia.

EDUCATIONAL
SCHOLARSHIPS AND FELLOWSHIPS

Harvard University
FRANK KNOX MEMORIAL FELLOWSHIPS 1976-77

Fellowships are available for five graduate students, men or women, from the United Kingdom to spend the academic year 1976-77 studying in one of the Faculties of Harvard. The value of each Fellowship is $5,400 plus tuition and health fees.

The competition is open to citizens of the United Kingdom and Colonies who are studying for a first or higher degree, have spent at least two of the last four years at a United Kingdom university, university college or polytechnic and will have graduated before taking up an award in September 1976 or are graduates employed in business, education or government who graduated not earlier than July 1973 and wish to attend respectively either the Graduate Schools of Business, Education, Public Administration or Public Health.

Details of the competition and application forms may be obtained from the Registrar/Secretary of the applicant's university, college or polytechnic. Requests for application forms, stating the university attended and date of graduation, may alternatively be made to the Secretary, Frank Knox Memorial Fellowships, The Association of Commonwealth Universities, 36 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF.

All applications must be submitted through the Head of the candidate's university—or Head of College in the case of Oxford, Cambridge, London and Wales, or through the Director of the candidate's polytechnic in time to reach the Secretary, Frank Knox Memorial Fellowships, at the above address by 7 November, 1975.

KENNEDY SCHOLARSHIPS 1976

The Trustees of the Kennedy Memorial Fund invite applications for KENNEDY SCHOLARSHIPS tenable at Harvard University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in the academic year 1976-77 from citizens of the United Kingdom and Colonies under the age of 26 who are studying for a first or higher degree, have spent at least two of the last four years at a United Kingdom university, university college or polytechnic and will have graduated at the time of taking up an award in September 1976, and from graduates of United Kingdom universities and polytechnics who graduated not earlier than July 1973.

The value of each Scholarship is $5,500 plus tuition and health insurance fees and the cost of transatlantic travel to and from the United States.

The Prospectus of the awards may be seen at any University or Polytechnic Registry from which application forms may also be obtained by qualified candidates. Alternatively requests for application forms, stating the university or polytechnic attended and date of graduation, may be made to The Secretary, Kennedy Memorial Trust at The Association of Commonwealth Universities, 36 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF.

All applications must be submitted through the Vice-Chancellor of the candidate's university—or Head of College in the case of Oxford, Cambridge, London and Wales or through the Director of the candidate's polytechnic not later than 1 November, 1975.

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PUBLIC NOTICES

CHARITY COMMISSION
Charity—A. T. Jay Trust. SCHEME for the regulation of the Charity. Ref: 234931-A2-L1

The Charity Commissioners PROPOSE to ESTABLISH a SCHEME for this and other purposes. Copies of the proposed Scheme will be supplied on written request to the Charity Commission, 14 Ryder Street, London, S.W.1, quoting the reference above, and may also be seen at that address.

Objections and suggestions may be sent to the Commissioners within one month from today.

THE MARINE SOCIETY (Instituted 1756). Helps poor boys to go to sea. General Court of Governors will be held at the Marine Society Offices, Hanway House, Clark's Place, London, E.C.2, on Tuesday, October 7th, 1975 at 3 p.m.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS

FRENCH-SPEAKING GOVERNESS—TEHERAN

Well-educated young lady with lively personality to supervise 2 boys (15 and 12), of high-ranking Iranian family. Should be under 30 years, any nationality. No teaching duties. Own room with bath. High salary offered.

Phone MRS. ANDERSON (mornings or evenings)

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for lovely old house on the Sussex Downs wanted. Experienced and qualified landscape gardener with clean driving licence, whose wife has professional domestic cooking experience. Excellent wages. Comfortable furnished accommodation and own transport offered to couple in their 50's without children answering to these requirements and able to provide satisfactory references, please write to Box 0791 S, The Times.

COUPLE REQUIRED for PLEASANT COUNTRY HOUSE

General handyman: wife to cook and undertake some other household duties. Separate centrally heated flat or cottage available. Salary by negotiation.

H. Pillaway,
High Park,
Nr Droitwich
(Tel. 2163), Worcs.

COOK

required for pleasant country house near Saffron Walden, Essex. Applicants should be over 30 and preferably married. Private quarters are provided and there is a car for staff use. Experience and first-class references are essential. Box 0932 S, The Times.

YOUNG MOTHER'S HELP to care for Joshua (3), 12 noon—7 Finchley, N.3. 203 4262, after 7pm.

PERMANENT NANNY. Training and references essential. 1 boy 18 months. Good salary. Time off and travel. Phone 01-586 0076.

AU PAIR BUREAU PICCADILLY offers best jobs London or abroad. Call 87 Regent St. W1. 930 4757.

AU PAIR required for family with 3 children near Milan. G. Faggioni, Via Damiano Chiesa, Venegano, Inferiore, Varese, Italy. Tel. 0331 864451.

COUPLE (no children) required as cook/housekeeper and butler/handyman to run large country house in Kent, situated in village and equipped with all modern labour saving devices. Other staff employed. Good accommodation, bedroom, bathroom, sitting room with colour TV. Excellent salary. Driving licence an advantage. References required. Please apply Box 3000 M, The Times.

HOUSEMAID IN FINLAND.—We are looking for a nice girl over 20, who likes nature, as a housemaid in Finland; work is teaching English and keeping house; own department is available; salary will be £25 a week; journey will be paid; we are father, mother, 2 children (13, 10 years) and 3 dogs. Please send written answer with autobiography and when you could start.—Address, Nabite Oy Hellstrom, Pl. 33, 67101 Kokkola 10, Finland.

ITALY.—AU PAIR. Mothers' Helps required.—Malavasi Agency, 56 Ebury Street, S.W.1. 01-730 1467.

KENT. Accommodation offered to quiet companionable person, possibly writer, in exchange for little help.—Hadlow 219 eves.

LORD AND LADY MONTAGU of Beaulieu require first-class family cook chef with friendly and flexible disposition. Indoor staff include butler and maid. Own bedroom, sitting room, TV. If married, employment available for spouse.—Please write with full references to: The Private Secretary to Lord Montagu, Palace House, Beaulieu, Hants. No agencies, please.

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FROM PHILIPPINES. — Domestics speedily arranged. Experienced, recommended couples, maids, housemen. 2 years contract. 041 887 7000. New World Agency.

FROM PHILIPPINES. experienced domestic staff speedily arranged. —Tomir Agency. 01-859 2735.

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GENERAL

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Please write to Johan Wahl, Morny House, 201 Regent St., London W1R 7WA, or telephone 01-434 1206/7.

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Young person interested in working in unique games shop in West End: ability to play Backgammon, Go, Kalaha, etc., desirable; salary negotiable.

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Super opportunity for a well dressed, well spoken and articulate young woman, to work in international company's lovely reception, dealing with a variety of people from directors to clients and booking hotel accommodation, etc. Very interesting duties plus some copy typing. Excellent benefits. Miss Kirby, CHALLONERS, 17 Broadway, S.W.1. 222 3052.

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The partner of a well known Stockbroking outfit in E.C.2, is looking for an Assistant, preferably with stockbroking or similar experience to work with him. Lots of client contact—so someone smart and well spoken please. Good typing. Age 22/30. Salary £2,500 + perks. Ring Salyann Phillips, Special Appointments Division of ADventure, 629 5747.

GOOD HOUSEKEEPING and Womancraft magazines need efficient, human, good-natured lady (30-45) to assist in administration of their offers department. Ability to keep accurate records, liaise with suppliers, and reply in warm, helpful manner to readers' written and telephone queries. Typing essential. Please ring Beverlie Flower, 834 2351.

SKI CLUB requires young lady over 21 with lively personality. Position entails dealing with phone and personal enquiries and bookings. We need a self-motivating person really able to talk effectively. Interest in skiing, and clean licence, would be definite advantages. Ring Douglas on 01-930 7783.

INTERVIEWERS. Small successful group needs first class interviewers on the management side to join their recently opened Liverpool St. and Bond St. offices, £3,000 p.a. plus commission. Telephone John Grob, 283 3883 (City): 493 9546 (West End).

CLERICAL/ADMIN ASSISTANT for the Manager in charge of computer applications and house administration in market research company—5 minutes Ealing Broadway Station. Phone Miss Julia Harrison, 567 3060.

I WOULD LIKE 1 or 2 friendly and attractive girls to help me run country inn. Inexperience almost a blessing.—Write Greyhound Inn, Staple Fitzpaine, near Taunton, Somerset; or telephone: Hatch Beauchamp 227.

ADAPTABLE young girl assistant required in admin. office of outside catering firm in the City. Aged 18 plus. Must be able to type and drive. Knowledge of cookery helpful. Salary £1,800. Tel. 01-251 0210.

WANTED! Young, bright Assistant (with typing) to Manager Leith's Restaurant, W.11. Free lunch. £1,975.—229 4181.

WANTED! Unflappable Bookkeeper Leith's Restaurant, W.11. Free lunch. £2,240. 229 4181.

EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPER for Publishing House, close Victoria Stn.—See Gen. Vacs.

EXPERIENCED TEACHER for cookery school. See Public and Educational.

CLERK, TYPIST to handle subscriptions and general Admin. Must have eye for detail and be able to work without supervision. Small, friendly office W.C.2. Salary around £2,000 p.a. Antique Trade Gazette, 836 0723.

ACCOUNTS/PAYROLL People—for the widest choice, its always COVENT GARDEN BUREAU. 353 7696.

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GENERAL

S.R.N.s.—ARE YOU INTERESTED In a New Career? An interviewer is required for a new branch of Mayfair Nursing Service. Hours 9-5.30 p.m., Monday to Friday. Salary from £2,300. Telephone Miss Stanger 491 3774.

SECRETARIAL

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Michael Card,
Company Secretary.
British European Associated Publishers Ltd.
106 Hammersmith Grove,
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Tel: 01-748 8783

PUBLISHING SECRETARY

in her twenties, with accounting ability to supervise a small office in central London. Splendid opportunity for adaptable person who would assume responsibility for programming and business forecasting. Hours 9.15-5.0, salary negotiable.

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Prime Appointments

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Interesting and responsible job available for experienced shorthand secretary over 25 and happy to work in small team. Legal experience useful but not essential. Salary £2,900 negotiable.

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PA/SECRETARY for Partner of International firm with beautiful offices in City. This is a super position involving administration training and recruitment for someone with good education and skills and the ability to deal with people at top level. Salary up to £2,800 + excellent fringe benefits.—Bernadette of Bond Street, 01-629 3669.

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PR BUSY BODY! Sec. to Executive of P.R. Co. Organise office, book advertising space & generally get involved. Good promotion prospects. £2,500 + L.V.s. AL Staff. 629 1904.

ARCHITECTS. Blackfriars. Experienced shorthand secretary to charming Deputy Principal. Ability to administrate his team, his clients, his life. Salary c £2,800. Gee's Recruitment, 499 6101.

INTERNATIONAL ACCOUNTANTS seek first class PA Sec. Interesting career job. £3,000.—Jaygar Careers, 730 5148-9.

WE ARE A SMALL, select personnel consultancy specialising in top secretarial permanent & temporary positions with salaries in the region of £3,000. Phone Marlene Lerner Personnel, 22 Baker Street, W.1. 01-935 3012/6150.

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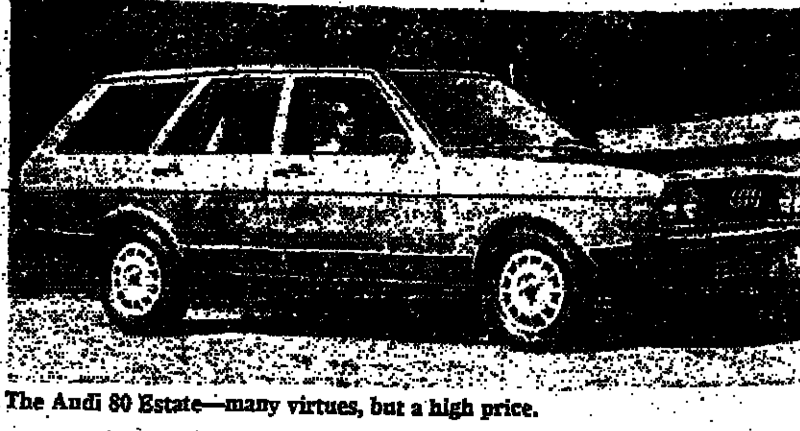
GM

Please telephone Allan Norris, General Motors Ltd., Stag Lane, London, N.W.9. Tel.: 01-205 6541.

هكذا من الاصل

Motoring

Compulsory use of headlights can be hazard



The Audi 80 Estate—many virtues, but a high price.

If Mr Gilbert, the Minister for Transport, decides to go ahead with his proposal to make the use of headlights compulsory at night whatever the state of street lighting, he will have to overcome one very cogent objection.

It is the argument that in a well-lit street, and particularly if it is raining, headlights can cause dazzle and glare and may be a greater hazard to pedestrians, cyclists and oncoming vehicles than if sidelights only are used.

That was broadly the conclusion reached by a Ministry of Transport working party which reported on the matter in 1967 and no evidence appears to have emerged since to refute it. The working party agreed that on badly lit roads there was convincing evidence that the use of headlights did reduce accidents.

But referring to an experiment in Birmingham, the report said that the figures were not inconsistent with the possibility that the use of headlights might have increased the number of accidents in well-lit streets.

Fresh support for the dazzle argument came only a month or so ago from the chief safety engineer of the Volvo car company, Mr Gerhard Salinger. As Volvo is an acknowledged leader in car safety, its opinion has to be respected.

A consistent campaigner for the use of headlights at night has been Joseph Lucas, the company that supplies the lighting for most British cars. Lucas said that in general it considered headlights better than sidelights at night, but that ideally there should be two levels of intensity, the lower one to be used where the street lighting was good.

The typical sidelight has an intensity of 10 candellas, while dipped headlights register between 400 and 500 candellas. Lucas favour a "dim-dip" system which would enable the intensity of the dipped headlight to be reduced to 50-100 candellas. In fact, Lucas has been working on such a system for some years in conjunction with the Transport and Road Research Laboratory.

Using a photo-electric device to measure the surrounding light, it would automatically make the headlight dimmer as street lighting got brighter. Lucas said that the system could easily be put into production, though demand would probably not be sufficient unless it became a legal requirement.

Volvo, meanwhile, has come up with a variation on the same theme. From the beginning of next year, all cars sold here will have an extra sidelight which will shine through the same lenses as the front parking lights, but be four times brighter. But it will be less powerful than a dipped headlight.

Mr Gilbert's main reason for contemplating the headlight law is that since parked cars have not had to display lights in built-up areas at night they have been involved in considerably more accidents. Dipped headlights will pick up a parked car's reflectors at a much greater distance.

The Minister has asked interested bodies for comments by October 20. Six days later, when British Summer Time ends, the proposal will become law unless there are strong new arguments against the scheme. Dazzle is hardly a new argument, but it is a strong one, and it will be interesting to see how Mr Gilbert deals with it.

Road test: Audi 80 GL Estate

The Audi 80 saloon won high marks from me, and many others, for its handling, performance and economy when it was launched here a couple of years ago and the same praise can now be applied to the estate version which was, incidentally, designed specially for the British market. Essentially it is a more expensive and up-market edition of the Volkswagen Passat Estate, whose body styling and mechanical layout it basically shares. The main differences are a higher powered engine and superior equipment.

As an estate it is neat and compact, offering a lot of passenger and luggage space within a length of 13 feet 9 inches. The use of front-wheel drive has, no doubt, helped. The car will seat four to five passengers with good head and legroom in the back and still take a fair amount of luggage in the back. Alternatively, with the rear seat folded flat, it can be used as a two-seater with no less than 54 cubic feet of load space. Apart from the intrusion of the wheel arches, the load platform is completely flat, not too high off the ground and easily accessible with no awkward lip or light cluster over which to drag that heavy suitcase. The top-hinged tailgate lifts up well out of the way.

The car uses the more powerful (89 bhp) version of the Audi 1470 cc overhead camshaft engine and is a brisk performer, with a 0 to 60 mph acceleration time of about 12 seconds, plenty of low-speed torque and a maximum of 105 mph. Happily this is not achieved at the expense of fuel consumption and I would expect most drivers to average between 30 and 34 miles to the gallon. The 1976 models, available after the Motor Show, will have the extra advantage of running on two-star fuel. The only pity is that the engine becomes noisy when at all extended. It is my one main criticism of the car.

The handling fully matches the performance: accurate steering, flat cornering and good roadholding all add to the enjoyment and safety of driving. On safety, we must not forget the Audi steering system which can keep the car on a straight course after a sudden tyre blow-out. The gearbox has been modified and has a shorter and crisper action. I thought the ride a little choppy, though it is much better with the car fully loaded, and I found the seats on the firm side.

There is full instrumentation, including a clock and a rev counter, and the controls are nicely to hand. I could have done with a much louder tick on the trafficators, which had the further irritation of not always cancelling themselves. The heating and ventilation system is better than average.

The car goes some way towards justifying the high price of £2,809 with a comprehensive list of standard equipment. Testing the vehicle during the first really wet weather for months, I was particularly glad of the rear screen wash and wipe. Other items included in the price are reclining cloth seats, alloy wheels, heated rear window, front seat head restraints, reversing lights and a lockable filler cap.

Chrysler Alpine

The new Chrysler Alpine five-door saloon will be displayed at the Motor Show with right-hand drive and will reach dealers towards the end of the year (Stuart Marshall writes).

In France, where it has been on the market since August, it has already replaced the Simca 1301 and 1501. It will do so eventually here, though Chrysler stoutly maintains that the Alpine will not supersede the aging Hunter and will in fact be an addition to the range.

Although prices have not yet been fixed, it seems probable that the Alpine GL, with a 1.3-litre engine, will cost about £2,100 and the "S" model, 1.4-litre engined and more comprehensively equipped, about £2,300.

Chrysler executives I spoke to in France this week see the Alpine's main competitors as the Austin Maxi, Ford Cortina, Renault 16 and Volkswagen Passat.

They acknowledge, however, that the Alpine would inevitably take away some sales from the more expensive end of the Hunter range. For the time being, the Alpine will be imported from France although, like the Chrysler 180/2-litre saloon, it was designed and developed mainly in Coventry. Will the next new Chrysler model to be designed in Coventry also be made in Coventry?

On this point, Chrysler executives were studiously vague. "It would be a fair assumption that the third Chrysler car to be Coventry-designed would also be Coventry-made. But the decision will have to be taken in the light of prevailing circumstances", they said.

It is clear that the success of the Alpine is crucial to Chrysler's future in Britain. By early next year it will be leaving the assembly line at the rate of 800 per day and Chrysler UK hopes it will sell about 1,200 cars a month here and take about 1.3 per cent of total registrations.

Despite its Midlands ancestry, the Alpine is a typical French car, and an excellent one at that.

On the broken-edged minor roads of Normandy it rode softly and comfortably, ignoring potholes and strong side-winds. The seats are "tuned" to match the all-independent suspension and there is plenty of leg and elbow room.

The cross-mounted engine, developed from the Simca 1100's, is smooth and flexible. The gearchange is positive and the rack and pinion steering accurate at speed and light for parking.

All the minor controls are on the steering column and the heating-ventilation system simultaneously provides warm air to demist the side windows and cool air to refresh the driver.

The Alpine is easy to enter and leave because the four passenger doors are large and wide-opening. The tailgate opens to reveal a massive boot which can be enlarged, estate car style, by lowering the rear seat.

Peter Waymark

Broadcasting

There is a similarity in viewing tonight with the subjective Days of Hope (BBC1 9.25) in competition with The Stars Look Down (ITV 9.0), both about the struggle against the bosses. Man About the House (ITV 8.30) also vies for laughs with The Two Ronnies (BBC1 7.45). There is documentary-style reporting from This Week (ITV 8.0) and Explorers (BBC2 8.10). Elsewhere, Making Faces (BBC2 10.35) is the sophisticated Eleanor Bron series, and International Pro-Celebrity Golf (BBC2 9.45) finds Telly Savalas on the side of the goodies again. Mid-week Racing (ITV 1.55) comes from Newmarket.—T.S.

BBC 1

12.25 pm, Treftadaeth 75. 12.55, News. 1.00, Pebble Mill. 1.45-2.00, Ragtime. 4.00, Play School. 4.25, Barbapapa. 4.30, Jackanory. 4.45, Blue Peter. 5.10, John Craven's Newsround. 5.15, Salty. 5.40, The Wombles.
5.45 News. 6.00, Nationwide.
6.45 Tomorrow's World.
7.10 Top of the Pops.
7.45 The Two Ronnies.
8.30 Mastermind.
9.00 News.
9.25 Days of Hope.
11.40 Tonight.
12.15 Weather.

Regional variations (BBC 1): BBC WALES: 12.25-12.55 pm, Transmitters closedown. 5.15-5.40, Billidowcar. 6.00-6.45, Wales Today. Nationwide. 6.45-7.10, Heddiw. SCOTLAND: 12.25-12.55 pm, Transmitters closedown. 6.00-6.45, Reporting Scotland. Nationwide. 12.15 am, Scottish News Summary. NORTHERN IRELAND: 12.25-12.55 pm, Transmitters closedown. 6.00-6.45, Scene Around Six. Nationwide. 12.15 am, Northern Ireland News Headlines.

Granada

10.30-11.00 am, Labour Party Conference. 12.00, Thames. 1.45, This Is Your Right. 1.55, Thames. 4.25, The New Land. 5.15, Dodo. 5.20, Crossroads. 5.50, News. 6.00, Granada Reports. 6.35, Film. Fred MacMurray and Kathleen Maguire in The Chadwick Family. 8.00, Thames. 10.30, Reports Action. 11.00, What the Papers Say. 11.20, Twilight Zone.* 11.45-12.20 am, Oscar Peterson presents.

HTV

12.00, Thames. 1.45 pm, West Headlines. 1.50, Wales Headlines. 1.55, Thames. 4.25, Lost in Space. 5.20, Help! 5.25, Crossroads. 5.50, News. 6.01, Report West. 6.18, Report Wales. 6.35, Mr and Mrs. 7.05, Thames. 10.30, Women of the Celts. 11.25, Film: Bride of Frankenstein, with Boris Karloff. 12.45 am, Weather. HTV CYMRU/WALES: As HTV except: 1.45-1.50 pm, Penawdau Newyddion Y Dydd. 4.25-4.50, Bie Yn Y Byd. 4.55-5.20, King Kong. 6.01-6.18, Y Dydd. HTV WEST: As HTV except: 10.35-11.00 am, Interlude. 6.18-6.35, Sport West. 1.55 pm, West Headlines.

Tyne Tees

12.00, Thames. 4.25 pm, The Lone Ranger. 4.50, The Partridge Family. 5.20, Supersonic. 5.50, News. 6.00, Today. 6.35, ATV. 8.00, Thames. 11.00, The Northerners. 11.35, Epilogue.

Grampian

12.00, Thames. 1.45, Grampian News Headlines. 1.55, Thames. 4.25, Survival. 4.55, The Beachcombers. 5.20, Supersonic. 5.50, News. 6.00, Grampian Today. 6.35, ATV. 8.00, Thames. 10.30, Sportscall. 11.15, Play a Tune. 11.45, Prayers.

BBC 2

6.40 am, Open University. The Office of Prime Minister. 7.05, Incomes Policy. 7.30-7.55, The Alchemist. 9.30, Labour Party Conference. 11.00, Play School. 11.25-12.40, Labour Party Conference. And 2.00, 5.00, Open University. Poland's Economic development. 5.25, Computers. 5.50, The Composer and his Audience. 6.15, The Handicapped. 6.40, Avventura. 7.05, Open University. Social change.
7.30 Newsday, with the Prime Minister.
8.10 Explorers. Henry Morton Stanley.
9.00 Morecambe and Wise Show.
9.45 Pro-Celebrity Golf. Great Britain v. US: Peter Oosterhuis and Christopher Lee v Tom Weiskopf and Telly Savalas.
10.35 Making Faces, by Michael Frayn with Eleanor Bron, Tim Preece.
11.05 Gardeners' World.
11.30 News.
11.45-11.50 Jill Balcon reads The Companions, by Howard Nemerov.

Yorkshire

12.00, Thames. 1.45, Calendar News. 1.55, Thames. 4.25, The Lone Ranger. 4.50, The Partridge Family. 5.20, Supersonic. 5.50, ATV. News. 6.00, Calendar. 6.35, ATV. 8.00, Thames. 10.30, Emmerdale Farm. 11.25-11.55, Seven Ages of Fashion.

Border

12.00, Thames. 1.45, Border News. 1.55, Thames. 4.25, Lassie. 4.50, Fantastic Voyage. 5.20, Supersonic. 5.50, News. 6.00, Border News. 6.35, ATV. 8.00, Thames. 10.30, The Collaborators. 11.25, Seven Ages of Fashion. 11.55, Border News Summary.

Westward

12.00, Thames. 1.45 pm, Westward News Headlines. 1.55, Thames. 4.25, The Osmonds. 4.55, Castaway. 5.20, The Adventurer. 5.50, News. 6.00, Westward Diary. 6.35, ATV. 8.00, Thames. 10.30, The Last Challenge. 11.00, Short Story. 11.27, Westward News. 11.30, Faith for Life.

Scottish

12.00, Thames. 1.45 pm, Road Report. 1.55, Thames. 4.25, The Flintstones. 4.50, Rainbow Country. 5.20, Babar. 5.25, Crossroads. 5.50, News. 6.00, Scotland Today. 6.30, The Adventurer. 7.00, ATV. 8.00, Thames. 10.30, The Seven Ages of Fashion. 11.00, Late Call. 11.05-11.35, Dilemma.

Thames

12.00, Animal Kwackers. 12.10 pm, Mr Trimble. 12.30, About Britain. 1.00, News and Labour Party Conference. 1.45, Lunchtime Today. 1.55, Racing from Newmarket. 3.45, Labour Party Conference. 4.25, Film: Abbott and Costello go to Mars.*
5.50 News. 6.00, Today.
6.35 Crossroads.
7.00 The Six Million Dollar Man.
8.00 This Week.
8.30 Man About the House.
9.00 The Stars Look Down.
10.00 News.
10.30 Orson Welles Great Mysteries.
11.00 Take Two.
12.00 What the Papers Say.
12.15 Strawbs Sing.

Anglia

12.00, Thames. 1.45 pm, Anglia News. 1.55, Thames. 4.25, Romper Room. 4.55, Fantastic Voyage. 5.20, Supersonic. 5.50, News. 6.00, About Anglia. 6.20, Arena. 6.35, ATV. 7.00, Happy Anniversary and goodbye. 8.00, Thames. 10.30, The Humber Connection. 11.15, Maude. 11.45, The Living Word.

ATV

12.00, Thames. 1.45 pm, ATV News. 1.55, Thames. 4.25, Film. Thunderbirds are Go. 5.50, News. 6.00, ATV Today. 6.35, Crossroads. 7.00, Space 1999. 8.00, Thames. 10.30, Gardening. 11.00-12.30 am, Film. Highway 301, with Steve Cochran.*

Southern

12.00, Thames. 1.45 pm, Southern News. 1.55, Thames. 4.25, The New Land. 5.20, Betty Boop. 5.25, Crossroads. 5.50, News. 6.00, Day by Day. 6.35, Film. Hurricane, with Larry Hagman, Martin Milner, Barry Sullivan. 8.00, Thames. 10.30, Film. The Last Hunt, with Robert Taylor, Stewart Granger. 12.20 am, Southern News. 12.30, Weather. Guideline.

Ulster

12.00, Thames. 4.25 pm, Lost in Space. 5.20, Supersonic. 5.50, News. 6.00, UTV Reports. 6.35, ATV. 8.00, Thames. 10.30, Look Up. 11.00-11.30, What's It All About?

Radio

1
6.00 am, News. Simon Bates.† 7.00, Noel Edmonds. 9.00, Tony Blackburn. 12.00, Johnnie Walker. 2.02 pm, David Hamilton.† 4.30, It's D.L.T. OK! 5.45, Newsbeat. 7.02, Games People Play. 7.30, Folk 75. 8.02, Folkweave.† 9.02, Wally Whyton's Country Club.† 11.00, John Peel.† 12.00, Newsroom.
† Stereo.

2
6.00 am, Radio 1. 7.02, Terry Wogan.† (8.27, Racing Bulletin.) 9.12, Pete Murray. 10.30, Waggoners' Walk. 11.30, Jimmy Young.† 2.02 pm, Radio 1. 4.30, Waggoners' Walk. 4.45, Sports Desk. 4.48, ... 7.00, Radio 1. (12.00-12.05, Don Durbridge. 1500m only.)

3
7.00 am, News. 7.05, Sullivan, Purcell, and Tchaikovsky inspired The Tempest.† 8.00, News. 8.05, Mendelssohn, Paganini.† 9.00, News. 9.05, Saint-Saens.† 9.55, Aeolian String Quartet, part 1: Haydn, Mozart.† 10.45, In Short, Lionel Salter. 10.55, Concert, part 2: Beethoven.† 11.45, The Jazz Idiom in Milhaud, Stravinsky, Weill.†
1.00 pm, News. 1.05, Manchester Midday Concert: Corelli, Bach, Bloch, Ravel, Saint-Saens. 2.00, Pénélope, lyric poem by Fauré Act 1.† 3.05, Talk. 3.20, Pénélope, Acts 2 and 3.† 4.25, Piano Recital: Mozart, Schubert.† 5.25, Pied Piper.† 5.45, Homeward Bound. 6.05, News. 6.10, Homeward Bound (continued). 6.30, Foreign Correspondent. 6.50, Hawks and Doves.
7.30, City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra, part 1: Giovanni Gabrieli, Chopin.† 8.20, The Divided Brain—and After, by Hugh Sykes Davies. 8.40, Concert, part 2: Stravinsky.† 9.25, The Nightwatchman's Occurrence Book, farce by V. S. Naipaul.† 9.50, Bartok, Quartet No. 4.† 10.20, George Fox and the Quakers. 11.05, Bach Cantata No 137.† 11.25-11.30, News.

4
6.20 am, News. 6.22, Farming. 6.40, Prayer. 6.45, Today. 7.00, News. 7.27, Sportsdesk. 7.35, Today's Papers. 7.45, Thought for the Day. 7.55, Weather. 8.00, News. 8.27, Sportsdesk. 8.35, Today's Papers. 8.45, The Flag Wagger. 9.00, News. 9.05, Richard Baker. 10.00, News. 10.05, From Our Own Correspondent. 10.30, Service. 10.45, Story. 11.00, News. 11.05, If You Think You've Got Problems! 11.50, Make 'em Laugh: Arthur Askey. 12.00, News. 12.02 pm, You and Yours. 12.27, My Word! 12.55, Weather.
1.00, The World at One. 1.30, The Archers. 1.45, Woman's Hour. 2.45, Listen With Mother. 3.00, News. 3.05, Play: The Empty Sleeve. 3.50, Jack de Manio. 4.35, Story Time: The Gates. 5.00, PM Reports. 5.55, Weather.
6.00, News. 6.15, Just a Minute. 6.45, The Archers. 7.00, News Desk. 7.30, Any Answers? 8.00, Icarus with an Oilcan: The early days of flying. 8.45, Analysis: Rhetoric of Reality? Examination of the state of the United Nations. 9.30, Kaleidoscope. 9.59, Weather. 10.00, The World Tonight. 10.45, A Book at Bedtime: Thunder on Sunday. 11.00, The Financial World Tonight. 11.15, Almost Human: Forum. 11.30, News. 11.51-11.54, Inshore Forecast.

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Appointments Vacant also on page 20

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

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Applications are invited for a Senior Lectureship/Lectureship in the Department of Classics. Preference will be given to a candidate whose main field of competence is Greek, especially Greek philosophy and history.
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DETAILED APPLICATIONS (6 copies), giving full personal particulars (including full names, place and date of birth etc), qualifications, experience and publications, and names and addresses of three referees, should be submitted by 15 November 1975 to the Registrar, University of Rhodesia, P.O. Box 2702, Salisbury. Overseas applicants please send a copy of their applications to the Association of Commonwealth Universities (Appts), 36 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF, from whom conditions of appointment may be obtained.

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CHAIR OF EDUCATION
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(continued on page 28)

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Educational	..	26
Entertainments	..	12
Flat Sharing	..	27
Financial	..	26
Legal Notices	..	26
Motor Cars	..	27
Property	7 and	20
Public Notices	..	26
Rentals	..	27
Secretarial and General Appointments	..	26
Services	..	27
Situations Wanted	..	27

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PLEASE CHECK YOUR AD. We make every effort to avoid errors in advertisements. Each one is carefully checked and proof read. When thousands of advertisements are handled each day mistakes do occur and we ask therefore that you check your ad and, if you spot an error, report it to the Classified Queries department immediately by telephoning 01-837 1234 (Ext 7180). We regret that we cannot be responsible for more than one day's incorrect insertion if you do not.

" YOU . . . were called to be free men; only do not turn your freedom into licence . . . but be servants to one another in love."—Galatians 5: 13 (N.E.B.).

BIRTHS

BELOE.—On September 30th, 1975 at St. Teresa's, Wimbledon to Cathi (nee Miles) and Peter—a daughter (Sophie).
DUNN.—On 29th September, at St. Paul's, Cheltenham, to Jane and Roger—a daughter.
FINLAY-SHIRRAS. — On 29th Sept., at the Westminster Hospital, to Dianne and Douglas—a son.
HAZELL. — On September 24th, 1975, to Patricia (nee Barton) and Morris Quinton—a son—Morris Adam Quinton, a brother for Lara. Now living at Manderley, Vicarage Road, Braddan, Isle of Man.
HOBLEY.—On September 30th, at Queen Charlotte's Maternity Hospital, to Jane (nee Bradford) and David Hobley—a son (Andrew Charles Denholm).
HURST.—On September 28th, to Dagmar " Mooki " (nee Heine) and Peter Hurst—a son, Nicholas Simon.
KL... WADDAMS.—On 30th September to Brigid and Alan—a daughter.
KINGSMILL.—On September 29th, at St. Teresa's, Wimbledon, to Denise (Byrne), David and Sidonie—a son and brother (Benedict James).
LIST.—On 27th September to Gail and Neil—a son (Dominic)—a brother for Philip.
LONGE.—On 1st October at Heath Road Hospital, Ipswich, to Julia and Nicholas Longe—a son.
LUROT.—On September 26th, to Antoine and Kati—a son.
MACLEOD-SMITH.—On October 1st in Cape Town, to Helen (nee Kerr-Muir) and Robert—a son.
MARTIN. — On 30th September, 1975, at the Avenue Clinic N.W.8, to Fiona and Gregory Martin—a daughter.
MONTFORT BEBB.—On October 1, to Angie (nee Reed Herbert) and Jamie Montfort Bebb—a son.
VALLINGS.—On September 30th, to Penny and Robert—a daughter.
WOLVERSON.—On 29th September to Carola (nee Maulden) and Rodney Wolverson — a daughter (Laura Mary).

MARRIAGES

ESDAILE : ADAMS.—On September 27th, at St. Mary The Virgin, Hartfield, Sussex, Antony Esdaile to Philippa Adams, daughter of Lt.-Col. and Mrs. W. R. P. Adams.
LONGAIR : HOWARD. — On 26th September, at Cambridge, Malcolm, son of the late Mr J. S. Longair and of Mrs L. Longair of Dundee, to Deborah, daughter of Mr and Mrs. T. W. Howard of Loughton, Essex.

DEATHS

FRERE.—On 30th September, 1975, in hospital, Peggy, of 35 Cranmer Court, Chelsea, widow of Patrick R. Frere. Cremation at Golders Green, 6th October, at 12.15 p.m.
HEDGES.—On September 29th suddenly at his home, Netherwood, Carbone Hill, Cuffley, Philip Joseph, the beloved father of Sue and Elizabeth, dear brother of Joan and Kathleen. Funeral on Tuesday, October 7th, at Cheshunt Parish Church at 12 noon, followed by the interment at Cheshunt Cemetery. Flowers and inquiries to T. C. Firmin & Sons, Ltd., College Road, Cheshunt, Tel. Waltham Cross 35365/4.

DEATHS

HUNTER.—On 30th September, Grace Marion (nee Macauley), aged 82, beloved wife of Leslie, formerly Bishop of Sheffield, now of 55 Sefton Court, Sheffield 10. Memorial service at Sheffield Cathedral, 2.30 p.m., Wednesday, 8th October.
LAWRANCE-OWEN.—On September 29th at Mariners Cottage, Exton, Southampton, Surgeon Captain J. R. Lawrance-Owen M.V.O., O.B.E., R.N., much loved husband of Audrey and father of Peter, Timothy and Antony. Funeral Service private. Details of memorial service later.
LUMLEY.—On September 30th, 1975, peacefully, after a short illness, Clara Margaret, for many years loved principal St. James's Secretarial College. " All who knew her will miss her lovely, generous and loving personality." Cremation Tunbridge Wells Crematorium, Monday, 6th October, at 4.30 p.m. Flowers may be sent to J. W. Pope, Funeral Director, 81, St. Johns Rd., Tunbridge Wells.
MACARTHUR. The Honourable Sir Ian Hannay, Judge of the Supreme Court.—On September 19th, 1975, at Christchurch, beloved husband of Enid de Castro, loved father and father-in-law of Mary and David Dixon, Ann, Kirsty and Christopher Brodrick, and loved grandfather of Matthew, Sam and Annabelle.
MACDONALD. — On September 30th, peacefully, at home, after a bravely borne illness, Major Peter Macdonald, M.B.E., the Border Regt. (RTD), late Colonel Abu Dhabi Defence Force, beloved husband of Rosemary and dearly loved father of Alastair, John and Christopher. Cremation at Guildford Crematorium on Monday, 6th October, at 12 noon. Family flowers only, but donations in his memory, if desired, to the Marie Curie Memorial Foundation, 138 Sloane St., S.W.1.
MACINTYRE.—On September 24th, in London, Winifred Dorothy (nee Macmillan). Cremation at Streatham Crematorium, 2nd October, 11.20 a.m.
MOSES.—On September 30th, 1975, in hospital, Eric Watts, aged 81 years, of Holmlands Park North, Sunderland. Beloved husband of Molly and father of Joan and Paddy. Service at Christchurch, Ryhope Road, Sunderland, on Monday, October 6, at 12.15 p.m., followed by private cremation. Family flowers only. Donations, if desired, to Sir John Priestman Charity Trust, c/o. 19 John Street, Sunderland.
REYNTIENS.—On 29th September at Hindhead, Janet Isabel Mary, widow of Nicholas Serge Reyntiens, aged 84 years. Funeral Tuesday afternoon, Dornie, Wester Ross.
ROYLE, LORD CHARLES, J.P.—On September 30th, 1975, suddenly at Abbotswell, Fordingbridge, Hants. Deeply mourned by his devoted wife Florence and daughter Joan and all his family. Funeral on Monday, October 6th at Salisbury Crematorium at 2 p.m., inquiries and flowers to Sherings, Funeral Directors, Fordingbridge 52276.
SCHEEL.—On September 23rd very suddenly, in Spain, Count Kresten Frederik Adam Scheel, late of Nyeri and Njoro, Kenya. Husband of Virginia, and son-in-law of Frank and Molly Harris, of Wells, Somerset, and formerly of Kenya.
TEW.—On September 29th, 1975, suddenly, John Edward Herbert, aged 72 years, of Thornsbeach, Beaulieu, Hants. Husband of Helen and father of Donald, Ian, Edward, Malcolm and James. Funeral service, Monday, October 6th, 3 p.m., at St. Peter's Parish Church, Stoke Fleming, near Dartmouth, Devon, followed by interment in the churchyard. Flowers may be sent direct to the church, or to Deric-Scott, Portman Lodge Funeral Home, Boscombe, Bournemouth (0202-34511) by 9 a.m., next Monday.
THORNE.—On September 29th, Philip Thorne, of 716 Whitton Avenue West, Northolt. Cremation at Ruislip Crematorium, 4 p.m., 6th October.
TREVENA.—On September 29th, at Cheam, Isabelle, beloved wife of Arthur, formerly of Viña del Mar, Chile, mother of Margarita, Mary, John, Isabelle, Arthur and Bill. Funeral Randalls Park, Leatherhead, Thursday, 2nd October, at 2.30 p.m.
WATTS MOSES.— See MOSES.
WILLIAMS.—On September 30th, 1975, Edwin (Bill) Morris, in hospital after a short illness. No funeral service. A memorial service will be held at Bryanston School. Details to be announced later.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

HENSMAN. — A memorial service for Ronald Hamilton Hensman, O.B.E., F.C.I.S. (former Secretary of Cable & Wireless Ltd.), will be held at St. George the Martyr Church, The Borough, S.E.1. (opposite the Borough tube station), on Tuesday, 14th October, at 2 p.m.
THOMSON.—A memorial service for Sir George Thomson will be held in Great St. Mary's Church, Cambridge, on Saturday, 22 November, 1975, at 2.45 p.m.

IN MEMORIAM

MATHESON.—In ever loving memory of Gavin, killed in the Vanguard disaster over Belgium, October 2nd.—Peg and Family Graf and Wendy.
MATHESON-GAVIN.—In loving memory—Wendy.
WEINBERG.—In proud memory of Dr. Willy Weinberg, died 2nd October, 1973, greatly missed by his many patients.

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URI GELLER will sign copies of his new Autobiography " My Story " (Robson Books, £3.25) at Selfridges on Fri., 3 Oct., from 12.30 and at Claude Gill 19-23 Oxford St., on Sat., 4 Oct., from 11.30.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

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ARE YOUR RELOCATING, commuting, changing jobs or simply moving? Whatever your reason for moving, have you considered Essex, Suffolk or Norfolk? If so, save time and money by looking at The Times on October 31st, when we shall be highlighting this area with a property spotlight. The feature will cover residential, commercial and industrial property (so if you're a company Director wanting office or warehouse space keep a lookout). So remember October 31st Spotlight on Essex, Suffolk and Norfolk.

BRIGHT & NEW. These are the properties you will find in The Times New Homes feature on Friday, October 3rd. Properties at all prices in all areas. So if you're thinking of moving why not make a fresh start with a new home. See October 3rd edition.

2 OCT., 1796. Battle of Biberach. Today's battle is against disability. Help research fight crippling. Donations to Action Research for the Crippled Child, T. Springfield Rd., Horsham, Sx.

WANTED.—James Gill of Princeton University School of Architecture in 1951-52. Contact fellow student. Box 1011 S, The Times.

" CULPEPER THE HERBALISTS ". Would you like to work in Berkeley Square? See Gen./Sec. Vacancies.

EDUCATED, elegant young widow companion.—See Situations Wanted.
ANYONE FOR TABLE TENNIS ?—See Sport and Recreation.
WANTED TO RENT.—See Property Wanted.
BLACKHEATH, sunny upper maisonette. See London Flats.
RIVER THAMES, Hampton Wick. See London & Suburban Property.
A BEAUTIFUL CAR.—See Motor Cars.
IGHTAM (KENT). — See Country Properties.
LUXURY BACHELOR FLAT Finchley.—See London Flats.
INTERNATIONAL removal service. See Business to Business.
LONDON FILM ACADEMY courses in TV and Theatre—see services.
FRANCE. Beautiful old Stone House—see Property Abroad.
DAVID DAVIES (artist 1862-1939). Researcher interested in hearing whereabouts of works by, and information about this artist.—Box 0929 S, The Times.
FRENCH SPEAKING Governess; Teheran. See Domestic Sits.
FAT BANK Account.—See Berkeley Sq. Garages—Motor Columns.
A & O EXAMS, Oxbridge.—See Marsden Tutor, under Services.
CHARTERED SURVEYORS EXAMS? London evening classes—see Services.
LIMITED COMPANIES ready made.—See Business to Business.
JULIANA'S mobile discotheques.—See Services.
WANTED TO RENT.—See Rentals Column.
ANOREXIA N.—Compulsive stuffing phobic states.—748 3587.
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GRADUATES? Society needs you. See Police advertisement in General Vacancies.
MOVING NORTH EAST? See Sunderland under Country Property.
CONGRATULATIONS AND BEST WISHES for opening of Smirnoff Poster Exhibition, on Trav-o-lator at Bank Tube Station. Effective from now. With you in spirit.—Pierre Smirnoff.
ISLAMIC ART collector wishes purchase.—See Sales and Wants.
TORY wants 1 set conference tickets in return for fair subscription or clerical assistance.—Box 1123 S, The Times.
WOULD CHAN YEE-LUNG, a nurse, please contact Lam Kam-Leung, at 175, Sai Yeung Choi St., 2nd Floor, Kowloon, Hong Kong.
S.W.1.—Young Co. Director. See Women's Appts.
S.R.N. Appointments, Central London. See Gen Appts.
PERSIAN CARPETS.—See Sales and Wanted.
PRESSWORK & STAMPING Business wanted. See Business to Business.

PERSONAL COLUMNS

ALSO ON PAGE 27

ANNOUNCEMENTS

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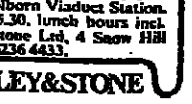
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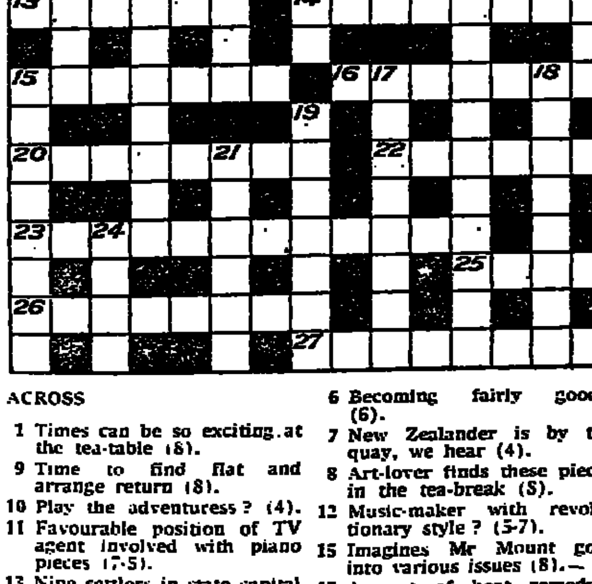


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(continued on page 27)

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 14,114



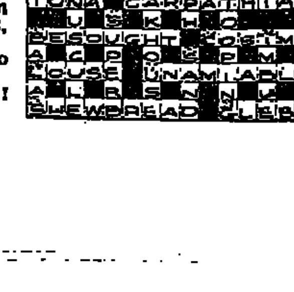
ACROSS

1 Times can be so exciting at the tea-table (8).
9 Time to find flat and arrange return (8).
10 Play the adventuress ? (4).
11 Favourable position of TV agent involved with piano pieces (7-5).
13 Nine settlers in state capital (6).
14 Atoning for muddling direction of play (8).
15 Bands of wandering priests (7).
16 Is a back number—very stupid (7).
20 It's baked not only in Gibraltar (4-4).
22 Infuriate general detailed for reorganization (6).
23 Cutting in—aim being to grasp nerve centre (12).
25 Dunderhead who wrecked the vessel (4).
26 Cricket side can mix in quarters of refinement (8).
27 Tear material and scold the makers (8).

DOWN

2 Vehicle tips out monk (8).
3 Rent wagon to Pickwickian—very sleepy fellow (3, 3, 6).
4 Goods supplied by club to Herts town (8).
5 Escape ? I don't believe it ! (7).
6 Becoming fairly good ? (6).
7 New Zealander is by the quay, we hear (4).
8 Art-lover finds these pieces in the tea-break (8).
12 Music-maker with revolutionary style ? (5-7).
15 Imagines Mr Mount goes into various issues (8).
17 A sort of heat remedy ? (8).
18 Festive time, near a type of racecourse (5, 3).
19 Alice's top drawer ? (7).
21 Coming in the end—VAT collectors (6).
24 Sounds like a sad drop in rank (4).

Solution of Puzzle No 14,113



Ask the deaf if silence is golden.

You can be sure that anyone who tells you silence is golden, isn't deaf.

It's not just a matter of not hearing. Deafness can also mean not being able to learn. Or read and write. Or communicate. Or do anything fulfilling with your life.

The RNID aims to help all who suffer from deafness to overcome these probems. We provide a special school for children, a hostel for young adults, residential homes for the elderly. We run special laboratories, and a welfare service. Unfortunately, it all takes a lot of money.

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So please give us something soon.

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105 Gower Street, London WC1E 6AH
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The Royal National Institute for the deaf
helps deaf people to live with deafness

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